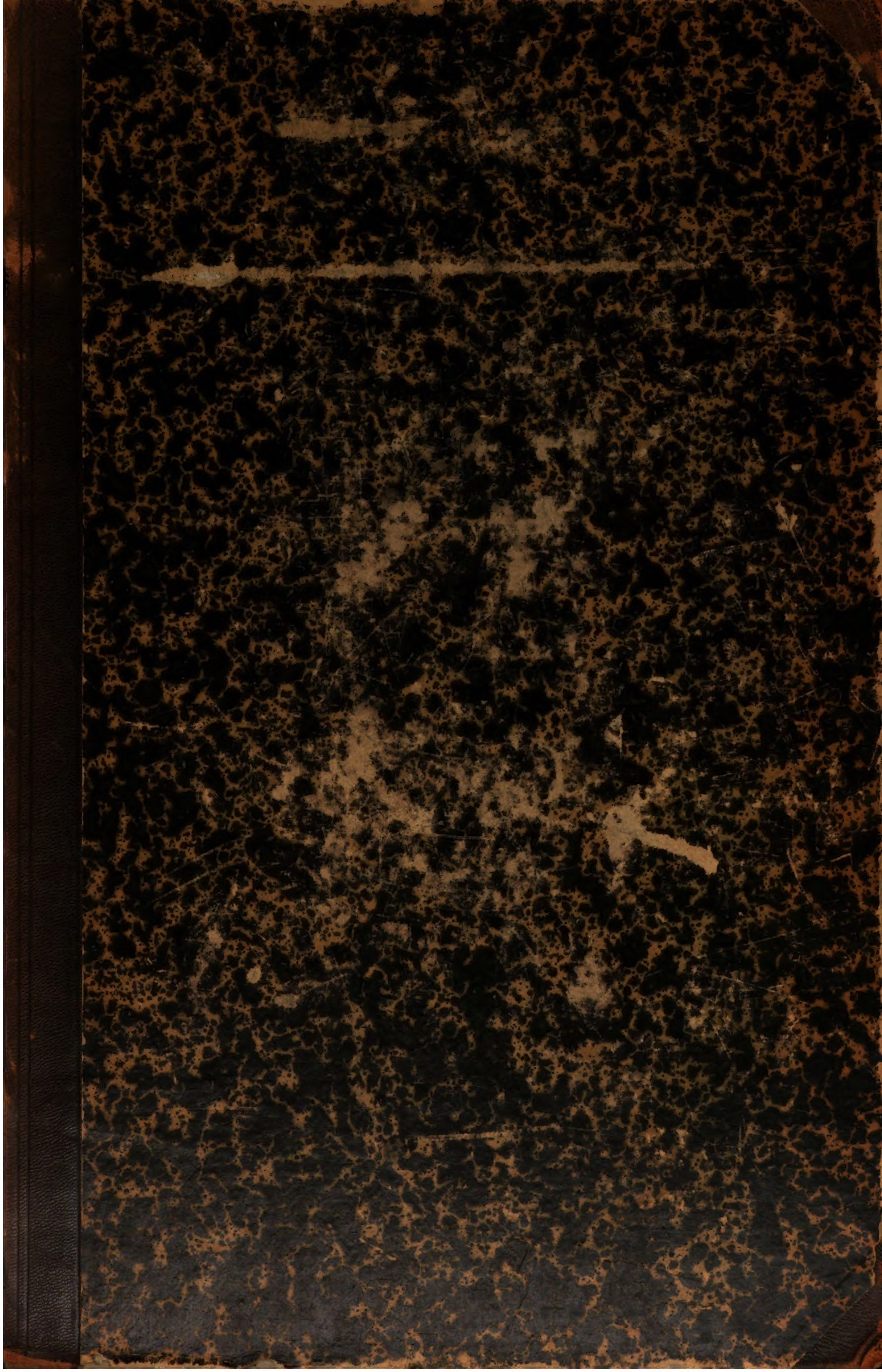




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MEMORIALS
OF
AFFAIRS of STATE
IN THE
REIGNS
OF
Q. ELIZABETH *and* K. JAMES. I.

III

Collected (chiefly) from the
ORIGINAL PAPERS
Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE
Sir RALPH WINWOOD, Kt.
Sometime one of the Principal SECRETARIES of STATE.

Comprehending likewise the
NEGOTIATIONS
OF
Sir HENRY NEVILLE, Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Sir DUDLEY CARLETON,
Sir THOMAS EDMONDES, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. COTTINGTON and others,
At the
COURTS of *FRANCE* and *SPAIN*, and in *HOLLAND*, *VENICE*, &c.
Wherein the
Principal TRANSACTIONS of those TIMES
Are faithfully related, and the Policies and Intrigues of those Courts at large discover'd.
The whole digested in an exact Series of Time.

To which are added
Two TABLES: One of the LETTERS, the other of the PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

V O L. III.



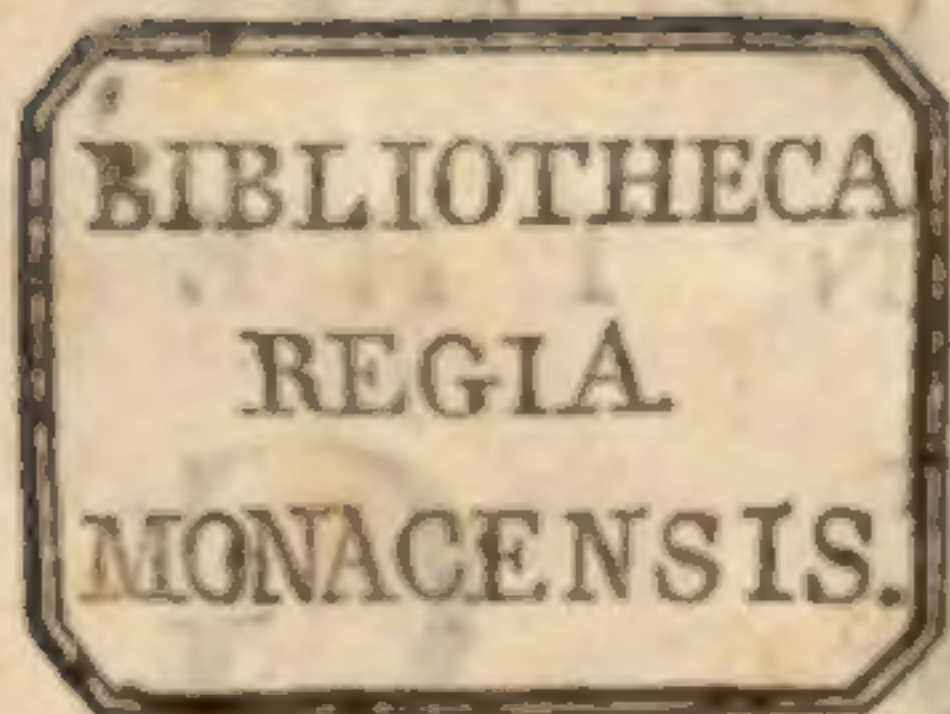
L O N D O N:

Printed by *W. B.* for T. WARD, in the *Inner-Temple-Lane*. 1725.

MEMORIALS

OF

AFFAIRS OF STATE



PRESENTED

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

BY

JOHN RUSSELL

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

IN VITATION OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

OF THE GREAT SEAL

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1841

AND IN THE FIRST YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S PRESENT MAJESTY'S REIGN

AND

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AND



LONDON

Printed by W. B. for J. W. in the Strand, near Temple Bar, 1841.



A G E N E R A L

T A B L E

O F T H E

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A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS
IN THE
Reign of King JAMES the First.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of
Salisbury.

Right honorable our good Lord,

Antwerpe, 29th Mar. 1609. O.S.



THE Ordinary for the Marchants departing for *England* thys Evening, we would not omit, though only by Provision, (untill we shall have leysure to make a more ample Relation of all particular Circumstances) to advertysc your Lordship, that this Forenoon between the Hours of ten and eleven, in the Townhouse where the Conferences have been held, in the Presence of us and the *French* Commissioners, this * Treaty for *Truce* for the terme of twelve Years was signed; which is within four Days to be ratified by the *Archdukes* and the *States*, and then presently to be published within their Provinces, and by the King of *Spaine* within three Monthes. The Treaty now is absolute and compleat, for both the *limitts* are bounded out, and the *Confiscations* (a matter of intricate difficultie) are determined: Every Man being authorized during the tyme of the *Truce* to recenter into his Lands and Possessions, and to enjoy as *usufructuary* the Fruites and Benefit of them. No one thing hath been of greater trouble to

An. 1609.

* This Treaty is printed at large in the President *Jeannin's* Negotiations, Vol. 4. p. 62. for which Reason it is not here interted.

An. 1609. us then the *craving humor* of Count Maurice; who not satisfied with the large Treatments graunted by the *States*, nor contented with the *Restitution* from the *Archdukes* of all the Prince of Orange's Land in *Borgogne* and in these Parts; further demandeth Satisfaction for certain Pretensions, grounded upon Grants to his Father from the *States* of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, at such tyme as they were under the *Duke of Anjou*, and separated from the Obedience of *Spaine*. Which point he press'd so harde, that he gave charge to Count William not to signe the Treaty, unless in this particular he might receave Contentment. Though this demaund did cary with it no shew of Equitye, and so we freely declared to the *Archdukes Commissioners*, yet to clear the Passage, we have prevayled with them to graunt 100000 Crowns, to be payd in two Yeares.

We send herewith to your Lordship, a Copie of the *Act* declaring the *Protestation* made by the *Archdukes Commissioners*, viz. That it is the Intention of the King of Spayne that the *States* shall freely Trade into the Indies without Impeachment: And withall a Form of that Instrument which is to be made for the Payment of his Majesty's Moneys, and also of the *Warrantyze* for the maintenance of the *Truce*. That particular mention which is made for the assurance of the Trade to the *Indies*, can bring no Prejudice to his Majesty's Service, both for that his Majesty is to be Judge of all Contraventions, and that Acts of Hostility in those Parts do not inferr a breach of the *Truce*, but only require a Reparation without delay.

We humbly desyre to understand your Lordships pleasure, whether we shall make this *Warrantyze* joyntly with the French, or apart by our selves. To make it joyntly with them according to the Form of this Project, would be of great contentment to them, with whom we have so unanimously concurred in the carriage of this whole Buifness, and in our poor Judgments of Advantage to his Majesty's Service; who if upon occasion he shall be called on by the *States* for the Performance of this *League*, is only bound in Honour to marche with the French King *aquis passibus*, who is his Colleague and Copartner in the Treaty.

Your Lordship doth understand that the *Duke of Cleves* and *Juliers* hath lately and sodainely left this Worlde. If his Decease had happened som few Monthes sooner, it might well have hindred the course of this Treaty, if not broken off all thought of further Treating. *Cleves* is held to be without dispute *Feodum fœmininum*; and therefore the *Electör of Brandenburg*, who hath married the eldest Daughter of the eldest Syster to the late Duke, (*Duchess of Prussia*,) hath the most apparent Right: Yet the *Palatin of Neuburgh* who married the second Syster who yet liveth, the Duke of *Deuxponts* who claimes Right by the third Syster, and the Marquis of *Burgaw*, Son to *Ferdinando of Inspruck* by his Wyfe *Philippina*, who married the fourth Syster, do clayme their partage in the Dutchy. *Juliers* is sayde to be *Feodum Masculinum*, which then is devolved to the *Emperour*; from whom the *Archduke* doth hope to receave it, as a partage for his Patrimony.

We acknowledge with humble thanks your Lordship's worthy Favour by your Letters of the 20th, which came most seasonably to our Handes the 25th of this Month. And so, &c.

Your Lordships, &c.

R. SPENCER.
R. WINWOOD.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood.

5th April 1609.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. This Dispatch, though it is to come to you short in Words, yet containing (as it doth) his Majesty's Approbation both of the course of your Proceedings in generall, and particularly of those *Instruments* you sent last, as well that of the *joynete Warrantize* with France, (wherein his Majestie is willing to concur according to your Opinions) as of the Acte of the Trade to the *Indies*, and of the *States Debts* in particular, I suppose will not be the less welcome and comfortable to you, because thereby are like to be finished and as it were crowned, your long and tedious Labours in that toilsome Treaty: So as upon the Dispatch of *those Instruments in Authentique Form*, (if it be not done already,) his Majestye is pleased you dispose yourselves both of you at your best conveniency for your returne hether. For which purpose you shall receive by the next his Majesty's Letters for both your Revocations; which now I would have sent you by the Bearer, but that I suppose the settling of the buisness of *Emden* at the *Haghe* (wherein you intend to labour according to your Instructions,) will yet keep you there some few Dayes. Which if you doe fynde that it will be drawn into too long protraction, and may be as well accommodated at another tyme as at this Instant, his Majesty doth not mislike it be put off, and that you hasten your returne.

Sir Noel Caron is making ready for his returne to his *Superiours*, by which occasion it is not unlikely but some newe consideration may be had, in *what Qualitie* their next Minister shall be sent. Wherein, because I would not leave you so uncertayne as you shall not be able to give some Opyinion in case the same be required, I thinke fitt you make an Answer in this kynde; *That if the States doe qualifie their Minister both here and in France with the Title of Ambassadour, the King our Master will be as ready so to accept him, as any other.* And if it be objected, that his Majestye ought rather to do the same then France, in respect of his greater Interest in the States; you may say, that howsoever formerly his Majestye was in stricter Confederacy with them, yet that now, France is become equall with him by being joynctly tyed in a *Defensive League*; so as in any sublequent thing, they ought to march *pari passu* together, and his Majestye not be left alone to make the first *actuell Declaration* of their new obtayned *Souveraigntie*. And so for this tyme I committ you to God's Protection.

From the Court at Whitehall. Your very loving Friend,
R. SALISBURY.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lords of the Privy Council.

Right Honourable, Antwerp 6th April 1609. O. S.

WE send herewith to your Lordships a Copy of the *Treaty for Truce* which was signed the 29th of the last, and is now ratified by the Archdukes and the States; in whose severall Provinces through all their Towns it presently shall be published. The *Treaty* is much enlarged by the addition of many Articles, since we sent to your Lordships the last *Project*. Of most Importance is the third Article wherein the Limits are bounded, whereby the Contributions of each Party must cease; which being an Act of Hostilitye, is contrary to the Nature

An. 1609. Nature of a *Truce*: And next, all those Articles which concern *the Confiscations*, whereby, besydes a World of particular Persons in the Service of the *States* which shall be restor'd to their antient Patrimonies, the Heyres of the late Prince of *Orenge* by Name, are entirely reintegrated into all the Possessions and *Seignuries* of their late Father; and notwithstanding a Transaction the now Prince of *Orenge* lately made with the *Archdukes*, that they should enjoy the *Salt Pitts* in *Burgundy*, (mentioned in the 14th Article) the Proffit whereof doth clearly arise one Year with another to 18000 Crowns; yet to give all perfect Contentment to the House of *Nassau*, the *Archdukes* by an Act underhand, do bynd themselves to pay within two Yeares 100000 Crowns, for some Pretensions they did challenge grounded upon certaine Graunts bestowed upon the late Prince by the *States* of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, at such tyme as those Provinces were disunited from the Obedience of *Spaine*.

In Somme, all the *States* Demaundes have been granted which could carry with them eyther shew of Reason or cullor of Justice. Which easiness in the *Archdukes* *Deputies* (whether proceeding from the extreeme Necessities of *Spaine*, or from the Desyre theale Princes beare to quyet and repos,) did puff up the *States* *Deputies* into that conceited Humour for som Dayes together, that not only they did thinck that nothing they did requyre should be refused them, (though never so unjust or so voyd of Reason,) but that we and the *French Commissioners* were bownd to second and support them, in all their impertinent and unreasonable Demaunds. They insited long that the *High Quartier* of *Guelderland* should be delivered to them, upon this Reason, that they possessed the three other *Quartiers*; and from Day to Day did requyre the Restitution of *Linghen*, at least Satisfaction for the Ordinance which was fownd there, and for the Fortifications bestowed on the Towne, as being a proper *peculium* appertayning to Count *Maurice*. And that we two did withstand their Intentions to comprehend the Towne of *Embden* in the Treaty, (a Towne out of the Compass of their Provinces, which either is or should be subject to the Obedience of another Prince, and that contrarye to that Charge we have receaved from his Majestye,) they thinck we have detracted much from the Greatness of their Power. This we have obtained, that the Towne of *Embden* shall have free Libertye of Trade in the King of *Spayne's* and *Archduke's* Dominions, so that they submit themselves to the Obedience of their Count, according to the Tenor of the Treaty at the *Hague*.

Upon the Ratification of the Treaty by the *Archdukes*, their *Deputies* requyred, that according to the 9th Article, a Reglement might be settled for the Libertye of Commerce in theale Parts; and that upon Payment of certaine Impositions to be laid upon all Shippes which should passe by *Zeeland*, yt might be lawfull for all Shippes of what Burden soever, freely to come up the River of *Scheld* to *Antwerpe*, and freely to passe thence without touching in *Zeeland*. And though it was remonstrated unto the *States* *Deputies* by pregnant Reasons, that (besydes the Inhumanitye of the Act) to requyre all Shipping to unlade at *Middleburgh*, and from thence in Shallops and little Boates to bring their Goods up the River to *Antwerpe*, would be the present Ruine of the Isle of *Wachteren*, (for noe Prince would suffer his People to be subject to that Slavery,) whereby all Trade and Commerce would be converted to the Coast of *Flanders*, and in consequence their Island left desolate and dispeopled; withall, that the *Archdukes* to bring them to reason, would foreclose them from the Trade of *Germany*, both by Water, by the heavy Impositions he would lay upon the *Rhine* and the *Maese*, and by Land, clogging the Passages of *Linghen* with Tolls and Excises; yet more then thys we could not obtayne, and that with great Difficultie, that upon their fyrst Assemblye at the *Haghe* they would provisionally advise of this Proposition, but not resolve untill the Agreation should come from *Spaine*.

That we and the *French* Commissioners are expressly named in the Preface of the Treaty, was concluded by the mutuall Consent of both Parties; by rea-
son

son of severall *Acts* which they demanded of us for the Explication of the 3^d and 4th Articles. *An. 1609.*

The *States Deputies* required an *Acte* of us, for the better Assurance of the Limitts; the *Archduke's Commissioners* required an *Acte*, that in the Villages depending on *Breda* and *Bergen*, no Alteration should be made in the Point of Religion. From making any *Acte* to that purpose we two excused out selves: * The *French Commissioners* alone did undertake yt, wherewith the *Deputies* of each syde did rest contented. For the 4th Article † an *Acte* was necessarye, for the Declaration of the Libettye of Trade, which we send herewith signed, to be annexed to the *Treatye*.

When the *Archdukes* and *States Deputies* had signed the *Treatye*, the *States Deputies* made instance to us and the *French Commissioners* likewise to signe, as being *Mediators* of thys Worke. Which we refused long; but importuned by them, and requyred lykewise by the President *Richardott*, we took Pen in Hand and so signed above them. The President *Jeannin* said he followed the Precedent of the Treaty of *Vervin*, where the *Pope's Nuncio* signed highest; but yt seems his Memorie did fayle him in that Point.

We have treated with the *Archduke's Commissioners* in the behalf of *Don Emanuel* of *Portugall*, Son to the late unfortunate King. They have promised that the *Archdukes* will effectually recommend him to the King of *Spaine* to be receaved into his Protection; that by his Bounty and Favor he may be inabled to lyve in some Proportion, according to the Quallitye of his Birth.

We now purpose to returne to the *Haghe*, where we hope to be by the End of this Weeke. Where having made the *Warrantize* with the *States* for the Maintenance of this *Truce*, and received the *Instrument* for the Payment of his Majesty's Monyes, and withall composd the Differences between the Count and his Towne of *Embden*, we hope your Lordship's Favours, to receive his Majesty's Pleasure for our Returne. And so, &c.

RICHARD SPENCER.
RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable our very good Lord,

Antwerpe 6th Apr. 1609. O.S.

THE *Treatye* is ratified by the *Archdukes* and the *States*, which interchangeably was delyvered the 3^d of thys Month. The Day after, the *Truce* was here proclaimed with great Solemnity before the *Town-house* with Sound of Trumpett; in the Presence of us, the *French Commissioners*, and the *States Deputies*; where the Magistrates did treate us with a sumptuous Feast; and at Evening, Bonesyres were made in all the Squares and Streets of thys Towne. The next Twesday; which is in their *Easter Weeke*, the Publication shall be at *Brussels* and the *Haghe*, and the 15th Day after, throughout all the Towns of the seventeen Provinces. This Day we returne towards the *Haghe*, where we shall have little to doe, untill we receive your Lordship's Pleasure for the Forme of the *Warrantize*, which we sent with our last Dispathe.

We have been lodged in this Towne in the House of a Marchant named *Henry Hoones*, who is in Prison at *Brussels*; and the President *Jeannin* in the House of his Brother, who is fledd into *France*; both charged to have held Intelligence with the *Hollanders* in their Trade to the *Indies*. Upon the Conclusion of the Treaty, we held our selves bound by the Right of Hospitallitye to intercede for their Pardon, and to that purpose did wryte to the *Archduke*, not without

* *Negotiations de M Jeannin*, Vol. 4. p. 77.

† *Ibid.* Vol. 4. p. 76.

An. 1609. the Advice of the President *Richardott*, who did promise that at our Intercession they should fynd Favour. The *Archduke* did returne us thys short and cold Answer, which we send to your Lordship; yet the *President* doth make us beleeve for our Contentation, they both shall escape *à bon marche*.

Thys Letter from the President *Richardott*, is an Apology agaynst that *Accusation* wherewith he hath been charged, which he sayeth proceedeth from the Malice of *Don Pedro di Cuniga*; between whom, and the *Baron de Hoböck* his Son-in-law, he confesseth to be some Misunderstanding. No Man doth better know then he, *the good Offices we have done in this Negociation*, and what our Care and Dilligence hath been. Therefore (as we told him,) *eyther the Wrong he hath done us is not to be excused, or the Wrong which is done him by this false Report, is greater then he with Honor ought to digest*. The *Archdukes* he sayeth will give their Ambassadour present Charge to acknowledge in their Names, the great Obligations they owe to his Majestie for the faythfull Services we have performed in this Worke; which never would have taken effect, if eyther we had travayled in it coldly or carelesly, much less falsely, or par maniere d'acquit.

We now joyntly beseech your Lordship's Favour, since the Buifness is ended for which we were sent hither, that we may by your Lordship's Mediation receave his Majesty's Pleasure for our Returne. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RICHARD SPENCER.
RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

SIR,

London 7th April 1609.

I Have in respect of your great Affairs and my smal Occasions forbore this long time to trouble you with Letters; but now conceiving the Brunt of your Buyness to be well pals'd over, and finding my self charged with your often kind Remembrances in your Letters to Mr. *Chamberlaine*, I can no longer forbear to salute you with all due Acknowledgment of my Obligation herein, as likewise of the Contentment I receive in your good Wishes which I have many ways understood, as lately by a Letter I received from my Lord Ambassador at *Brussels*, who wrote me in particular how well you continued affected. I assure you I have not slept in answering both yours and my other Friend's Expectation, in my best endeavour to set my self forward in the World as far as in Modestie and good Manners I might; but *non est volentis neque currentis*, all depends upon the Will of the Lord. And more I cannot now do, then having made my Desire known to keep my self in sight, that I may not slip out of Mind, and for this purpose I have shaken Hands with the Country and am here a settled Burges in little *St. Bartholomews*. You may well think that unless I were under the Protection of some little Saint, I would not so venturously set up for my self with such an Army of Difficulties, as a dear Year, a plaguy Town, a growing Wife and a poor Purse. But of hard Beginnings many Times ensue good Effects; and of the two Parts of Happynefs which the Phylosopher required in *patrifamilias*, (that is *quies & abundantia*) the Defects of the one are supplied with the Overplus of the other. I have here in my poor Habitation a speciall Benefit of near Neighborhood to Sir *Thomas Bodley*, from whom I receave many Favours, and yesterday my Wife was invited by him to *Fulham*, whether we went and Mr. *Chamberlaine* in Company; and you'll conceive I hope how often both you and your Lady were remembered with no small Joy of your little one, whom my Lady *Bodley* calls your *Benjamine*. I saw Sir *Thomas Smith* in as much Heaviness and Discomfort, he being far spent in Sicknes himself, (as I am sure you have

have heard) and his little Boy in very great Danger: His Lady betwixt both much wasted and consumed with Watching and Paines taking, and in my Life did I never see a more desolate Family. God in Heaven comfort him, for to this Sicknes of Body, is added a Discomfort of Mind in all Extremitie, which his Physicians as much complaine of as he complains of them, and between both small hope promised of Recovery.

I have of late met with a Malady, not much to be bragg'd of unless it were to with an Enemy, the Stone, whereof I have had two shrewd Fitts, yet am put in Comfort by Sir *Henry Nevill* and Sir *Thomas Bodley*, who are both as you know good Lapidaries, that the first being past the rest will be more easily born. All else that I know of your Friends are well. Sir *Henry Saville* will tell you himself how he doth by the inclosed. I sent a Letter the last Week to your old Lodging which I think came from his Lady. To write you News whiles Mr. *Chamberlaine* is in Town, were *immittere falcem in alienam messem*; but when he is absent as now he is going to keep his *Easter* with Sir *Henry Fanshawe*, you shall weekly have such gleanings as I can gather. I would as willingly perform better Service unto you if I knew the Means, and truly shall be most glad if at any time you will please to command me. Thus with my affectionate Salutations and my Wife's likewise to your self and your Lady, wishing you and yours all Health and Happiness I committ you to God's holy Protection.

Your most assured to do you Service,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the King.

17th April 1609. O. S.

BY former Letters of myne to my Lords of Counsayle, most gracious Sovereigne, your Majestie hath I dowbt not understood, what myne Endeavours from time to time have bine, to cleare that Pointe of wrong Apprehension of your royal sinceare Intentions in this late troublesome and tedious Business of the Treatye of Truce in the Lowe Countries. Were the Actions of this World levelled by the Line either of the Truth or right Uunderstanding, of all Princes earthly least should your Majesty be drawn within Compass of Misconceit; whose magnanimous, playne and sinceare Harte, hath in all your Actions been so clearly demonstrated, as the worst affected to your Estate are out of the Force of so knowne a Truth compelled to acknowledge your singular entirety, and wislie that others of your Rank and royal Condition, would paterne you in that kingly Virtue. It is true, that upon my newe takeing knowledge to the Secretary of Estate of those close Conceits that are said to be here in secret enter-tayned, of your Majestie's rayther difficulting then facilitating their desired Quiet; he both sayth and sweareth, that the King and all his Counsayle here are clearly satisfied to the contrary, and acknowledge your Majesty (for an especiall Pattern) forward, and a furtherer of the Business. I used both the Reasons and the Relations that my Lord Treasurer by his late Letters directed me, and found them confessed; but the Knott consisteth not in that Pointe. Soe experienced an Estate as this cannot be ignorant, that both your Majesty and the King your next Neighbour are to receive much Contentmente in this Conclusion; as whereby a Country that would have added so much Strength to this Monarchie (already so extraordinary powerfull,) is to be aparted from it, and so great a Preparation and contynuall Readyness of an Army and Munition in parts so neare unto your owne Gates, by that Meanes removed. The Hardnes resteth in another Pointe; for howsoever for the Tyme the Nurse that wanteth

An. 1609. Milke is by necessity made contented to rock the Cradle till the Child do sleep, yet well she knoweth that uppon awaking she must provide to give other and most ample Satisfaction. *I have within these two dayes met with the true Concept, that is here inclosed in the secret of their Bosomes. The United Estates I find they account but as the Stales, your Majesty and your Neighbour King the Fowlers: The Estates the Artisans, your Majesties the Architects and Modellers: The Estates the Subscribers with their Hands, your Majesties the Contrivers in your Heads.* So that for conclusion, *they reckon the Conditions yours, though the Truce be theirs; and for this yield none other thankfullness, then is usually given to the Physician, that adviseth in a Gangren a cutting off of a putrefyed or irrecoverable Member, for the giving Ease and Security to the rest of the Body.* At the first entry with your Majesty into Termes of Ametye, they imagyned that if by your Majesties Meanes those People would not be drawn into Termes of Recognition of Obedience, *they should at least have had a contynuall and ample Assistance in their Warrs against them, by the Bodies of your Subjects.* Your Majestie most wisely found in the beginning the Inconvenience of that Permission, as that which must either have drawne too much Prejudice to your Neighboures, or Hurt and Danger to your own Estate. Their Necessities here having nowe growne to so great Extreame, have enforced them to other Termes. *Their first intention was, (I suppose) neither to have used nor acquainted your Majesty with the Business, till it had gone so farr as it had bine too late to be recalled.* But that not succeeding, their second hope was, that you would have been pleased to have interposed your Authoritie for the mittigation of the Conditions, *which so much againste their Hartes they are enforced to yeeld unto.* In this also being frustrated, (which had they with cleare Eyes looked into what the Estates were necessitated to require, or what agreed with Reason of your Majestie's own Estate not to hinder them to obtaine, they would never have expected from your Majesty,) by what in secret from amongst themselves I collect, and what in myne own weake Judgment and by some knowledge I have gotten of their Humoures, I conceive, *your Majesty is to expect from them for your Endeavoures in this Truce no other Retribution, then an attending of tyme when they may embroyle some of your Majesties Estates; unless God in meane season by some myraculous Meane of Reconciliation of the Differences in your Soules, drawe a more neare Conjunction between your Majesty and this King in the Affection of your Hartes.* The imposed Calumny, of hopes given that your Majesty would effect for this Estate the Truce upon other Conditions then those that so much do trouble them, hath gone (as it seems) on Progress, though in an unseasonable tyme of the Year. First being charged upon your Majesty's Ministers in generall; Secondly upon me in particular; Thirdly upon Don Pedro the King's Ambassador there: and now sowerthly upon the Baron Hoboque, the Archduke's Ambassador there; who though not in playne termes, yet in tantamount, is held faulty in that and more.

What Discourses have of late here passed for the stopping of the Truce, what Designes in some other Princes in that and some other Matter of greatest Importance, your Majestye shall in some part understand by a Letter I have written to my Lord Treasurer. The rest being unfit to be trusted to Paper or uncertayne Messengers, I reserve for myne owne awaight upon your Majesty, which my Lord Treasurer hath given me hope that you will be pleased to permit in August or September next. For some parts of those Projects having comen to my Possession in writing, I have given my Faith that none other shall have the sight excepte your Majesty; whom (as my Ducty is) I ever reserve in promised Concealments, especially in matter wherein either your Honour, or your Estate or Interest in any sort concerned.

My Lord Treasurer's Letter came not into myne Hands till these Dayes of their Processions, Disciplines, and other Ceremonies here were entred, which denyeth me access to the King, the Duke, and the rest of the greatest till the Holie Days ended; when (by God's Grace) I will from every of themselves drawe their particular.

particular Conceits of your Majesties Assistances given them in this Treatye. *An. 1609.*
And so beseeching God to give unto your Majesty a long, happie and glorious
Life, and the Greatness that your faithfull Servants and Subjects desier, and your
Enemies and Emulators are enforced to feare and prognosticate as incydent to
your Kinglye and incomparable Virtues, most humbly kissing your Royal Feet,
I rest

Your Majesties most humble and faithful Servant,
CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to Prince Henry.*

7th April 1609. O. S.

BY my last (most Excellent Prince) I made knowne unto your Highnes my
just excuse for my long forbearing to Wright unto you: By this I humbly
pray Pardon for takeing so light occasion to trouble you. Much rayther had I
lythence the Gate is opened, be blamed hereafter for accombringe you with the
Impertinency of my Papers, then to omytt any the least poynte in the Accom-
plishment of my Dutyes. In this spiritual Tyme, being *the Holy Weeke*, little
Matter temporal offereth it self worthy your Highness reading; only we say
here, it hath pleased God thorough the Force of our spiritual Devotions, to give
us this Weeke and the last a plentiful Rayne, whereby we are delivered from the
dowbt of a fearfull Famyne. *Our Lady* of a Church in this Towne called *Atto-*
chia, accustomed in time of Necessity to worke those Effectes, was first *much*
served and *observed* by the *Fryars*, that are there her dailye Attendants; but
their Offices having no Success, (according to Custom when they desier to speed)
she was with a solemne Procession removed out of her own Church to make a
Novena in another, where she should be sued unto by People of all manner of
Conditions. The Procession was solemne, honoured with the Presence of the
Duke of *Lerma* (guarded with fifty of the King's Halbarders) and of manye others
of the principall of the Nobility, and an infinity of other People; *who as the*
Image passed by them, in none other sorte then if God himself had been present
in it, honoured it with falling down upon their Knees, with praying and knock-
ing upon their Breasts, most of them desireing her to be good to them; but some
of them (in the secrets of their Hartes) I dowbt not *praying God to pardon their*
so gross a follye and breach of his Commandmente. Amongst the *Fryars* there
want not some that understand the Elementarye Dispositions, and yf therein they
fayle themselves, yet wante not Assistants of Prognosticators and Astrologers;
so carefull and wary they are, that they never remove their Saynte in desier of
Rayne, but when they find an inclination in the Heavens to performe it to
them. With this Arte the *Fryars* of that Monasterie are become exceeding Riche;
for our Lady never goeth on such a Progress, but she returnes as well laden
with Gifts, as sollicitated with Vowes and Prayers. In this last returne to hir
owne home, she was attended by the principal of all the Counsayles, and by the
cheefe Ministers of this Court and Crowne: *Carried under a Canopy supported*
by the Duke of Lerma, the Earl of Barones and other Noblemen; kneeled,
and prayed, and knocked unto, as at her goeing forth; remunerated for her so
especiall a favour of abundant Rayne with a newe Gowne of great Coste, many
rich Jewels and great Tapers of Waxe, to the valewe as is generally esteemed
of 50000 Ducats. Worth the Observation (in my Judgment) it is, that this Cler-
gye with having the *dead and dumbe Images* in their Churches grow Riche, and
that many of ours in *England* with *havige the livinge and speaking in their*
Bedds, prove Poore. The Grossness of the first (myne hope is) growes to a

* *F. Biblicth. Cotton. ibid.*

An. 1609. Ripeness, and that the Lighte of common Reason, if not of Grace, will in tyme make them understand, how farr they are misled with their own adulterous Inventions; and the gravetye and good Example of the principall amongst ours, is by proof found a good Meane to draw many of the Inferior, to a more observance of what is Expedient then what is Lawfull.

Yesterday the King and Queen here observed the Ceremonie of *washing the Feet of the Poore*. The King was assisted by the Duke of Lerma and the Pope's Nuncio. The Duke powred the Water, the Nuntio washed, and the King dried; who having made a Cross with his Finger and his Thombe kissed the said Crosse, being laid upon the Feete that were washed. The Queen was in like manner attended by two of her Ladies at the Service of them at the Table. The King both served and carved; the Grandees brought the Meat and Wyne, and received the Dishes from the Hands of the King when he took them from the Boorde, and delivered them to such as there attended to keep them to the use of the severall Poore, every one having an especiall Service; and so many and costly were the Dishes, as the Guesstes only tasting of a Sallet and a little Ryce, the rest that appertayned to every of them (as I am informed) they sold for eighteen Ducatts.

The Furniture of their Churches here, and the Riches and Lustre of their Sepulchres made in every Monasterie (the generall Povertye of this Kingdome considered) are almost incredible. The *Layeitye* of this Nation may say with *Davyde* (though in another Sence) *Zelus domus tue comedit me*; for assuredly the Riches of the Temporall, bath in a manner all fallen into the Mouthes and devouring Throates of the Spiritual; which if neither Grace nor Discretion, yet Necessitye will in tyme make the other Estate see and remedye. And soe most humbly kissing your Princely Hands, I rest ever

Humbly, faithfullie, and affectionately at your Highness's Service,

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Earl of Salisbury.*

Most honorable Lord,

8th April 1609. O. S.

I Have by Letters unto his Majestye himselfe written what is here both said and sworne concerning the false and wrong Apprehension of his Royal Endeavours to advance the Truce in Treatye, as alsoe touchinge some particular Overtures made by the Ambassador of *Savoy* against the proceeding of the same. The first Modell of the Discourse I attayned in writeing and tooke a Copy, but upon Fayth given that I should imparte it to none other; only upon much Instance and Importunitye I obtained a Libertye for the King my Master, saying, that from him neyther myne Harte nor my Soule would suffer me to withhold any thing wherein either his Honour or his Interest might in any sort be touched. To send it by ordinarye meanes is dangerous, and by expresse chargeable; neyther is the Necessity such as requires speede, *beinge negotiated with a People that doeth nothing in time, much less any thing in hast*. Only this in meane time I have thought necessary for his Majestie's knowledge, that to that propounding Partye they will not here acknowledge any thing in that Treatye near the Poynte; and have assured him that when it shall, soe wyde a Seame in some thing of Importance shall be left, as shall facilitate an unripping of the whole whensoever Tyme and Opportunity shall be offered.

In the meane Season they have I perceyve (according to their usual Mutabilitie and naturall Incertaintye) cooled if not quenched his hott Hopes in all things; although polliticquely he had changed the Wings of his first Discourse and had given it better Feathers; impinge, in place of a Sarcele of *Savoie*, a Principall of an Infanta of *Spayne*. The King my Master was intended for a principall Actor; to him Glorie and encrease of Domynions, to the Master of the mover a cheefe part in the Action, and to him Restitution of what he hath departed with Secuerity in the reste, and Honoure in the Enterprise. To the King here an Establishment of what shall be left him, and avoyding of an imynent blemishe in his Honour; a strong Conjunction with others, and likely in all reason to make him upon Earth Omnipotent.

This for the present is as much as I may and dare adventure by Paper, the rest for Causes before said, I reserve for my retourn.

The Secretary of Estate assureth me, that there shall presently be Letters sent to the Ambassador there for satisfaction of his Majestie; cleareth *Don Pedro* of giving the false hopes mentioned by the President *Richardott*: insynuateth some fault therein to have been committed by the Baron *Hoboque*, Ambassador to the Archduke: sheweth much contentment that their own Ambassador there is held so sufficient and so well liked; discoursing upon that occasion the many especial Favours that they understand him to have there received from his Majestye, from the Queen, and from divers of your Lordships; and concluded with a wilhe, that like Favours and familiar Accessse and Conference were here given by the King to me, and that their style in the extraordinarye reservedness that now was used might be changed. But as to his Majesty (from whom it becometh me to hide nothing) I have so playnlie delivered what I conceyve of those Reports and Surmises, so will neyther my generall Dutye nor my particular Obligation to your Lordship permit me to conceal what I thinke; which is, that in the secret of their Hartes they hould the Opinion they are charged with, though not in the same kind; and that their Necessityes being served, they will neyther give thanks, nor shewe thankfulness for what hath been done, as that which they take rather for a Potion to prevent a present Death, then a Preservative to continue a healthfull Life.

Your Lordship's Letter coming not to my Hands untill this Holy Weeke, when nothings is here to be hearkned unto but the voyce of ghostlye Fathers, nor any thing to be seen but Processions, Disciplinants well dres'd, Churches and richly adorned Sepulchers, I have been required to forbear access, and all Negotiations till the Holy Days passed, when by God's Grace I will performe your Lordship's Directions. In the meane time humbly recommending my Love and Service unto your Lordship, I rest, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

10th April 1609.

THE Cause that moves me now to write unto you, riseth only from the Consideration of the great Inconveniencies that do depend upon any such remaines of ill understanding between his Majestie and Prince Maurice, as may fill the World with Opinion, that the Favour and Estimation of such a King is irrecoverable to one that hath so well deserved, and is so necessary for that State, which is and must be ever in so straight a Confederacie with this Crown. This must needs be the Effect therefore of the Exception in the King's Mind toward the Prince, untill the Words spoken in your Presence (where your silence would have made you unworthy of your Place) be so interpreted or avoyded, as his Majesty may not sit down with a Charge wherein his personal Resolution may be doubted. The difficulty therefore being how to work Count Maurice to that,

keeps

An. 1609. keeps my Minde in Anxiety; not that in Comparifon with my Sovereign's Honour I do value my own Life, but because other Men that prize theirs at their own Rates, may happily flicke, if the fame be fet upon the Rack. Of all which I have confidered, this I think will prove the beft Expedient, for Count Maurice to finifh the Work he hath begun; namely, that as he hath by one Letter in generall expreffed his Sorrow for the King's Difpleafure, his Proteftation that he meant no harm; that what he fpake proceeded from his Zeal to the Caufe; that he defired nothing more then to do him Service; fo he will now in the place where he fpake it take occafion to expound himfelf, that by the word (*Ofe*) he meant not to make queftion of the King's *personal Valour or Vertue*, but only intended to exprefs his own doubt, *that both the Princes out of fecond and politick Considerations* might be contented to look on upon others Quarrells, feeing they were not fo fenfible of fome Injuries done to themfelves as to make it a ground of Hoftillity. To this Effect or the like when the Count Maurice fhall fpeak, *with thofe additions of Attributes which may be juftly appropriated to his Majesty*, (who even in that Point hath given Proof of a good Refolution even when he was in *fummo difcrimine*;) I doubt not but all will be lapt up without any Memory of the leaft unkindnefs. Wherein becaufe Monsieur Caron goeth back well prepared, both out of Knowledge of his Majestie's Mind and love to the Count, I have thought it fit likewise to move you, upon Conference with him, to beftow your beft Labour to contrive that which fhall be fo good a Work; and to difpofe your felf when he fhall ufe any fuch Speech, as the fame which he is willing to deny may not by any needlefs Conteftation of yours be once preffed, feeing you did your Duty to advertize what you heard, and he is defirous to expaine and expound his own fenfe; which were hard to deny him, where Reafon of State, Religion, and all other refpects may be alleadged for the unlikelyhood of any ill meaning, whatfoever may have proceeded *ex lapsu lingue*. And thus I committ you to God.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I have only written this to prepare you when Monsieur Caron fhall fpeak with you upon this Subject, fo as no Conceit may be nourifhed that you are indisposed to have this Matter well accommodated.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Earl of Salisbury.

Most honorable Lord,

13th April 1609. O. S.

THE Ambassador hath advertifed that the Queen fhould fay unto him, *he mighte one Day peradventure fee the Prince on Pilgrimage at St. Jago*. Whereupon, though dowbtlesse *she fpake in Merriment*, they here much inferre; and seeme to hope that his Majestie will be contented to fend him hether to receive the rest of his Education here, *yf the Inclynation of Alliance continue*. One who names himfelf Thomas Howard, having here attended Cresswell thefe nine Years is now going into England, pretending to be much discontented with Cresswell. He is of a meane Stature and a pale Complexion; hath no Beard, yet fomewhat an old Face: Apparayled in darke tawny Cloath. He was borne in Southampton where his Mother is yet living, whome he pretends to convert. He carryes many Letters, and is a very silly young Fellow; and dowbtlesse fome thing in Examination might be drawne from him, having lately faid to one, *that were it not for his Conscience he could bewray Matters that would sound evill*,

both for Creswel and others. He intends not to goe into any Port with the Shipp that shall carry him, but to be put into some Fisher Boat at Sea. An. 1609.

The Duke of Savoye is sollicitated to send his second Sonne hether, to whome is promysed to be made General of all his Majestie's Forces by Sea. The bestowing the *Archbishoprick* of *Sevyll* stands yet in Suspence; the *Pope* having (as is said) denied to dispence with the Gifte of it, in the Place where in former Letters I advertised it was intended. But it is thought that that Answer of the *Pope* comes not without consent of some here, *that Sea being not so scrupulous in Conscience, in Workes that are to acquire the favour of Princes.*

The *Estates* United by what they have knowne and what hereafter they shall know, have to the King my Master soe great Obligation, as into what Mould or Forme soever God and their Fortune shall cast them, *in all Reason and Gratitude they are ever to become and continue as Armes to his Body*; who hatli more cared for their Safety and Liberty, then for his own Increase either of Profit or Dominion. And so with, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Counsaile, of the same Date and Conveyance with the former.*

May it please your Lordships,

I Had yesterday Access both to the Kinge and the Queen. To the King (after the accustomed Manner of giving him the *Buenas Paschas* and some other Speeches of Complement) "I said, that I thought it not fit to hide from
" his Majestie the much feeling that by late Letters out of *England* I understood
" the King my Master had, of an Opynion said to be conceived here by his
" Majesty and those of his Counsaile, *that in the Lowe Country Treaty he*
" *had not carryed himself with so much Sinceritye as was expected, and had*
" *rayther diffculted then advanced the Business*: As also, *that Hopes had*
" *been given from thence of facilitatinge the Articles of Renuntiation and*
" *Trade to the Indies, which had not been accordingly performed.* I sayd that
" both in the one and the other (yf so it were) *my Sovereigne had received*
" *very great wrong.* In the first, as wherein he had not only dealt so entirely,
" as he playnlie denounced by his Commissioners to the *Estates* (to the much
" Admiration and some discontentment both of them and the *French*) that if
" *they would not continue their Treaty and accept of the Accomplishment of*
" *the propounded Conditions, he would absolutely leave them, and esteem their*
" *Warr hereafter less just because less necessarye; by meanes whereof and*
" *other Endeavours of his Commissioners, the Treaty then in poynte to be*
" *broken off was continued, and now brought to the good Termes it stands in.*
" In the other, having never either to his Majestie's Ambassador there, or to
" me, or any other his own Ambassador or other Ministers, given the least hope
" or sillable of any such Signification, as that which well he knewe would work
" none other Effect then a disauthorizeing of him with the *Estates*, and an en-
" jealousinge of them of his Purposes. I therefore out of mine own ever conti-
" nueing Inclination to keep all sound between their Majesties, desired he would
" be pleased out of his own royal Mouthe to give me such Satisfaction in the
" behalf of my Master, as I might signefie the same unto him; to the end that
" both he there and his Majesty here might endeavour to discover the whisper-
" ing Authors and divulgers of those Reports, who out of their own malignant
" Humours invent Matters of that evill sounding Tune, to breed distast between
" them.

* Ex Bibliothec. Cotton. ibid.

An. 1609. The King hereunto, in his accustomed *short and immoveable Manner* answered, " that he for his part had never made dowbt of the King his Brother's Sinceritye in those Treaties; *neyther had ever received from him or any his Ministers, any such hopes as I had spoken of.* And there making a Stopp, I adjoyned, that I verily beleevved that his Majestie's own Ambassador in *England* (who was there for his honorable and honest Carriage in all things so well liked by my Sovereigne and the Lords of his Counsayll, and held of such sufficiency in Negotiation, and not the least forward in advanceing whatsoever during this Time of Treatye hath been recommended unto him or by himself thought necessary for his Majestie's Service,) might as well be cleared of that Imputation; as who would neyther do the King there so great a wrong as to impose uppon him a Matter never thought by him, or to his Majestye himself endeavor to make believed a thinge so false, and farr removed from all Intention.

Whereunto *the formall Words* of the King were as I conceived, though spoken with so lowe a Voyce as I scarcely heard them, *Nunca entendi tal de Don Pedro.* And therewithall diverting his Speech into Questions of his Majestie's Health, and how my self had passed this Time of *Lent*, I having for a Last moved him in divers particular Causes of the King my Master's Subjects here depending, and understanding that he made hast to go to his Chappel, where an extraordinary Number of *Grandeas* and other Lords were present to attend him in regard of a Marriage to be there celebrated between the Marques of *Guadalacapur*, and a *Germaine* Lady of the Queen's Chamber, I took my leave.

The Queen I found very merrie and well disposed, though not without some Feare (as she told me) of the Sharpness of that Hower that now she was so shortly to expect. " [She] asked me of the Health of the King, the Queen and the Princes there; had much Speeche with me of her own; telling me, that the *Infanta* is grown *Melanchollie* and much troubled with *Oppilation*, the *Prince* of contrary Disposition and proves a very good Companion: Whereupon I was emboldened to tell her, that in my weak Judgment it were great pittye, that the Prince sheweing in these his Yeares of an Infante so greate a Sharpness of Understanding and so quick a Spirit, *should be blunted with too streight an Observance of the Spanishe Gravety, which I understood was already begun to be put upon him.* Hereat she laughed heartily, and said I was *in the right*; but she hoped there should be used in that a more temperate Hande then had been with others. After many other Speeches she concluded with me, that she was that Morning to marrye one of her Maydens a Countrywoman of her own, and one that she loved much; and sayd that she understood she should be my very near Neighbour, the *Marques* her Husband having taken a House very neare to myne. Whereunto I having answered that I was very glad of it, as whereby to have Occasion to serve one that I perceyved her Majesty so much affected; saying that I would not be a Meane of her Majestie's longer Stay from the performing of so good a Work, I took my leave of her.

Concerning the Treaty of Peace in the *Lowe Countryes*, we give here Appearance to remayne as yet with Minds suspended; and secretly it is whispered, that the late Death of the Duke of *Cleeve* will breed some Alteration. The Secretary of Estate plainly telleth me, *that the Treatye standeth not in much better Pointe then before*, the *Estates* inserting many new Ingredients, and the French King embroyling underhand the Business. This to me in private; were there a French Ambassador here, *it may be as much would be said to him of the King my Mayster.* The Words couched in the Article pretended to be that of the Renuntiation, being of noe other Sound or Letter then these *viz. Comme les tenants pour Estates Unies*, I dowbt will hereafter be interpreted otherwise then the *Estates* Intention is they should, *and a Distinction put upon them, differenceing Fact from Right.*

We are with the present somewhat troubled with the late News that the *Turcke* An. 1609. is preparing two hundred Gallies and fiftie Ships to the Sea. Yesterday a Courier was dispatched for *Sicillia*, to give Order to put that Kingdom in Preparation, and it is thought that that is the purpose of *Don Luys Fayardo* his draweing all the Sea Forces of this Kingdome to *Cales*, to be there ready in *omnem Eventum*. It is said that our Pyrates *Ward*, *Bishop* and *Dauncer* and the other *Dutche*, will this Sommer gather a greater Head then ever: Some report that they will have at least twenty Shippes. Their Conjunction with the *Turke* (considering that in his Country they have their whole randevous) is much feared.

The ayerye Hopes that Sir *Anthonie Sherley* and his Confident *Cresswell* the *Jesuite* have given here of reducing of those Rovers to his Servyce (out of which they have drawne some Money out of this Treasurie, and as is said Enlargement of Mayntenance and Authoritye in *Sicillia* to Sir *Anthonye*) are much cooled yf not whollie quenched. The best Foundation that they buylt their Confidence upon, were the Endeavours of certayne *Flemminges* in this Towne, who pretend to have much Acquaintance and Power with *Dauncer*. Those Pyrates are as I understand at this present with twelve Shippes hovering upon these Coasts between the Cape *Saint Vincent* and *Malaga*; *Dauncer* his own Shipp is said to be manned at least with 1000 Men. They have of late taken the Spoyle of eleven or twelve Shippes, *English*, *French* and *Spanishe*, and for any thing that I can yet heare, wee here are not able or not willing to meddle with them.

My requests to this Counsaile have in the End so farre prevayled, as my Countrymen's Goods at *Sainte Lucar*, though not publickly, yet are covertly permitted by little and little to be landed; wherewith their Factors here have received some good Contentment. Concerning the Banishment of *Nevill Davies* from *Sevill* (whereof in divers my former Letters I have made Relation unto your Lordships,) I have in the end gotten by meanes of Letters I obtrayned from the King himself to the *Assistante* of that City some Answer, though therein no other Satisfaction then a Deliverie of *non causa pro causa*. For the *Assistent* Objects for *Davies* his Fault, an abroad there without Business, and employing of his Time only in the Nature and Fashion of an *Espeye*, and his much looking into the Negotiations, and most pryvate and secret Businessses of the *Contratation Howse*, and the Courses for the King's *Indies*. Hereunto I have replied, that straunge it appeares to me that *Nevill Davies* offering not only his Body, but his Goods there also of some good Value, to remayne answerable for any Offence that should justly be charged upon him, they would not accept thereof, nor once call him to answer as God did *Adam*, when he said *Adam ubi es?* But without ever hearing him to inflict the Punishment of *Disferment*, and that in so rigorous a Manner, as for Dispatch of himself and the Businessses he had there both for himself and divers others, they gave him only the shorte Terme of two Dayes. That the Crimes imposed upon him were mere Inventions, and that his fault yf any he had, *was to be thought too constant in his Religion, and too faithfull and serviceable to his King and Country*; and do conclude, that I see not by what Warrant either of common Right, or of the Articles agreed between the Kings, that Injustice of the *Assistent* can be avowed. Lastly, that I could not with observance of my Duty forbear to advertise to the King my Sovereigne so great a Wrong done to his Subject, and the Daunger that such a President and Example might breed to other of them in like Occasions.

Upon *Easter-Monday* his Majesty here satisfied the long Expectation and Suytes of divers of his Nobility and Knights of the severall Orders, bestowing that Day upon them *mutie encomiendums*; and amongst the rest forgot not *Don Pedro* his Ambassador, to whome he hath (besides the Ordinarye and his large Allowance of above 100,000 Ducats yearlie, to be by him there bestowed at his Discretion for his Majestie's Service) added a Guift of an *Encomiendum* of the yearly Valewe (as I heare) of 4 or 5000 Ducats.

This

An. 1609. This Day I have been with the Duke of Infantado, with the Condestable, and with Don Juan de Idiaques; who all give me in that Matter of the *supposed faynte Dealing* of the King my Master in the *Lowe Country Treatye*, the like Answer and Satisfaction that I formerly received from the *Secretarye of Estate*. The Duke of Lerma having deferred the Appointment of my coming to him till after the Holydayes, is this Day upon the suddaine gone with the King towards the *Escuriall*, and from thence God knows whether, and not likely to returne these fower or five Months. This being their common Cause here, to deferre and delay Business in the Winter, and to withdraw and absolutely to hide themselves from it in the Summer. Such notwithstanding hath been myne earnest and contynuall Sollicitation, as the King hath given a *Decreto* (as the *Constable* this Day confessed unto me) that the Cause of *Sycillia* shall be determined with all Brevity, and that of *Sardinia* when there shall be answer from the Archbishop of *Calles* in that Island, to whom the Examination of that Business is committed. Of the Business of *Thomas Henryson* the *Scottishman*, notwithstanding my daily Importunities I can yet procure no end: *So hard is Money to be gotten out of empty Purses, as whatsoever concernes Matter of Payment is delayed with all the Artes and Devises possible.* And soe with the humble Remembrance of my Dutyc, I for this time take my Leave, and rest

Yours most humbly at Commandement,
CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

Sir Thomas Edmonds to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

Brussels, 16th April 1609. O. S.

I Write you these few Lines by the Baron of Bressein who came lately out of England, and now goeth to vissit these Parts. The Truce was on Tuesday last proclaimed in this Town with the like Solemnities as it was before at Antwerp, but nothing with the like Applause of the People; for that the Harvest of these Men, which was cheisly maintained by the Greatness of our Court and in the Concourse of the Men of War, will be now much decayed. We understand also that those of Antwerp do already begin to repine, in that they are like to be so long debarred of the Benefit of the free Trade by the River, whereof they looked to have been presently put in possession. There has been dispatched two extraordinary Courriers into Spaine since your Departure, which we suppose are to hasten the sending away of the Ratification. These Princes are exceedingly joyed with the Conclusion of the Truce; and it is said that they will now spend most of their Time abroad in their Houses of Pleasure, to recompence themselves for their former unhappy Life.

There hath run a slanderous Report both in this Town and Antwerp, that great Summes of Money were bestowed on you the Commissioners, for that the Daie before your Departure from Antwerp there was one hundred thousand Crowns paid by the Pagadoe to the Marquis Spinola, and much given to turn the same into Gold. But Monsieur de Berney and my self have made it known generally, that you refused to accept of the same Presents, as we were well informed that you had done. And sith you will have me to believe that you are ignorant what Somme was intended to each of you, as your Letter which I received this Afternoon by Mr. Matthew Fludd doth import; I will tell you, that I know there was assigned two thousand Pounds Sterling for each of you four Commissioners; which seing you refused to accept in Money, there is new Plate providing for you at Antwerpe to that Value. The great Paines which you have taken have well deserved both that Acknowledgment, and what you are like otherwise to receive. I am in the same Expectation that you are, to receive Answer shortly out of England concerning my Revocation. And so with

my

my best Wishes to you and your Lady I committ you to the Protection of God. An. 1609.

Tours to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

Mr. Levinus Muncke to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R, London, 17th April 1609.

I Doubt not but by *John Moore* you have understood the Substance of the Conference I had with the Bishop of *Rochester* as Dean of *Westminster*, about that House. I do assure you I never found more Insolency in a Man of his Profession in so vulgar a Matter; and though he hath referred me to a second Parley after these Holydays, yet I purpose to avoyd it till your return, because I would be loath to tye you to more Inconveniencye then your self would be willing; and it may be my further Neglect of him will procure you the better Conditions at his hands, for I suppose I know his Nature of old, according to which I think it proper to use him. For your Return, now you have full Power, for your Successor it is yet doubtfull. I think we will here protract, to see how the *States* will quallify their Minister, and accordingly we will make choice of ours. *For the Truce, if Spaine do ratifye it in due and expected Form, that Labour will be much apptanded; if not, it will be best to say you have been Followers and not Leaders of others.* I hope this shall be my last Letter till I shall have the Honor to see and embrace you, and till then I leave you to God's Protection.

Tours to Command,

LEVINUS MUNCKE.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable our very good Lord,

Hague, 26th Apr. 1609. O.S.

THE *States Generall* upon Conclusion of the Treaty retýred from *Berghen* to the severall Provinces, promising to assemble in this Town the first of this *May*. The *States of Holland* have been here, and againe are seperated. The *Hollanders* are now come, but the higher Provinces are not expected these eight Days. Their long Stay is the Cause that we have not written since our return from *Antwerp*, having had no subject worthy your Lordshipp's Trouble; neither can the *Warrantie of the Treaty* be made, or the Instrument for his Majestie's Moneys, but in full Assembly of all the *States* of every Province.

When the *States* shall be assembled these three Points are principally to be handled. First the Continuance of the *Contributions* within the Provinces, for the Maintenance of the Charges which necessarily must be supported during the time of the *Truce*. Secondly the *Reglement* of the Men of Warr; what Number of them is to be kept in Garrison upon the Frontier Towns. Thirdly the *Establishment of the Government*, which is either to be settled, as of late Years it hath been, by the Residence of the *States Generall*; or according to the first Constitution, by transporting all Power and Authority upon the Councill of State.

The first point for the Continuance of the *Contributions* is of that Necessity, that unless some present Order be taken therein by an universall Agreement of all the Provinces to the Contentment of them all, (which cannot be effected but by the Authority of their Majesties, whose Ministers have travailed in this great

An. 1609. Work,) it may be feared that the *violent Contestations* which will arise on this Dispute, may breed a Distraction if not a *Separation in their Union*; to the Disadvantage of their State, and the diverting of their Neighbours and Allies, who have imployed so many worthy Endeavours in their Cause and for their Conservation.

For the *Reglement of their Troops*, the *States* have a purpose to hold five and twenty thousand Foot in their Service yet for some Years. The *French King*, at their Instance, is content to entertaine at his Charge the two Regiments of his Nation, which shall consist of four thousand Men; and hath given Order that the Collonels Companyes shall be reduced to two hundred each, and the Captaines to one hundred Heads. Which Example it is likely the *States* will follow in all other Matters of this kind, chusing rather to reduce the Companyes to a lower Number, then entirely to cast any; whereby they shall give the les Discontentment to the Captaines, whom they cannot cashier without giving them their Discompts, and yet ease themselves of the Burden of a great Charge, by dismissing many of their outworn Souldiers, especially of *English* who are married in this Land, and during these two Years Surceance (foreseeing the Blow which would fall upon them) have betaken themselves to Trades and Occupations, by which they are both able and willing honestly to get their Living.

When the *States* shall be assembled, we purpose to present unto them his Majestie's Letters, and according to the Charge we have received, to have that gratefull Consideration of the Commanders and Companies of our Nation, which they best know their Services have deserved. Wee have no doubt but they will use that Gratitude and Discretion willingly during *the Truce*, to retayne in their Service of *English* and *Scottish* such a Number in Proportion, as they thought necessary for the Service during the Heat of the Warr. The *French* Commissioners have only to propound, *that their Ambassador which shall reside here may hold a Place in the Councill of State, in that quallity his Majesty hath done and shall do.* Which Motion the *States* not knowing well how to refuse, 'tis likely they will take time to make a resolute Answer untill they shall reestablish the Authority of that Councill, which to content the *French* they seem willing to do, but profess that cannot be done without long time and great Deliberation.

For the Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, which now are Matters of highest Consultation in these Parts: Though *Cleve* is said to affect most the Elector of *Brandenburgh* (whose Right is founded upon the antient Customes of the Country of *Juliers*) and the Palatine of *Newburgh*, who doth for his Title relye upon a *Rescript* of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, confirmed by *Maximilian* the second; yet both the Countrys agree in this, according to the Charge they have received from the *Emperour* by Letters, to admitt neither, untill by Courte of Law or friendly Composition it shall be declared to whom the Succession of Right doth appertaine. The Reasons of both their Pretensions are set down in *this Discourse*, whereunto we humbly referr your Lordship.

Sir *Noel Caron* is arrived here, of whose affectionate Care we cannot (without depriving him of his due Right) but give Testimony; both in those Particulars which his Majestie hath been pleased to recommend to his Trust, as in all other Matters which at this Time are many, which concern the good of his publick Service. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RICHARD SPENCER.
RALPH WINWOOD.

A Memorial relating to the Succession of Cleves and Juliers, referred to in Sir Ralph Winwood's Letter.

*C*E que nous avons appris touchant les Duchés Contés & Seigneuries qui sont de la succession de feu duc de Cleves, est, qu'on les tient de mesme nature & qualité que les 17 Provinces des Pays bas; par ainsy, que les filles y succedent au default des masles, sans qu'il soit loisible à l'Empereur d'en investir qui bon luy semble. Pour le verifier, plusieurs exemples sont mis en avant, entre lesquels sont ceux cy; qu'un Conte de Juliers nommé Guillaume, (ladite Seigneurie estant encores erigée en Duché,) espousa en l'an . . . la fille du Duc de Berg, lequel estoit aussy Conte de Ravensberg, à cause duquel mariage il fust faict Seigneur desdits Pais. Que Adolphe Conte de la Marc se mariant aussy avec la fille d'un Duc de Cleves, elle luy porta en dot en l'an 1415 ledit Duché dont elle estoit heritiere; duquel mariage sortit un seul fils nommé Jehan, qui espousa la fille & heritiere du Duc de Juliers & Berg & Conte de Ravensberg; & par ce moyen fust faict Seigneur de tous les Duchés & Contés qui sont à present en dispute. Et ne se trouve point que pour faire tomber ses Duchés & Contés es mains des filles susdites elles ayent eu lors besoing de la grace & concession des Princes qui estoyent Empereurs; mais y ont succédé de leur droict comme à Feifs feminins, ainsy qu'ont accoustumé les filles heritieres es Fiefs qui sont de ladite nature & qualité. On adjoust auxdits Exemples que le feu Duc de Cleves Guillaume, pere du dernier mort, mariant sa soeur avec l'Electeur Jehan Duc de Saxe mit, une clause expresse dans le Traicté de Mariage, au cas qu'il vient à deceder sans enfans, que sa soeur luy succederait en tous ses Pais, Terres & Seigneuries; & pour ce faire il n'en demanda aucune permission à l'Empereur, qui sert tousjours pour monstrier la nature desdits Fiefs; dont on pretend induire, que la concession des Empereurs Charles 5^{me} & Maximilien 2^{me} pour faire passer les Terres & Seigneuries (dont il s'agit aux filles en default des males lorsque Guillaume pere du dernier Duc espousa la fille de Ferdinand neipce dudit Empereur Charles 5^{me}) estoit inutile, & comme une superabondante caution ne sert de rien, quelle ne doit nuire aussy ny changer la nature & qualité desdits Feifs, qui sans ceste grace estoyent feminins. Aussy voir on que ledit Duc Guillaume mariant ses filles, par le traicté de Mariage de l'aînée mariée au Duc de Prusse . . . venant à defaillir ses enfans masles & leurs descendens . . . doit que sa fille aînée & ses heritiers fussent successeurs en toutes ses Pays Terres & Seigneuries, en donnant à ses autres sœurs la dot mentionnée audit Traicté pour tous droicts; moyennant, quoy il les exclud perpetuellement desdits Pays, si non au cas que la fille aînée vint à deceder sans enfans, apellant la seconde fille en son ordre, & non autrement. En quoy il n'a pas suivi la concession desdits Empereurs Charles 5^{me} & Maximilien 2^{me} qui appellent toutes les filles avant leurs descendans, ainsi preferent la dernière fille aux enfans de la première; & luy au contraire ordonnant desdits biens à son plaisir, & ainsy que la nature & qualité des Fiefs luy permettoit preferer les heritiers de la fille aînée à la seconde fille, & de mesme les heritiers de la seconde à la troisième. Est mesme adjousté en ce Traicté de Mariage de la fille aînée, que le Duc de Prusse (avec lequel le Duc Guillaume la marioit) pourroit assister son conseil lors qu'on passeroit les Traictés de Mariage de ses autres filles, pour y faire inserer les renunciations requises en faveur de sa femme. Et par effect la seconde fille mariée au Duc de Neubourg a faict ladite renunciation de l'auctorité de son mary, comme au semblable la troisième mariée au Duc de Deuxponts. Et à la quatriesme mariée au Marquis de Borgau aucuns disent qu'elle n'a renonce, & que son Mary en l'espousant ne voulut promettre: Nous n'avons toutesfois veu son Traicté de Mariage pour en parler avec mesme assurance que des autres Traictés, dont les extraicts tirez des traductions du langage Allemand nous ont esté communiqués.

C'est

An. 1609.

C'est sur l'auctorité desdits renunciations, & sur ceste presupposition que les Duchéz & Contéz dependans de ladite succession sont feminins, que l'Electeur de Brandebourg (lequel a espousé la fille aînée de la Duchesse de Prusse,) fonde son droit; & pretend, que sa femme fille de l'aînée doit estre preferée, non par droit de representation mais en vertu du Traicté de Mariage de la mere, & des Renunciations y contenues, qui appellent non seulement la fille aînée à l'exclusion de la seconde, mais aussi ses enfans, lesquels en ce cas sont tenuz pour estre en la Disposition, du moings le droit succesif ayant une fois pris sa racine en la personne de la mere à qui il est échü, les enfans y viennent à l'exclusion de tous autres.

On pourroit bien disputer au cas que la representation n'ayt point de lieu en ligne collaterale par la coustume des lieux ou lesdits Seigneuries sont assisez, (comme aucuns tiennent) combien que soit . . . les loix Imperialles s'il a esté visible au pere d'exclure la seconde fille en faveur des enfans de les aînées lesquels sont plus éloignez d'un degre que leur Tante: Car ces Fiefs ici sont Fiefs de dignité, & qui ont mesme tous droits de souveraineté encore qu'en certains cas ilz recognoissent l'Empire. Or es dignitez de ceste nature, les Roys & autres Princes souverains ne peuvent choisir & nommer pour heritiers si non eux qui sont appelez par la loy & coustume, & cela pourroit servir au Duc de Neubourg. Lequel pourra encore alleguer que lesdites Duchéz Contéz & Seigneuries sont Fiefs masculins: Que est la nature commune de tous les Fiefs de l'Empire, si n'a . . . filles n'y peuvent succeder par droit & coustume si ce n'est de grace & par privilege special, & que leur exemples cy dessus deduitz pour prouver qu'ilz sont feminins n'ont eu leur fondement sur la coustume & nature des Fiefs mais sur les concessions des Empereurs contraire au droit commune; lesquelles partant ne doivent servir sinon aux filles quelles ont voulu gratifier, sans le tirer à consequence en faveur d'autres.

Et que Duc Guillaume pere du dernier mort, lequel a reçu en grace de l'Empereur Charles cinquieme lors qu'il espousa sa neipce la permission d'y faire succeder les filles qui sortiroient dudit mariage en default des masculins, ne fut voulu faire en si grand prejudice & à ses enfans de l'accepter en ceste façon, si l'eust eu de droit & par la nature & qualité des Fiefs. Au contraire est apparemment qu'il a jugé ceste concession estre necessaire, & ce que appellant sa fille aînée & ses enfans à sa succession, on par le traicté de mariage d'elle avec le Duc de Prusse ses enfans masles decedans sans enfans il met tousjours ceste clause suivant la concession Imperialle, comme s'il n'eust eu le pouvoir de le faire autrement. D'ou ledit Duc de Neubourg peut encor tirer cest argument à son profit, puis que le Duc Guillaume a pretendu le pouvoir d'appeller sa fille aînée en default de masles à l'exclusion des autres filles sur ceste concession de l'Empereur Charles cinquieme, ainsi que le contient mesme le traicté de mariage, . . . a esté obligé de la suivre entierement . . . peu adjouter ou diminuer. Or par ce rescript de l'Empereur les enfans des filles ne sont appellez tant qu'il y a une ou plusieurs desdites filles, mais sont toutes preferés auxdites descendans; par ainsi la premiere fille estant morte avant le dernier Duc, de la succession duquel il est question, & la Femme du Duc de Neubourg qui est la seconde estant vivante, elle doit estre preferée. D'avantage, ce rescript n'appelle aucunement les fesmelles, qui sont descendües des filles mais exprimé les masles, & non seulement quant il parle des descendans des filles mais aussi quand il faict mention des descendans des filz; monstrant par là les masles debvoir tousjours estre preferés. Or la fille aînée n'a point laissé d'enfans masles; & au contraire, outre ce que la seconde fille feme du Duc de Neubourg estoit vivante lors la succession escheüe comme elle est encore à present, sans enfans masles, dont elle pretend que ceste benediction & faveur, tant par le rescript que par la nature des Fiefs, lay doit donner quelque prerogative contre ses neipces.

On peutaussy adjouster en faveur du Duc de Neubourg, que le Duc Adolphe, dont mention a esté faicte cy dessus, par une declaration de l'an 1418, en ordon-

nant

nant que tous ses Estats retournent tousjours à un seul heretiere sans aucun An. 1609.
partage, ce que depuis a esté confirmé qu'on pretend par les Empereurs & Estats
du pais, met expressement par la mesme disposition, l'ordre qui doit estre gardé
entre lesdits heretiers; sçavoir, que les masles seront tousjours preferés &
l'aîné entre eux, puis eux des . . . sans faire aucune mention
des enfans de la fille aînée . . . exclure en leur faveur la seconde fille.

La principale deffence dudit Duc de Neubourg est donc, que ces Fiefs sont
Masculins, par ainsi que la succession doibt estre réglée pour le regard des filles
selon la concession de l'Empereur Charles cinquieme, sans laquelle ilz n'y avoient
aucun droit: Mais en prenant la dessus le fondement de son droit encore aura
il besoin de la faveur de l'Empereur, lequel peut maintenir avec bonne raison,
que les declarations des precedens Empereurs Charles cinquieme & Maximili-
an 2^{me} n'ont peu servir, sinon au cas que l'overture des dites Successions fut
escheüe durant leur Empire; ce que n'estant advenu, son droit demure entier
pour en donner l'investiture à qui bon luy semblera.

C'est ce que nous avons appris pour le present, en quoy nous recognoissons ceste
Succession pouvoir estre pretendue tant par l'Electeur de Brandebourg que par
le Duc de Neubourg avec grandes raisons
Toutesfois la dispute dependra principalement de sçavoir si ces Fiefs sont mas-
culins ou feminins de leur nature.

Tabula Genealogica in qua ad vivum demonstratur jus successionis
Serenissimi Principis ac Domini Domini Johannis Sigismundi
Electoris Brandeburgensis in Ducatibus Clivia Juliae & Montium,
Comitatibus Marchiae & Ravensburg & Dominio in Ravensstein.

ADOLPHUS nonus Comes de Marcha obiit Anno 1347, cujus uxor Mar-
gareta filia unica & hæres Theodoricus 10 hujus nominis, 27 Comitis Cli-
vensis.

Ex his procreatus est Adolphus decimus Comes de Marchia, primùm Coloni-
ensis & Monasteriensis Episcopus, deinde post obitum Johannis 28 Comitis Cli-
vensis sine prole, Comes Clivensis factus; obiit Anno 1394. Cujus uxor Mar-
gareta, filia & hæres unica Gerhardi Comitis de Berg.

Hic Adolphus nactus est Comitatum Clivensem post obitum Johannis 28 Comi-
tis Cliviae sine prole decedentis; hujus enim Adolphi mater erat prædicti Johan-
nis fratris filia, ex qua jus Successionis in ipsum translatus fuit: Unde appa-
ret antiquitus fœminas in Clivia Comitatus successisse.

Ex his procreatus est Adolphus ultimus Comes & creatus primus Dux Cli-
vensis & Comes de Marchia, investitus a Sigismundo Imperatore Anno 1417.
Hujus Uxor Maria, filia Johannis intrepidi Ducis Burgundiae.

Ab hoc Unio facta est, interveniente . . . stipulatione omnium
Civitatum Ducatus Cliviae, quâ cautum est quod nunquam per successionem di-
vellantur, sed conjunctim & pro indiviso a primogenito filio, aut deficientibus
masculis a primogenita filia, ab Hæredibus in Hæredes possideantur.

Ex his procreatus est Johannes primus secundus Dux Clivensis & 12^{mus} Comes
de Marchia: Obiit anno 1443. Cujus Uxor Elizabetha, filia Johannis Burgun-
diae Comitis de Stampes, Nevers & Retelin, hæres dictorum Comitatum. Obiit
anno 1483.

Ex his procreatus est Johannes, secundus ejus nominis, tertius Dux Cliven-
sis & 13^{us} Comes de Marchia. Cujus Uxor Michtelt filia Henrici Landgravij
Hassiae, & Annae ultimæ Comitissæ de Catzenelbogen. Hic obiit Anno 1521.
Ex his procreatus est Johannes tertius ejus nominis, quartus Dux Cliviae &
14^{us} Comes Marchiae. Cujus Uxor Maria Ducissa Juliae & Montium, Comi-
tissa in Ravensberg.

An. 1609. Cum inter hos de Matrimonio ageretur, inita est arctissima unio omnium Ducatum & Comitatum, ita ut in perpetuum per Successionem aut alias separari aut divelli non debeant; quæ ab omnibus Imperatoribus confirmata est successivè; & quidem a Ferdinando Anno 1558, Maximiliano secundo Anno 1566, & a Rudolpho moderno Imperatore Anno 1580; his expressis pactis, ut quoddam successio in posteritate Wilhelmi Ducis in descendenti linea duratura sit, nunquam divelli aut separari debeat.

Ex his procreatus est Wilhelmus Dux Clivia, Julia & Montium, Comes Marchia & Ravensburgi & autor & institutor primogenii in posteritate sua. Uxor, Maria Ferdinandi Imperatoris filia, Caroli Quinti Imperatoris neptis.

Ex his procreati sunt Maria Leonora primogenita, nata Anno 1550: Nupsit Alberto Frederico Marchioni Brandenburg, Duci Prussia, Anno 1572.

1. Ex his, inter alias proles, procreata Anna major natu filia. Nupsit moderno Serenissimo Electori Brandenburg; quæ ab Avo denominata est unica hæres pro indiviso in hisce Ducatibus, Comitatibus & Dominiis: Attamen pactis obligata materteris ad certæ pecuniæ præstationem.

2. Anna 2^o genita, nata Anno 1552; Nupsit Philippo Ludovico Neuburgensi Principi Anno 1574.

3. Magdalena 3^o genita, nata est Anno 1553. Nupsit Bipontino Duci Johanni. Pacta & renunciationes hujus sunt conformes Neuburgicis, excepta reservatione clausulæ substitutionis.

4. Carolus Fredericus 4^o genitus, natus Anno 1555; obiit Romæ Anno 1575.

5. Sibylla 5^o genita, nata Anno 1557; nupsit Marchioni in Burgaw, Austriaco, Anno 1600. Inter tractatus matrimonii (siqui fortè initi sunt) fieri non potuerunt in præjudicium primogenitæ filia aut ejus hæredum, ita disponente Wilhelmo Duce Clivia patre prædictæ Domina Sibyllæ, in dotalibus tabulis cum Duce Prussia initis.

6. Johannes Wilhelmus sextus Dux Clivensis, 17 Comes in Marchia, Dux Juliacensis & Montensis, Comes in Ravensberg & Dominus in Ravenslein; natus Anno 1562, Obiit Anno 1609, 25^o Martii.

Ex iis quæ verè & sincerè allegata sunt liquet manifestò, vigore unionis cum civitatibus Clivia & Marchia Comitatus initæ per Adolphum Ducem Clivensem Anno 1418, Clivia Ducatum & Marchia Comitatum separari aut per Successionem divelli non posse; imo deficientibus masculis hæredibus primogenitas filias ab hæredibus in hæredes succedere statutum esse: Deinde etiam unio illa Anno 1596 inita, non permittit ut prædicti Ducatus Comitatus & Dominia per successionem aut aliàs divellantur; quinimo expressè in confirmatione ejusdem a Ferdinando Anno 1558, Maximiliano Anno 1566, & Rudolpho Anno 1580, Imperatoribus factâ, cautum est, ut quoddam successio hæredum in posteritate Wilhelmi Ducis in descendenti linea duratura sit, nunquam separari aut divelli debeant: Quod vigore hujus privilegii Unionis & Successionis, filia Wilhelmi Ducis ad Successionem in prædictis Ducatibus Comitatibus & Dominiis sunt habilitatæ. His fundamentis innituntur dispositiones Wilhelmi Ducis tanquam institutoris primogenii, in pactis dotalibus inter primogenitam Mariam Leonoram & Ducem Prussia Albertum Fredericum, & inter secundo-genitam Annam cum Duce Neuburgensi, & tertio quidem inter tertio-genitam Magdalenam cum Duce Bipontino initis, hoc quidem expresso pacto, ut quousq; primogenita ejusve Hæredes supersites essent, secundo-genita ejusve hæredes deficerent; atq; hac ratione ad secundo-genitam ac ejus hæredes, primogenio devoluti, excludi & tertio-genitam, neq; prius nisi extinctis primo & secundo-genitis vel earum hæredibus, ad successionem admittendam esse. Quæ dispositiones matrimoniales per renunciationes secundo & tertio-genitæ filia in prædictis pactis dotalibus & subsequens renuntiationibus expressis, in favorem primo-genitæ ejusve hæredum factas confirmantur.

Neque enim superioribus obstat Rescriptum Caroli Quinti Imperatoris; quod etsi propter defectum confirmationis moderni Imperatoris pro nullo habendum sit, attamen posito non concessio quod valeat, aliter tamen interpretari

tari non posset, quàm quòd primogenitæ filia natus major filia moderni Sere-
nissimi Electoris Brandenburgici conjux, hoc casu materteris, non earum hæ-
redibus masculis præferenda sit; neq; enim hic ulla prærogativa masculinitatis
militat ne quidem respectu prædicti Rescripti Carolini; cui etiamsi a secundo
& tertio-genitis filiabus tam solenniter (quemadmodum formulâ renunciationum
suprà allegatâ continetur) renunciatum non esset, attamen a Successione mascu-
lorum hoc casu nihil sed tantum ex casu disponit, si deficientibus masculis hæ-
redibus nullæ filiarum Wilhelmi Ducis in vivis essent, ut eo casu hæredes
masculi ex prædictis Filiabus demortuis nati, citra respectum primogenituræ
præferantur. Cum autem hic casus non existat, sed tantum de Successione Fæ-
minarum hic agatur, manifeste liquet etiam verbis & menti Rescripti inhæren-
do, nepti è primo-genitâ filiâ natæ, tum jure suo, tum representationis, tum
etiam substitutionis atq; expressæ denominationis, ab Avo in prædictis Pactis
Prussicis factæ competere Successionem primogenii ab Avo instituti. Commu-
nis autem sententia est, quòd ex personâ primo-genitâ & ad primogenium deno-
minatâ, jus ipsum tanquam radicatum semper transmittatur in defunctæ ipsius
primo-genitæ liberos etiamsi ætate aliis minores; sicut defuncto Electoris primo-
genito, Nepos ex eo secundo-genitum, se seniore, excludit; quemadmodum eâ
de re Aurea Bulla Caroli Quarti Imperatoris tit' 7º disponit.

Per institutionem etiam Majoratus seu primogenii videtur major & primo-
genitus in qualibet linea vocari, & ita quidem invitari, ut durante lineâ pri-
mo-geniti non ad secundo-genitum: Ex quo sequitur si pri-
mus autor primogenii voluerit expresse primò admitti ad Majoratum ex suis
descendentibus primo-genitum majorem & post illum secundo-genitum, quòd hoc
casu nepos patrum secundo-genitum, sive neptis materteram secundo-genitam
excludat. Quemadmodum enim institutor primogenii prædilexit primo nomina-
tum & honoratum, ita & ejus liberos prædilexisse videtur. Sic denique ubi se-
cundo-genitus vocatur ad primogenium ea vocatio est intelligenda post primoge-
nitum & ejus liberos. Deinde in specie de Regno Gallia & aliis testantur Ju-
risconsulti Gallia his verbis; in regnis & Ducatibus Nepos ex præmortuo pri-
mogenito patrem suum representat jure primogenituræ, non accumulative &
conjunctivè hoc casu cum patrue, sed exclusivè, ut solus excluso Patruo succe-
dat in illis Regnis & Ducatibus qui de Jure uni soli deferentur. Idem con-
firmant Jurisconsulti Hispania, decidentes in primogeniis seu Majoratu semper
esse locum representatione, ita ut Nepos etiam Patrum plane excludat, imò
admittendam esse aiunt in quibuscunq; descendantibus Institutoris ascendentis
successoribus: Et hanc opinionem hætenus frequentiori D. D. calculo & fere
omnium Gentium praxi & usu receptam esse testantur. Si communi omnium
Gentium jure expeditum est quòd ex personâ primogenitâ Jus tanquam radica-
tum semper transmittatur in defunctæ istius primogenitæ liberos, quantò magis
indubitatum est in hoc casu, quo primo-genitæ hæredes etiam invitantur & no-
minantur expresse ad Successionem primogenii ab Avo? Ex hoc justissimo & evi-
dentissimo titulo devolutæ successionis omnium Ducatum Comitatum & Domi-
norum possessio, nomine Serenissimi Electoris Brandenburgensis, ut post Obiitum
nuper defuncti Ducis Clivia Julia & Montium vacans, per Equestris Ordinis
Ducatus Clivensis virum Stephanum ab Hartefeldt in Kolc, suæ Serenissimæ
Celsitudinis Consilio legitime apprehensa est. In qua, jure ab Imperatore &
omnibus Christiani orbis Regibus, Electoribus, Principibus & reliquis statibus
Imperii etiam extra Imperii limites constitutis, Principibus & Republicis justi-
tiæ præfectoribus, manutentionem sibi pollicetur Serenissimus Elector Brande-
burgensis, cujus Legati cum mandatis de continuanda prædicta possessione nuper
urbem Dysseldorpiensem (in qua sedes est Ducum Julia &c.) ingressi sunt, atq;
primis Ordinum Ducatus Julia & Montium Deputatis hoc animo se venisse:
Deinde post adventum Serenissimæ Imperatoris Majestatis Commissarii, eidem
quoq; quòd eo animo venerit, exposuit. Atq; hæc suprascripta in veritate ita
se habent cum oblatione plenioris informationis tam in facto quàm in Jure quo-
tiescunq; opus fuerit.

An. 1609.

Translatio Latina e Pactis dotalibus D. Palatini Philippi Ludovici
& Domini Annæ Juliæensis principis Newenburgii 27^o Septem-
bris Anno 1574. contractis.

— Convenit præterea ut nos Philippus Ludovicus Comes Palatinus & præfata Domina Anna solutis dotis nomine viginti quinque millibus aurcorum Flor', pro nobis & hæredibus nostris omnibus Dominae Annæ paternis & maternis successionibus bonisque a Juliæensi Clivensi & Montensi Ducatibus iisdemque annexis Comitibus & Dynastiis dependentibus, sufficienter quemadmodum jure cavetur renunciemus, & omne jus quod illa aut habet aut habere potest charissimo nostro parenti Wilhelmo Juliæ Duci ejusdemque hæredibus cedere teneamur & velimus; ita ut nulla prorsus actio petitioque sive judicialis sive extrajudicialis ad ea nobis relinquatur, prout vigore harum literarum ad præscriptam normam iis renunciavimus: Nisi tamen contingeret (quod Deus avertat) nos Wilhel mum Juliæ Ducem aut Successores nostros virilis stirpis sine legitimis hæredibus masculis ex nobis procreatis decedere: Quo casu charissimæ filiæ nostræ Dominae Annæ regressum ad dicta bona planè & expressè volumus reservatum; hac ratione ut si quando charissima nostra filiarum natu maxima Domina Maria Leonora Prussiæ Ducissa defunctis legitimis nostris filiis & masculini sexus hæredibus, ad Ducatum & Provinciarum nostrarum successionem venerit, præfata charissima filia nostra Domina Anna & ab illa legitime descendentes, ab ista pecuniæ summâ quæ in Prussicis dotalitiis tabulis jam antè expressa & a Prussiæ Ducissa sororibus tribus solvi promissa est, debitam sibi portionem consequatur: Hac conditione, ut præmoriēte absque legitimis liberis Dominâ Annâ, cognatus noster charissimus Palatinus Ludovicus pecuniæ istius habeat usufructum, & post ejus obitum ad proximos Dominae Annæ hæredes redeat.

Cæterum si & ipsa charissima nostra filiarum natu maxima absque legitimis liberis (quod Deus nolit) decedat, filia nostra Domina Anna post mortem Dominae Mariæ Leonoræ natu maximæ ejusdemque legitimorum liberorum demortuorum locum occupabit, & omnium Provinciarum, subditorum, mobilium, cæterorumque capax habebitur, & hæres ad eandem rationem erit quâ præfata Domina Maria Leonora Prussiæ Ducissa ejusque legitimi liberi hæredes futuri fuissent.

Ejusdem tenoris sunt pacta dotalia D. Palatini Johannis Ducis Bipontini cum Domina Magdalena Juliæensi principe.

Renunciatio illustrissimæ & generosissimæ Principis Dominae Annæ natæ principis Juliæensis, Palatinæ ad Rhenum Comitissæ Veldentia & Spanhemii.

ANNA Dei Gratia nata Princeps Juliæ, Clivæ & Montium, Palatina ad Rhenum, Dux Bavariæ, Comes Veldentia & Spanhemii.

Testamur & notum facimus nostro hæredum & successorum nomine, generosissimum Principem charissimum nostrum Dominum & Patrem D. Wilhel mum Juliæ, Clivæ & Montium Ducem, Marchiæ Ravensburgæque Comitem, Ravenssenii Dominum generosissimo Principi D. Philippo Palatino ad Rhenum, Duci Bavariæ, Comiti Veldentia & Spanhemii charissimo Domino nostro & conjugi voluntate nostrâ secundum divinum institutum desponsasset & legitimo matrimonio junxisset, pro debita hæreditaria nobis portione illum præ-

ter

ter alia in dotem viginti quinque mille aureorum flor. ut patet in pactis dota- An. 1609.
libus intra annum a copula conjugali Francofurti ad Mænum sub justæ apocha
conditione præstare & solvere promississe spopondisseque; & nos vice versa iis-
dem tabulis cavisse omni juri, actioni, prætensionique ad clementissimi domini
& parentis nostri principatus provinciasque solenni formâ renunciare. Cum
itaque dos illa 25000 aureorum florenorum in pecunia soluta sit, nos quod tabu-
lis dotalitiis recipimus, consentiente volenteque charissimo nostro domino con-
juge, de jure nostro, quod satis est, certiorati, consultò deliberatòque, nostro
hæredum & successorum nomine, omnibus & singulis paternæ maternæque hære-
ditatis prætensionibus, petitionibus & actionibus, ut nata Dux Julia, Clivia
& Montium, ad principatus, comitatus & dynastias quas clementissimus Do-
minus noster parens aut jam habet aut in futurum habiturus est renunciavimus,
& per præsentis literas renunciamus: Salvo tamen illo casu quo generosissimi
Principes Carolus Fredericus & Johannes Wilhelmus amantissimi nostri fratres,
sine liberis legitimis decedent; quem Domino conjugi nostro nobis, hæredibus &
successoribus in præfatis tabulis nuptialibus expressè reservavimus. Sed illo
excepto, nos hæredes aut successores nostri nullam unquam prætensionem, actio-
nem, aut hæreditatis petitionem ad principatus ditionesque istas quærere aut su-
mere volumus, quacunque etiam illæ vel ratione fingi vel ab hominibus excogi-
tari possint: Siquidem nos honore & fide principis per has literas promittimus,
recipimusque hanc renunciationem certam inviolabilem & firmam servare, ne-
que ipsi contravenire, aut aliis ut contraveniant permittere: Renunciantes
omni tam ecclesiastico quam seculari juri, privilegiis indultis & beneficiis, quæ
aut jam constituta sunt aut in posterum constitui concedique, & nobis hæredibus
successoribusque nostris contra hanc renunciationem aliquo modo prodesse possunt,
absque dolo & metu.

Nos quoque Palatinus Philippus Ludovicus speciali nomine profitemur hanc
renunciationem & omnia quacunque a generosissima Principe Dominâ Annâ
nostrâ charissimâ amantissimæque conjugæ, & utriusque hæredibus successoribus-
que in his literis, (excepto casu prædicto quem nobis reservavimus) scripta
sunt consultò deliberatòque, & cum ejus certâ scientiâ atque nostrâ præsentione
confessa esse & manu nostrâ signata.

In rei fidem nos Anna Dux literas manus nostræ subscriptione firmavimus,
& ad ratificationem illarum amantissimi Domini & conjugis nostri sigillo muni-
vimus.

PHILIPPUS LUDOVICUS PALATINUS.
ANNA PALATINA.

Translatio Latina è tabulis dotalibus dominæ Mariæ Leonoræ Prussiæ
ducis, dat' Hambacii 14^o Decembris 1572.

— Præterea placuit atque convenit ut nobis Wilhelmo & Mariâ Julię
Cliviæ & Montium ducibus sine liberis masculis decedentibus aut illis ipsis absque
hærede morientibus, Ducatus nostri Cliviæ, Julię & Montium, Comitatus
Marchiæ Ravenspurgæque, & aliæ dynastiæ cum bonis annexis & ab iis depen-
dentibus, omnique jure quod aut ipsi possidemus aut successores nostri masculi re-
licturi sunt, nullâ re exceptâ, cum territoriis & hominibus, eodem modo quo nos
Successoresque nostri masculi usi erant aut usi potuerunt, ad filiam nostram natu
maximam Dominam Mariam Leonoram futuri nostri generi Ducis Alberti-
Frederici conjugem & eorum hæredes (si quos consequentur) vigore jam ante
super hac re impetrati & confirmati privilegii Imperialis, veniant & devol-
vantur, cui etiam provinciæ nostræ obligabuntur. Hoc tamen casu, quo
utrumque filium nostrum charissimum Carolum-Fredericum & Johan-
nem Wilhelmum absque liberis (Quod bonus Deus benigne

An. 1609. avertat) . . . principatus ditionesque nostras ad charissimum genē-
 rum nostrum Ducem Albertum-Fredericum filiamque nostram natu maximam
 Mariam-Leonoram eorumque liberis pervenire (quemadmodum omni studio
 equestrem . . . provinciarum nostrarum ordines clementer admonere
 volumus de consensu & ratihabitione illā interponendā ad quam Casareo indul-
 tu tenentur) utrimque convenit, nos Ducem Albertum-Fredericum nostrosque
 heredes & successores ad illa viginti quinque aureorum florenorum millia, quæ
 tribus filiabus Ducis Wilhelmi in dotem assignata sunt, ducenta millia aureo-
 rum florenorum intra quadriennium, pro omnibus prætensionibus quas ipsæ ad
 derelictas ditiones, bona, pecunias & redditus, nullā re exceptā, habere possunt,
 soluturos; & cum annus a devolutione istā cesserit & venerit, unicuique compe-
 tentem suam portionem absque onere & gravamine Provinciarum Domini &
 affinis nostri Wilhelmi Ducis, præstituros. Quemadmodum etiam istā mortali-
 tate veniente, (quam Deus diu avertat) placuit ne præfati [Wilhelmi] &
 affinis nostri Julix Ducis Provincia subditique nobis Alberto Frederico . . .
 successoribus homagium & jura . . . quam ipsis promiseri-
 mus & . . . principatus, comitatus, dynastias, privilegia, liber-
 tates, antiquas consuetudines, literas & sigilla inviolabiliter servare, & nullā
 in parte abrogare minuerive, . . . eo melius illi provincias illas in bono
 statu & conditione habere possint. Sicuti certō recepimus atque recipimus nos
 heredes successoresque præfatos principatus, comitatus, dynastias, & ditiones,
 cum subditis qui aut illic nati sunt aut ibidem possessiones habebunt, majoreque
 Nobilium quā Jurisconsultorum numero regere gubernareque velle. Quod si
 verō è tribus filiabus quæ nobis Wilhelmo Duci restant, aliquam sine liberis de-
 cedere contingat, quota illius ad illa ducenta millia aureorum florenorum, quæ
 pro omni jure ipsis constituta sunt, ad ceteras filias earumque heredes, qui
 quæve dictā hac summā contenti contentæque erunt, nullis exclusis . . .
 cunque fuerint, recident.

The Elector of Saxony's Claim to the Duchies of Cleves, Juliers, &c.

Sommaire, brefve & veritable deduction du droict que pretend res-
 pectivement la maison de Saxe aux Terres de Juillers, Cleves,
 Bergues, Contéz Seigneuries & aultres Pais qui en dependent.

EN l'an 1483 le 26^{me} de Juin par Lettres Patentes données à Gratz, l'Empe-
 reur Frederick 3^{me} du Nom en cognoissance des bons, fideles & utiles ser-
 vices que Albert Duc de Saxe luy avoit renduz en diverses guerres, tant con-
 tre le Duc Charles de Bourgogne en propre personne, que depuis contre le Roy
 d'Hongrie, non sans grand travail & excessive despence, apres bon conseil &
 meure deliberation, de son propre mouvement, pleine science, puissance & au-
 thorité Imperiale, luy a baillé en bress des Duchez de Juillers & de Bergues,
 en cas que par la mort de Guillaume Duc de Juillers & Bergues ou par quel-
 que aultre maniere lesdits Pays vinssent à eschoir & estre devolus à sa Majesté
 & au saint Empire; En sorte que ledit Duc de Saxe & ses heirs masles deb-
 vroyent tenir en Feif & relever de sa Majesté Imperiale & du saint Empire
 lesdits Fiefs devolus avecq toutes leurs souveraintéz, droicts, seignuries, pre-
 rogatives & aultres appartenances & dependances d'iceulx sans exception ou re-
 servation aulcune, le tout selon les droicts & costumes de l'Empire requises en
 tels & semblables Fiefs ou Regales.

Après le deces dudit Frederic, Maximilian premier en l'année 1486 le 18^{me}
 de Septembre par aultres Patentes données à Valenciennes, se resouvenant bien
 des grands & excellents merites dudit Duc Albert, & des bons & agreables ser-
 vices

vices que sans espargne aucune d'argent ny de sa propre personne mesme il An. 1609.
avoit faict tant à feu son Pere qu'à tout l'Empire en diverses occasions; en
reconnoissance de ce non seulement ratifié & agréé la susdite Investiture Impé-
riale, mais en oultre luy a cedé volontairement tout le droict qui pouvoit pre-
tendre sur la Principauté de Juillers, donné, conseré, & par Lettres Patentes
de nouveau confirmé tant audit Albert qu'à son frere Ernest Electeur & à
leurs heirs masles l'Investiture des Duchez de Bergues & Juillers; En sorte
qu'auenant le cas qu'à faulte d'heirs masles ils vinssent à vacquer, à l'heure
mesme & immediatement lesdits Duchez debvoyent paruenir es mains desdits
Electeur & Duc de Saxe & aultres heirs masles, sans destourbier ou empesche-
ment aucun pour s'en saisir: Ensemble des prelatures ou dignitez Ecclesia-
stiques, Contez & Seignuries & tous aultres appertenances sans reserve auc-
cune, & les posseder, jouir & tenir en Fief de sadite Majesté Imperiale & du-
dit saint Empire.

Et pour faire veoir & plus clairement cognoistre à un chascun ceste sienne
bonne affection, ferme volonté & intention, a de pleine science puissance &
autorité Imperialc confirmé derechef la susdite Concession & Lettres Patentes
le Mardy apres la natiuité Nostre Dame 1495, laquelle pour plus grand force
il a signée de sa propre main tant pour soy que pour ses successeurs des mainte-
nant comme pour lors; & comme le susnommé Guillaume Duc de Juillers fust
decedé sans heirs masles l'an 1511, les Electeurs & Ducqs de Saxe ont par
Lettres & Ambassadeurs sollicité par plusieurs & diverses fois envers sa Ma-
jesté Imperiale, à ce qu'ilz fussent derechef investis des Duchez de Juillers &
Bergues vaccans & devolus, ausquells indubitable le domaine utile en vertu de
ladite concession & des clauses efficacieuses inserées en icelle estoit transferé, en-
core qu'il ne fust intervenu apprehension de possession corporelle; mais d'autant
que le jeune Duc de Cleve avoit espousé la fille dudit Duc Guillaume peu
avant sa mort & s'emparé tout aussy tost des Pays de Bergues & de Juillers au
grand prejudice des droicts bien & fidellement acquis à la Maison de Saxe, furent
ledit Electeur & Duc de Saxe pour certaines causes & raisons nullement valla-
bles retardez de leur juste poursuite pour quelque temps; & comme depuis de leur
autorité privée ils eussent peu poursuivre leur droict, & avecq les armes se
rendre maistres desdits Pays, toutesfois pour certain respect & bien qu'ils vou-
loyent à l'Empire, & sous esperance de vuider ce different à l'amiable ou par
voye de justice, ils ont mis bas les armes pour esviter guerre civile & intestine
effusion du sang innocent, & à ce que lesdits Pays ne fussent ruinez, ains que
chascun fust maintenu en bon Estat, Paix & amitié. En consideration de quoy
aussy, l'Empereur desireux du bien de l'Empire exhorta la Maison de Saxe de
ne proceder de faict, & met en avant plusieurs moyens & voyes d'accord, avecq
declaration expresse que ce delay ne prejudiceroit en rien à ladite Maison de
Saxe, ains que tous leurs droicts demeuroyent ferme & en leur entier; &
aussy sa Majesté à l'instance desdits Electeur & Duc de Saxe donné acte & re-
connoissance par escript de la poursuite qu'ilz ont faict de l'Investiture desdits
Estats & Seigneuries, & offroit de se comporter envers les Princes & Maison
de Saxe avec toute benignité & amitié.

Cependant comme ceste affaire (contre toute attente & esperance) se pro-
longeust de jour à aultre, à cause de certains empeschemens necessaires & sans re-
plique mis en avant par sa Majesté comme pour excuses, & que les conditions
d'accord proposées aux Ducqs ne devoit ou pouvoit porter coup ny prejudicer
en aucune façon aux droicts pretendus par la Maison de Saxe, advint le trespas
de sadite Majesté.

Après la Mort de Maximilian, l'Empereur Charles 5^{me} luy ayant succédé, les
susdits Electeur & Duc de Saxe firent nouvelle instance de la susdite Investi-
ture, à ce que par son assistance ils puissent estre Installéz en la possession des
susdits Juillers & Bergues à eux appartenants infailliblement; de quoy encore
que pour un temps sa Majesté leur donnast tres bonne esperance, si est ce, qu'elle
par les importunes poursuites de la partye adverse l'an 1522, se laissa induire
belle-

An. 1609. bellement que l'Investiture delayée & inespérée depuis l'an 1511, sortist son effect; Neantmoins elle faist octroyer des lettres patentes d'Investiture desdits pays à la maison de Cleves, avec declaration tant verbale que par escript, que l'Investiture du Duc de Cleves ne debvoit nullement prejudicier, jusques à la decision de l'affaire, à ladite Maison de Saxe; au contraire touchant l'acte d'Investiture le Ducq & Electeur de Saxe ont protesté formellement, & par raisons valides & manifestes monstre l'Investiture du Ducq de Cleves ne debvoit estre octroyée sans cognoissance, & que partant elle debvoit estre cassée & annulée; comme aussy ils ont sollicité instamment l'Empereur qu'incontinent & sans delay il luy pleust mettre fin à ceste affaire: sur quoy sa Majesté Imperiale a respondu, que rien n'avoit esté faict contre la Maison de Saxe en ceste Investiture du Ducq Jean de Cleve, & que son intention n'estoit d'oster ou amoindrer le droit à personne, lequel ladite maison avec solempnelles protestations a tousjours conservé sans jamais s'en estre dessaisiz.

Pendant ce est intervenu le contract de mariage entre l'Electeur Jehan Fredericq & Damoiselle Sibille fille dudit Ducq Jean de Cleves (lequel fust en commencé 1518, & selon la teneur du contract de mariage accompli le 8^{me} d'Aoust 1526 à Mayance,) auquel a esté accordé & conclud, que si le susnommé Jean Ducq de Cleves & Madame Marie sa femme decedoyent sans laisser de leurs corps heirs masles, lesquels aussy au cas qu'ils en eussent, vinsent à mourir sans heritiers, les Duchez de Cleves, Juillers & Bergues, & Contez de la Marche & Ravenssteyn, avecq tous les biens appartenantes, successions, Droicts, & tout ce qu'eux ou leurs heritiers pourroyent laisser apres leur mort, sans rien ne reserver ou excepter, esheroit à sa fille aisnée Damoiselle & au Ducq Jean Fredericq & aux heritiers d'eux, auxquels lesdits Pays seront tenuz & obligéz rendre tout debvoir & obeissance. Et que dans quatre ans ensuivant ils payeront au deux autres filles dudit Duc de Juillers pour tous les droicts & pretensions qu'elles pourvoyent avoir sur les Pays & biens de leur pere, bagues loyaulx, argent content, argenteries, meubles & aultres biens la somme de 16000 Florins. Et ont les Conseillers, la noblesse, Bourgomaistres, Eschevins, & Senateurs des Villes & Estats des Pays susnommez donné sur c'est Article leurs consentements & acte scellé de leurs scel le dimanche apres le Reminiscere l'an 1527; par lequel ils confessent & promettent en bonne foy & sur leur honneur, pour eulx & pour leurs successeurs (le cas susdit advenant) de garder & observer fidellement & loyaulment tout le contenu du susdit Article.

Il est aussy contenu expressement dans le susdit contract de Mariage, que l'Electeur Jean de Saxe auroit retenu & reservé en son entier la pretension de la Maison de Saxe ausdits Estats de Juillers & Bergues, & que ce droit doit demeurer sain, sauf & entier à chascun des partyes.

Au susdit Article que touche la faulte d'heritiers legitimes, sa Majesté Imperiale a consenti le 13^{me} May 1544, & l'a confirmé de puissance Imperiale & absolue, & en oultre adjousté que ledit Article seroit vallable & tous & chascuns mots, poincts & clauses y comprinses & contenues, & que la susdite Principauté avec toutes leurs terres, droicts, Jurisdictiones & autres appartenances & dependences d'icelle, le cas dudit Article advenant, appartiendra au susdit Jean Fredericq Electeur Dame Sibille sa femme & aux heirs masles provenans de leur corps, & que le susdit Electeur Jean Fredericq & son Successeur masle tiendront lesdits Pays toutesfois & quantesfois ils seront devolus, de sa Majesté Imperiale ses Successeurs & du Sainct Empire comme vray Fief Imperial, & pour tel possederont & en jouiront sans contradiction ou empeschement quelconque: De sorte, que la nature des susdits Fiefs demeurera en son entier, sans estre aucunement changée ou alterée par ceste concession faicte en faveur dudit mariage; & apres le trespas de ladite Dame Sibille retourneront (comme il est dict) aux heirs masles d'elle & Jean Fredericq son mari; laquelle confirmation & Ordonnance Imperiale a esté agréée & acceptée par toutes les Pays.

Parce que dict est il appert clairement que la maison Electorale & Ducale de Saxe conjointement sur les Duchez de Juillers & de Bergues, mais les Suc-

cessours

tesseurs de Jean Fredericq separement & seorsum sur les pays de Juillers, Cleve, An. 1609. Bergues, & Contez de la Marche, de Ravesteyn & dependences d'icelle, ont acquis un droit tres bien fondé & irrevocable, lequel demeure immuable pour les raisons cy apres deduictes.

Primierement l'Electeur & Ducq de Saxe ont conjointement leur intention fondée & Jus radicatum par les anciennes Chartres de l'Empereur sur Juillers & Bergues, & en vertu desquelles Dominium utile etiam absq; traditione possessionis leur a esté transporté, lesquelles sont jusques au jourd'uy demeuré en leur estre & vertu.

Secondement, la concession susdite avec les causes cy devant alleguées, fust donnée & par escript confirmée à la maison de Saxe non ex mera gratia, mais pluslot in recompensionem propter bene merita, & negotia ad totius Romani Imperii salutem & defensionem, sumptibus propriis utiliter & præclare gesta; d'autant que le Duc Albert de Saxe a secouru les Empereurs Fredericq 3^{me} & Maximilien premier en diverses & griefues guerres avec fraiz & despences demesurées, zele & fidelité extreme, & a aydé leur Majesté au prouffyt du publicq à obtenir des grandes & insignes victoires sur plusieurs puissans ennemis, & utilement & salutairement servi à tout l'Empire, sans espargnier ny biens aucuns, & a tousjours supporté les fraiz desdits guerres sans en avoir reçu aucun recompense; Lesquelles merites à l'endroit de tout l'Empire on n'a estimé estre à propos de specifier en ce lieu, bien que les histoires tesmoignent que ledit Ducq pour son immortelle & glorieuse memoire, estoit appelé le bras droit de l'Empire.

Tiercement, il appert tant par concession Imperiale que par la confirmation qu'a baillé Charles 5^{me} du contract de mariage entre Saxe & Juillers, que leurs dites Majestés ont tenu les Fiefs de Juillers, Cleves, Bergues, & autres pays y appartenants pour vray Fiefs masculins, & pour tels les ont reconnu, ordonné, & voulu expressement que l'Electeur & Duc de Saxe & les heirs masculins succederont respectivement ainsy qu'il a esté dict aux susdits Fiefs; & se veoit par la nature & definition du Fief féminin, laquelle consiste en ce, qu'il fault que la femme seule l'acquiere premiere & en soit investie, en esgard au Chartres, Concessions, Confirmations & Obligations, & Aggreations Imperiales & Royales, ne se peut ny ne doibt se attribuer auxdits Duchez: C'est pourquoy ils doibvent encore à present estre tenuz pour Fiefs Masculins, & estre reputéz tels ex pacto & providentia, jusques à ce que le contraire soit prouvé, asavoir qu'ils sont changez en Fiefs feminins & ont tousjours eu ceste qualité.

Quartement, l'Investiture donnée au Ducq de Cleves l'an 1522, n'a esté autrement que sauf le droit des Electeurs & Maison de Saxe. Or comme leur droit bien acquis leur a esté réservé in amplissima forma par les Empereurs & Roy des Romains, ainsy les Electeurs & Princes de Saxe se sont tousjours maintenuz en leur poursuite, sans avoir oncques renoncé juri suo quæsito & formato, ains ont tousjours & en tout temps les occurences se sont efforcez de tout leur pouvoir pour garder & conserver leur droit clair & indubitable.

Finalement, estant par la mort de feu Duc de Juillers Jean Guillaume l'affaire desdits Duchez Juillers & Bergues remis en leur premier Estat de l'an 1511, pour ce qui touche la Maison de Saxe en commun, mais en particulier pour ce qu'il touche le feu Electeur de Saxe Jean Frederic & ses heirs, estant la condition contenüe es contracts matrimoniaulx & confirmations Imperiales par le faulte de ligne masculine aux Pays de Cleves & Juillers escheüe, & pour aultant que toutes ses Concessions, Chartres, Lettres, Investiture, Contracts & leur Confirmations sont plus anciennes ratione causæ præexistentis, sont aussy plus vallables que les Concessions, Pactions, Unions, & aultres actions desquelles se veulent prevalloir ceux qui pretendent sur lesdits Fiefs, & que le droit plus ancien ne peut avoir esté osté auxdits Princes de Saxe sans leur ou bien expres consentement: Dont il s'ensuist, comme un chascun peut facilement veoir & juger par ce qui est dict, que les pretenduz interesséz n'ont pas raisons

An. 1609. *si vallables ny si fortes à la poursuite de la succession desdits Pays devolus comme la Maison de Saxe, & ne la peuvent justement empescher en son droit juste & ancien; lequel aussy, estant la citation Imperiale desia depeeschée & insinuée, en breif sera plus amplement deduiet & declairé en la Court Imperiale.*

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lord Treasurer.*

My good Lord,

26th April 1609. O. S.

THE discovery of the Bodye it self of the late Discourse between the Ambassador of *Savoy* and me, being sealed up (as formerly I have written) in such sorte as I am not to open it but only unto the King my Sovereigne, yet have I thought it agreeing with my Dutye and his Majestie's Service, and not varying from what I have promised, to send unto your Lordshipp here inclosed the Effect of myne Answere made to that Ambassador to some Branches and Dependances upon the same; out of which your Lordship will easily guess at the Substance, though not at the Circumstance of the rest.

The late concluded Truce, as farr as here I can discern, proves not of so evill a Taste as was formerly imagined. Ease and Security are things that are at present in best Fashion; and most desired: For the future let God provide; and in the meane tyme we rest with hopes, that the Sunnshines of Sommer may worke with that People (who have let goe) more then the Frosts and Stormes of Winter.

The Ambassador there hath (as I heare) his discharge already sent him, or shall immediately. A Wife (as is secretly whispered) is already here provided by his Majesty for him; and some say that the Marriage once performed, he is likely after some tyme to be returned again thither, as he that is acknowledged to have wonne great Favors with many Particulars in Court, and much Love and Allowance with the ganerallity of our Nation abroad. *The Condestable* (as I am informed) told the Ambassador's Messenger, that he was to carry to his Mayster three especyall good Tydeings; the first his Liberty of coming home, the second of a good Wyse provided for him, and the third of an *Encomiendum* to advance his Estate: And lastly asked him, *if England seemed not to him a good Country whether such Fortunes followed?*

Althoughe these late accordes in the *Lowe Countries* have removed the Ambassador of *Savoye* from his first Designes, yet hath his Desiers to be doing (and therein to serve his Master, concurring also with the Humour of this Estate which always desires to have practices on foot, though few of them at any time arrive at their Journeys end,) broached newe Purposes and Overtures, wherewith I suppose his Majesty shall very shortly by the *Spanish Ambassador* there be made acquainted. My self have been sollicit in them, who refuse not to heare, but Answere that I neyther have Commission nor Aptness to the Opener of them. That if the King my Sovereign shall thinke them worthy his Apprehension, at mine own awaight upon him I will not sayle to performe any Office in them that may agree with what I owe to him and my Countrey, and with the Affection I have to serve his Majestye here.

There was Yesterday (in regard of my refusall to come to any Parley with the *Nuncio* of the Matters signified in my former Letters) sent unto me a *Carmelite Fryar*, who hath been heretofore as it seemes employed by the King here and the Pope to the *Muscovites* and the *Perfyan*. *A Man of no great Teares, but of much Understanding.* He told me "that he was made acquainted with what had passed between the Duke of *Lerma* and me: allowed of my denyal " to Treate with the *Nuntio*, and made no approbation at all of the *Nuncio's*

“ Opinion, that any part of what was propounded to be done by the *Pope* was *An. 1609.*
 “ against the Canons of the Church. Sayd that himself was forthwith to take
 “ his Journey to *Rome*, and offered to mediate the Matter there, or what else I
 “ would have him. I answered, that what had passed between the *Duke* and
 “ me had grown only upon a kind of lamentable Complaynte that the *Duke*
 “ made, *that no meanes could be found to reconcile the Differences in Religi-*
 “ *on between the Kings*, nor to bring Matters to such Termes of Moderation,
 “ as might yf not whollie knitt, yet not hould them so farr disjoyned, but they
 “ might unyte themselves by some nearer knott for the strengthening and per-
 “ fecting of the Amety between them. That thereupon I took Occasion to de-
 “ clare unto him, what I thought to be the greatest Impediments; and that
 “ those removed, it seemed unto me not impossible, but upon friendly and chari-
 “ table Conference Questions might be brought if not to absolute Agreement,
 “ yet into Termes of much better Temper. I said that by that little that I had
 “ read and gotten Understanding of in those Poyntes we disagree in, it appeared
 “ that we differ not in the Roote but in the Branches; and the most of those,
 “ rayther Excessents introduced and suffered to grow for Shaddowe, then for
 “ any necessary Addition to the Tree either of Fayth or Pyetye. That all or
 “ most of them we were able to appoynt unto the severall *Popes* that were the
 “ Authors of them; and to my Conscience it appeared cleare, that if those be-
 “ ing added only out of possitive Authoritye, were discerned (as it is playne
 “ they are) soe distastfull, nay I may rayther say so much abhorred of so great
 “ a part of Christendome, the Church of *Rome* either ought, or at least law-
 “ fully might by like Authority if not generally take away, yet in partes where
 “ they have been long abandoned and misliked, be contented that they be left;
 “ and that there only they hould and use the first Grounds and Manner of Ce-
 “ lebrations used in those first Times, when all Christians agree that all went
 “ aright, and was guided by the unerring Spirit that our Saviour left unto
 “ them.

“ The *Fryar* herein much pressed retorted myne own Arguments upon me;
 “ desiring me to look back into all Ages passed, and into the Observances of
 “ all the Kings of myne owne Country, nay into those of myne own Ancestors
 “ and of my Father himself, whome he had certānlye understood to have lived
 “ and dyed a *Catholique*; and said that he and many other of the greatest of this
 “ Court could not beleve, that I, that had descended from such Parentes,
 “ whatsoever shewe I make in regard of myne Employment and Respect to him
 “ I serve, could be inwardly of that Opyinion that I proffess'd. Much Speech
 “ passed hereupon, and some exchange of Arguments too long to wright. My
 “ Conclusion was, that I desired two things of him; First that he would under-
 “ stand the Business talked of aright, which begann only by occasion of the
 “ *Duke*. I sware unto him by the living God, that from the King my Master,
 “ nor from any of his Counsayle, I never had Letter or syllable either of Com-
 “ mission or Permission to treat of any such Matter. That my Sovereigne was
 “ a Prince grounded and settled in his Fayth, and was of so great Understanding
 “ and Reading in Divinity, as he was able to resolve his own Soule in what he
 “ professeth. Besides, that so Mightie he was in his own Power, and Provident
 “ in his Government, as he needeth no Secuerity to be given him from any
 “ earthlie Prince or Potentate whatsoever. And therefore intreated him by no
 “ meanes to deal in that matter, whereto the *Pope* (as it seemes) affected more
 “ to be drawne by entreatye then either out of his own Affection and Desire to
 “ wynn Love and good Opyinion with my Sovereigne, or out of Charity to make
 “ that a stepp to some further Termes of Temper. I said that my self was
 “ desirous of nothing earthlie more then of some good Agreement in Christe's
 “ Church; the Differences wherein not only weakens the Forces but the Re-
 “ putation of our Faythe in the Eyes of our common Enemies of the same, and
 “ of all Unbelievers and Infirme in Soule. And lastly concerning my self, desired
 “ him to have better Opinion of me then once to imagine, that were I not able

“ to

An. 1609. "to resolve myne own Conscience in what I profess, that for all the worldly Preferment that my King could give me, I would forbear to adhere to what I should hold to be Truth for myne own Salvation". So apt I know them here to take Advantages of any thing, and by somewhat that lately I had delivered from the Mouthe of one by whome all the Consultas of this Counsayle of greatest Moment are governed, that they are without Intention to yield to Reformation of any the least Tittle that their Church hath either taught or practised, as I lay down my hopes of all Amendment by way of Man's Mediation, and leave it to the working of the mightye and secret Hand of God; who when it shall seeme Good to his Divine Pleasure, can effect in a Moment that which to the Eyes of Man doth seem impossible. In mean tyme, to the End his Majesty may more perfectly discearne what here they are and will be taught, whensoever Tyme and Meanes shall in any measure meet with their Desires, I have sent unto your Lordshipp this Discourse inclosed. My humble desire is, that as well that as somewhat that in former Letters I signefyed to be discovered by casuall Interception of a Letter of his Majesties, *may be held in great secret*, as that which much concerns my self in Reputation, and some others no less then in their Lives and Fortunes.

The Foulkers of Germanye that are here abydeing, by late Letters from Flaunders have been advertized, that the effecting of this Truce is whollie to be ascribed to the French King. That the King of Great Brytain either did little in it, or what he did was rayther underhand to hinder then in any sorte to further it. This passeth amongst the Dutch, French, and Flemmishe for Currante. The Spanyard for the most part I understand to be of other mind; and yf so it be not, yet (as by what I imagine) there will shortly be made an Overture of it to his Majestie. Your Lordshipp shall understand that the French King may well have thankses in words, but little good is meante him by their inward Intentions. I have not yet heard from Rome about Mr. Vanloore's Business, the conveyance whereof was here committed to one Erumita a Fleming, who hath made a late Contract for the furnishing of the twelve Ships buylding in the Havana for the Guard of the West Indies, with Mastes, Cordages, and other Necessaries, for which he is to have 44000 Ducats. And so, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *The Answer of Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Ambassador of Savoy his Project, mentioned in the precedent Letter to my Lord Treasurer.*

THE Reasons that your Lordship I perceive hath received from his Majesty of Spayne by the Mouth of Don Juan de Idiaques, whic your late Proposition for proceeding in the Marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Infanta of Spayne hath had no better Allowance, and that his Majesty desireth there might be wrought a Transference of that purpose to a Daughter of Savoy, (according to your first) are two: The one that he holdeth it a greate Stayne to his Honor (he and those that have preceded him in this Crowne and Governemente having ever professed so great a Striētness and Entirety in the Romane Faythe, and so absolute an Obedience and Dependance upon that Church and See pontifical) should he nowe against the Will and Likeing of the same joyne in Marriage with a Prince of so contrarye Religion and soe repugnant to the Authority of that Chayer; and which is more, to adventure into so great a Perill of being withdrawne from the true Faythe his own Dawghter, upon whom de-

pendes so much Expectancy, or at least Possibility of so great a part of the World, *An. 1609.* which by that Meanes were likely to runn the same Peryll to the endangering of all *Christendome*, and the particular Dislike of the Nobillitye and Clergy of this Kingdome, and the generall Distastes of his Subjects of all other his Domyions. The other, that were his Majestie consenting to the Marriage, yet the same in regard of the want of Yeares in the *Infanta* could not be performed these five Yeares at the soonest. That in the meane Time the King of *Great-Britainé* by what was projected to be accorded and done, becominge possessed of the Islandes and other Parts now in Possession of the *Estates*, might find some colour not to performe the Marriage and what else should be agreed, and so remaine with those important Partes of the *Lowe Countries*; for Prevention whereof his Majesty could not see howe there might be given sufficient Caution and Assurance.

The first of these with your Lordship's Favor seemes to me to carry little Foundation; for yf the King suppose his Soule to be touched in it, as holding it a Sinn, or thing unlawfull or dishonorable for a Prince so catholicque (in regard of the Danger) to give his own Daughter in Marriage where there is Difference in Religion, *then shall he* (in my weake Judgment) *in his transferring, mediateing and procureing it with his Neice of Savoy much more offend God in his Soule*, and lesse deserve of the Commonwealth of *Christendom* in his Will and Intention: For cleare it is, that the Offence of *procureing* would in that Case be greater then that of *consentinge*, the first being *Corde & Opere*, the last *solummodo Corde*; and in like manner his Merrit much lesse, sithence for so generall a good to *Christendome* (as by that Worke he pretends) he offers to endanger that which appertaynes to another, and will not in any sorte put in adventure his owne.

The second Reason (as I suppose) in your Lordship's own Conceipte is rather framed in the Ayere then upon sound Grownde, only to give some colours to their not proceeding with what I protest unto you was first moved and oft-times reiterated by themselves, and never motioned or so much as *entertayned* by the King my Master in other sort, then in a good Acceptance of so great a Demonstration of Love, and in requitall thereof a semblance of like Desire upon good Conditions to wyne an Allyance with the King here that might perpetuate their Amitye and lincke them in an indissolvable Knott, for the more Strength and Conservation of their mutual Estates. For were it otherwise, well it is knowne unto them that the Dowbts and Difficultyes do rather arise on the parte of the King my Master then of their King here; the first being taught by his Divines, that all Contracts lawfull and not against the Will and Commandement of God or the Rules of Nature, are to be observed by all Men of what Faith or Profession soever; the other by those of his Church, *either that no Fayth at all is to be observed to Hereticques, or at least that what is given is at all tymes removeable or dispensable by the Pope, whensoever pro Majore bono Ecclesiæ he should hold it convenient.* Besides cleare it is, that much more necessary were Caution to the King my Sovereigne then to the King here. For were the Action performed that your Lordshipp, I must needs say, hath with great Invention and Pollecye projected, and whereunto I must tell you that I verily beleeve my Master will never yield conscent, as he that sets a greater Esteeme upon his Honoure and Integrity then upon any Acquistes whatsoever of worldlye Possession, yet is it not likely to be effected *cum uno Impetu* what is by your Lordship and them designed; and that not done will draw upon that King a certayne Warr which ever carryes with it a dowbtfull Event; a kindleing of an unquenchable Fyre between him and his nearest and most potent Neighbours, a cooling of Love in his most assured Friends, and an *enjealousing* of all other newtrall and indifferent, *and all this upon Confidence of a Promise of Spayne*; whereof having had soe much proof in Ages passed when there was no colour to be set upon Difference in Religion, as in Time of King Pedro the Crewell, who served his turne of the Prince of *Wales* to restore him to his Kingdome, and of the last *Ferdinand*, who made the Armyes of *England* (pretended to be drawn into *France*

An. 1609. for English Interrest) a Stepp to his own possessing himself of the Kingdome of Navarre, what now may be expected, when Difference in Matter of Fayth yeeldes ever a Posterue readye to sallie out of to those whose Soules do leane upon the Chayer of Rome, I leave unto your Lordship to consider. Moreover, desiring to pay with equal Retribution one that hath dealt so plainly and above-board with me, I cannot leave to tell you, that in myne owne Concept (leaving the Forme it self of the Execution untouched, as that which I have before said I assure my selfe the King my Master will never yield Consent unto) *the Substance and Effect of the Project appears neyther honourable, profittable nor safe for him.* The first in receiving such a Transference as from a Dawghter of Spayne to one of Savoy: Wherein, notwithstanding that all the World knoweth that the last, for Nobillitye, Antiquity and Cleareness of Blood yeelds no Advantag etc to any Princes of Christendome, yet proportioned by the Lyne of worldly Greatness, which is the common Yardwande that this World doth measure by, your Lordship knows the Differrence that will fall out in common Estimation; and more then this, what is likely to be the generall Concept of the World, that eyther the King of Spayne should shew so much Alteration from what at first he pretended so much to desire, or the King my Master to accept of another offered by him; whereby is given a Signification, *that he houlds him unworthy of the Adventure of the former.* Profittable and safe I cannot see how possibly it can be deemed; considering, that allured with uncertain Hopes the King my Sovereigne should cast himself into assured Perill; and when entred into the Quick-sands of Warr, might justly dowbt, that his Majestye (being tyed with no other Ligaments then a Marriage with a Neece) finding anye aptnells to concerte for himself, would either take his own Advantage and hold it sufficient that he had kindled so unquenchable a Fyer between those Princes and People that most he dowbts, or at least give such slowe and leane Aydes and Assistances, as your Lordship well knows he did to his Highnes of Savoy himself (tho' allyed by a Sister) in his late Warrs in France, which served rather to keep Fyer in the Hearth then to give Warmth to such as it was pretended to be made for. And should it prove otherwise, yet *an evill an uneven Bargaine* (in my weake Judgment) *it were, for my Master to accept of so dowbtfull and adventurous Hopes of possessing of those Countries, and thereby cast himself into the Depth both of Charge and Daunger, and the Enmity and Envy of all his Neighbours,* considering that with Peace and Quyet and without all Peryll (houlding himself in the Termes that now he standeth,) he may justly expect, tho' not an absolute Dominion yet a perpetual Dependancy from the *Estates United*; as well in regard of their own Safety, and of their especiall Obligation to his Majesty and the Crowne of England, *as of the contynual Necessity they have of him, and his Countrys and Allyes*; by whose Favour they enjoy a Fishing upon his Coastes worth yearly unto them at least three Millyons, a contynual Supply with Corne and Beere in tymes of Dearth to sustayne them, with *Wool-Skins* out of Scotland wherewith to employ their People; with Timber, Mastes and other Necessaries for their Shipping; and lastly (and which much imports) a free Navigation and Trafficque, which otherwise (well it is knowne) they could not use with so great a Safety. For Conclusion, whereas your Lordshipp insinuates that these Lords here hold it more fitt *that this Motion should be made to the King my Master by me then by their own Ambassador,* I must therein crave Pardon though I speak plainlie; for so uncertaine have I here ever found them, as were the Offer for their own Daughter, without further Commission or Matter from them in Wrichting I would neyther move it nor soe much as entertaine it; as which would put an Opinion of Lightness upon me there, and wherein I might find false play here.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood.

29th April 1609.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations. Forasmuch as the *Marchants Adventurers* (in whose behalf you have already taken great Paines touching their Priveledges for the Liberty of Commerce in those Provinces) have been earnest Suitors that the *States* might now be dealt with to take away those Impositions and heavy Taxes which have been laid upon our *English* Commodities, only through the Necessity of Warr as hath been heretofore pretended, although we cannot give you any particular Direction what Course to take herein, neither is it his Majestie's purpose that for this occasion you should enter and embarque your selves into any new Dispute and Contestation with the *States*, to press them on this Subject as by expresse Commandment from his Majesty; yet in regard the *Truce* after so long and doubtfull Argumentation is at length concluded with so good Success and so great Contentment to either Party, and that the Warr (which was the Pretext and Colour of the aforesaid Grievances) is now ended, or at least wise to surcease for many Years, wee have thought good to let fall unto you thus much; that as his Majesty doth already approve and commend to you good Discretion and great Pains in the Carriage and Accomplishment of this *Truce*, so even by this particular you shall add to your former Merit and do an acceptable Service to his Majesty and the State, if before your Departure from the *Hague* you can find some fit Opportunity to propound this Matter of the Merchants to the *States*, and prevaile so far with them, as to relieve his Majesty's Subjects of so great a Burden, and redeem them from the Impositions and Payments which are now exacted from such Marchants for the Merchandize they carry into those Countries; whereby the Trade is much discouraged and our Commodities not so well esteemed nor vented in so great Abundance as in former times they have been; wherein that you may the better know how to proceed, and whereupon specially to insist, you shall do well to confer with the Deputy of the Company and some others that are appointed to attend you, from whom you may receive such Light and Instruction as shall be requisite for the managing of this Busyness and such like Grievances which we leave to be guided as you shall think expedient, and so committ you to God's Protection.

Your very loving Friends,

T. ELLESMERE, *Canc.* L. STANHOPE.
R. SALISBURY. J. HERBERT.
H. NORTHAMPTON. JUL. CÆSAR.
E. WOTTON.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood.

4th May 1609.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. The *Archduke's* Ambassador having received Advertizement of his Revocation within short time, and preparing for his return, hath been a Suitor to his Majesty that by his favourable Means, he might have License from the *States* to transport his Goods (being such as are only for his private use,) from hence directly to *Antwerp*, without Stay or unlading at *Middlebourgh*. Which Request, although it fall upon a Point not yet accorded, and wherein the *States* not without much difficulty did yeild only thus far, as that they would provisionally advise thereof and not resolve till the *Aggreation* come from *Spaine*, (as I understand by your Letter of the 6th of April;)

An. 1609. April;) yet his Majesty being willing to gratify the Ambassador at his Departure, in respect of his good Affection and Service to the common Amity during the Time of his Imployment here, is pleased that at your first Opportunity you deal with the *States* for such a License; telling them, that having had so good Experience of his Majestie's tender Care for the Weale of their State, they cannot be jealous or apprehensive that he would demand any thing which might be prejudiciall unto them, and prove of ill Example and Encouragement to Merchants and other Men of private Condition to presume and press for the like Priviledge, this being a Favour done to a publick Minister at his Request, only to avoyd the Trouble and Hazard of unlading his Goods and shipping them again into other Vessells without relation to any future Resolution that they shall make in this particular. And so desiring you to use some Expedition herein, that the Ambassador who expects every Day to be recalled may know whercon to resolve, I committe you to God's Protection.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

I find by your last Letter with the Abstract of the *Tytle of Cleve*, that you have yet Cause to stay some Days about Consummation of the Treaty; wherein his Majesty remitts all to your Discretion in the remaine, that have so well wrought through from a hard Beginning. I have sent an Answer to Monsieur *Richardott's* Letter in my Packett to Sir *Thomas Edmonds*.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Counsayle.*

May it please your Lordships, 10th May 1609. O. S.

ALL our outward Appearances here give Signification of much *Disfast taken with the French, and good Approbation of the Actions and Intentions of our Sovereigne.* I wish that the inward Thoughts of their *Hartes* were of the same Tune and Temper as their Words. Some Cause (as in late Letters I have advertized) hath been given me to dowbt it; neyther in my Search do I find it in the Bottome of like Colour to what it sheweth in the Topp. Sythence the Conclusion of the Truce certain *Irish* of the best Sort (amongst whom I shuffed in one) repaying to the *Conde de Pugno en Rostro*, who is here the *Raphael* that offerreth up the Prayers of that People; complaining the Desperacy of their Case, and the Loss of all their Hopes to have now from hence any Assistance for their Restitution and Reparation in their Countries; the *Conde* his Answer was, that more rayther they might now take Comfort then before; assuring them that the King had assented this Truce to none other end, then by Security to soften and chaunge the Condition of that Nation and to draw off the best and of most Power and Authoritie and Means unto him, for which he has resolved that no Treasure or other Largeesse either in giving Lands, Rents or Tytles of Honor should be spared. That his Purpose therein once atchieved, and his Necessity of the Friendshipp of England eyther whollie taken away or made so much less, they might well hope what his Majesty here might do eyther for them in particular or for the catholique Cause in generall. Well it may be, that what concerns the *Irish* was delivered only to hould them in Breath and to continue possessed of them, our Opyinion serving here that they are good Scarecrowes for England; but what was uttered of the Purposes for working with the late reconciled, I verily beleeve came from the Harte and inwardest Intention. It is said that *Fryar Florence* is made in Rome Archbishop of *Tomond*; that he purposeth his Aboad there, to hold hand to the Negotiations of his Nation, and that *Tyrone* is to remove to some other Place,

where he may spend less and procure more for the enabling him to the common *An. 1609.*
Designe. The Marques *Spinola* (as I understand) as well in regard of his Experience as his Purse, hath been invited to become the Head of that Enterprize, and bayted with the greatest Hopes of Honor and Possession that could be given him. Of himself he was found of forward Inclination; but the King here, (by whome must have been ministred much of the Meanes) either in regard of the Unfitness of himself or the Season, or of hope of Success in other Purposes and Motyves intended for *England*, would not consent it.

One *Don Mercho Carles Inga* an *Indian Cavalero* here, descended of the Blood of the Kings of *Peru*, and so followed and observed both by the *Naturalls* and *Mestises* of that Kingdom during his Abroad there, that the *Vice-Roy* was enforced to use Pollecy to shipp him hether, finding the Earl *Bothwell* open'd like an Oyster with the Tyde of Fury in regard of the slow Payment he finds from this King; like a young Man (having a greater Measure of Passion than Discretion) adventured to thrust into his gaping Mouth the Finger of his greatest Secrets. Amongst other things, offering that if the King of *Great-Britaine* would undertake the Matter, and deale with him proportionably to what he should deserve, he would possess him of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and that only with the Adventure and Charge of so many Shippes as should convey 4000 Men, and related unto him at large the Meanes and the Manner. *Bothwell* (like himself) became of this soe liberall amongst his Countrymen as it hath from some of them come to the Understanding of the Estate: Whereupon another Quarrell being picked, the *Indian* himself is sent to the Monasterie of *Ucles*, the Howse of Discipline and Instruction for Knights of his Habit, where I feare he shall tast of some concluding Sallet before he depart that Cloyster.

Upon the Sunday the 7th of this Month, tooke their Journey from this Towne for *England* four Jesuits. Two of them came from *Sycillia* directed from Sir *Anthony Shirley* to *Creswel*, and have the Cariage of divers Letters of Sir *Anthony's* into *England*. They seem to be betwixt 40 and 50 Yeares of Age, having some grey Hayres, and the one of them a Scarr over one of his Eyes; both of Stature rayther Tall then Lowe. The other two, supposed to be the one of *Valliodalid* the other of *Flanders*, about some thirty five Years of Age, of whome the one hath a little Imperfection in one of his Eyes. These takeing their Leaves of *Waddesworth* and *Fowler* (the right and left Hands of *Creswel*) with many Embracements were heard to say, our Lord send us good Success in our Business that our catholicque Church may rejoyce; whereunto the others answered with the like Wish and Prayer.

I understand that *Ousley* the Day before his Departure for *England*, contynued more then three Howers with *Creswel* in his Chamber in very secret Conference. To an *English* Marchant at that time (the only Chest of *Ousley's* Secrets) who attended him thither and tarryed his coming out, hee confessed, that *Creswel* had moved him to become a perfect Catholique; and sayd, that then he should well perceyve that no Power of myne should here oppress him. *Fowler* also, who during the Time that he continued in my Servyce prosecuted him with all manner of evill Speech, hath now lately altered his Tune, and sayth there are more good Partes in him then he imagined, and that he thinks much better of him then heretofore. I verily believe he hath promised a Revolt yf he returne, and a Passage to Sir *Anthony Shirley*; from whom I could never hold him when he was in myne Howse, and after his leaving of me became almost his daily Attendant to the Secretarye of Estate, and other Places whether Sir *Anthony* repayred. And so, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

An. 1606.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lord Treasurer.

My good Lord;

10th May 1609. O. S.

DUTY and not Desire enforceth me to deliver unto your Lordship unpleasing and evill sounding Matter concerning one whom my self do much affect, and that hetherto I have always thought hath loved me. But withall I must pray your Lordship for him as St. *Stephen* did for his Persecutors, (*viz.*) That his Errors may be suppressed and pardoned, for that they onely proceed of Ignorance and have not Mixture of Mallice. *Adryan Thybault* (to whom for his Brother-in-law his Sake, and most especially in regard of the Favour I have discerned your Lordship to beare unto Mr. *Vanlore* that imployeth him, I have received and lodged in myne Howse, and with no less Affection and Earnestness advanced his Causes then if they had appertayned to the nearest and dearest of myne own Blood,) hath of late, allured with the Drinking and companyable Humour of Sir *John Fearne*, been drawn to cleave unto him as an inseparable Accident; Day nor Night they are never assunder. This having some good Time contynued I thought fitt to observe their Stepps; and many Days since having found that Sir *John* is a daily Resorter to *Creswel* and that oft tymes *Thybault* accompanied him thether, out of my Duty to him I serve and Love to himself, I called him privately, and expostulateing with him his late much Remissness in the Prosecution of his Suyte, *his absolute withdrawing himself from Prayers and Preaching in myne Howse*, and in plaine Termes his continual accompanying of Sir *John Fearne*, and by that Meanes his resorting to *Creswel*, (whom himself at his Return out of *England* told me he found to be a Man much suspected and disliked by the Estate there,) withed him to look better to his Wayes, to have a more regard to the Servyce of God, a greater Care of the Causes he had in hand; to use Sir *John Fearne* as a good Companion when he had no other Business, not to make him a Starr to guyde him, especially to such Places and Persons, as being a Subject and sworne Servant to the King my Master he could not, without manifest Neglect both of the one Duty and the other. At that tyme he seemed to have much feeling of my Reproose and a Will to amend his Error; but having sythence as before followed Sir *John Fearne* as his Shadow, lodging him many Nights with him in my Howse, and almost daily brought him to my Table, and not yet resorted as I expected eyther to Prayer or Sermon, I thought it fitt to put a nearer and more streight Observation upon him, and used *Cottington* to draw out of a *Dutchman* (a Familiar of *Thybault's*, to whom *Cottington* by my Commandment had done much Pleasure in a Suyte of Lawe that he had here in the Court of Warres) the Bottome of the Purposes that had made so neare a Conjunction of Friendship between him and Sir *John Fearne*, and such his Resort and Repayer unto *Creswel*. The Name of the *Dutchman*, the Plotts they have laid, and the Effects of what they designe, your Lordship shall receive in this Paper enclosed. My Love to *Thybault* (who in his own Disposition is exceeding honest and only miscarryed by Credulity and Lightnes, Faultes incident to Men possessed with a great Measure of good Nature and a small one of Understanding) is such, as I protest unto your Lordship the very Consideration of his so highe a Degree of Indiscretion in this, and of Irrespect to my self both by him and Sir *John Fearne*, (who daily putting their Hands in my Dish and many Times sleeping under my Roof, could be content to make myne Howse their Randevous to practise those Matters with the *Dutchman*, and withall *Thybault* to draw him to sware that by no Meanes he should discover any part of it to me or any by whom I might come to the Knowledge of it) hath much affected me, and added more then an ordinary Weight to the former Burthen of Melanchollie, wherewith since I was borne I never suffered so much as this Spring

and the latter end of this last Winter. *Thybault* (as the *Dutchman* affirms) *An. 1609.* at their joynte Repayer to *Creswel* took upon him the Office of *Prolocutor*; endearing the Service, prescribing the Meanes, and giving Rules what was to be done and what avoided. The Consequence of this purpose if it should succeed, your Lordship will consider much better then I can cyther deliver or imagine. The *Spanyard* to become Master of the *Levant Seas*, which by this very Plot of Sir *Anthony Shirley* and the credulous Acceptance of *this doateing Estate* is the Marke they levell at, to bee possessed (besides their ordinary Provision of Gallies) of so many Shippes of *Alta Borda*, and to enforce themselves in tymes when their Seasons shall serve with the Conjunction of those that are gathered by the *Florentine*, (nowe so neare an Allye unto this Crowne,) are things that in my weake Judgment, though not likely to be effected, yet not to be neglected or disregarded.

To meet with the beginning, (desireing to make it the work of *the French*), and if any *Pike* arise upon it to make it rather theirs then oures, I have dealt with *the French Secretarye*. Made him understand the Inconveniencies to his Master, and delivered him the Marks of the Man that goes about the Business: Who wrights instantly to the King that he may be apprehended in *Marselles*. From whom (upon his Examination) the whole Intention and Purpose will be had; and neyther I suspected, nor the King my Master once named in it. Mr. *Vanlore* shall do well presentlye (in my Judgment) upon some other Pretence of Cause to call his Brother-in-law *Thybault* home. Here, sythence he hath fallen into this streight Familiarity with *Fearne*, he hath done little in his Suite; and notwithstanding my daily calling upon him, shewes little Will to amend his Pace. The Cause (if Power be sent from Mr. *Vanlore*) shall be followed by *Cottingham*. If here he stay, I much feare the overthrowe of his Estate by *Fearne*, and of his Soule by *Creswel*. And so my good Lord, this Business having not comen in the full Ripeness to myne Eares till yesternight, and given me by that Meanes evill rest and an akeing head this Morning, humbly recommending my Love and Servyce unto your Lordship. I rest, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

P O S T S C R I P T.

The *Admiral* of *Arragon* is lately restrayned of his Liberty to the much Wonder of this People. The Cause not yet knowne. The new elected Ambassador for *England* hath bine with me, and protests much Affection to his Majestie and Recognition of Favours when he was in *England* with the *Condestable*. It seemes that he intends his Journey very presentlye.

A Copy of the Paper enclosed and sent in the Letter precedent.

Cornelius Peterson de Brenn an *Hollander* and Inhabitant of *Middleburghe*, one of much Acquaintance and Familiarity with *Daunser* the *Pyrate*, and whose Friends have heretofore had much dealing with him, is by *Creswel* the *Jesuite* imployed unto *Daunser* (with Allowance or rayther by Procurement of the Counsaile of Estate here) to draw him to serve the King of *Spayne* by Sea under Sir *Anthony Sherley*. Great Offers are made unto the laid *Cornelius Peterson* if he effect it, and Order is given him to promise (besides Pardon and Protection) unto *Daunser*, whatsoever Conditions within any Limits of Reason he can require. *Creswel* furnisheth the laid *Cornelius Peterson* with Money for his Voyage. The first Journey serveth only to make Proof if *Daunser* will harken to the Motion, and so to returne for further Commission and Instruction. *Andres de Prado* the Secretarye of Estate (as *Creswel* affirms to the *Dutchman*) hath at this first Time not thought fitt to give him any Instructions or Commission in Writeing, for three Rea-

An. 1609. Reasons; the little Experience they yet have of him or his Fidelity; that he goes by *Marselles*, and may there be subject to Apprehension and Examination; that *Daunser* by possessing himself of Matter written, may make his Profit of it with the *Turcke*; and so drawe unto himself a better Condition with them; and by that meanes make his Reduction the more deare and difficulte. *Cornelius Peterson* is also to negotiate the redeeming of certain *Jesuites* sold there by *Daunser*. Two hundred and fifty Crownes in readie Money is given him for the Charge of his Voyage to *Argiers*; and for his more authorizeing, a Dowblet of Cloth of Gold, and other sutable Apparayle to carry with him. If he find that *Daunser* be gone to Sea, he is to endeavour to imbarque himself in some Vessell, that is to go unto him and to seek him out. If the Kings of *Great-Brittain*, the *French*, the *Venetians*, or any other Prince or Estate whose Subjects have been spoyled by *Daunser* shall complain of *Daunser's* being entertayned and patronized by this Estate, the King is first to excuse himself as a thing done without his Privy by Sir *Anthony Shirley*; whose Commission is so large, as he may within any of the King's Domynions levye if need require 20,000 Men, and procure any Shipping under him in those Services he is employed in. That Excuse serving not, he is to deferr and temporise, till cyther the Heat of the Complaint be cooled, or the Matter otherwise tempered.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague, 15th May 1609. O. S.

TO your Lordship's Letters of the 10th April which I received by the Hands of Sir Noel Caron, whom I must acknowledge to have imployed all good Endeavours in that Subject for the Honour and Contentment of his Majesty, I can make no better Answer, then to advertize your Lordship, that the 8th of this Month finding the Count Maurice in the Council of State accompanied with the Counts William and Henry of Nassaw, upon the rising up of the Counsaile, I said because I had not the Happines every Day to meet him there, tho' I thought it were somewhat of the soonest, yet not unseasonable to let him know that it was his Majestie's Pleasure that this Treaty being ended I should return into *England*; and because I knew (which he himself did understand) that his Majesty was not the best satisfied with him for certaine Words which some Months since he spake in that Assembly, I prayed him to open and declare what his meaning was by those words, that at my return I might be able to make Report how he stood affected to his Majestie. He answered presently without making any pause, "That he was his Majestie's Servant and so did desire to be esteem'd. "The words he spake, that the King did not dare to make War upon the King of Spaine, in hard Construction might seem Offensive; but weighed with the Drift and Scope of his Discourse upon the Subject which was then handled, will shew that he had no purpose to cast any shadow of Disgrace upon the Honour of so great a King, whose Magnanimity and noble Resolution upon many hazardous and dangerous Adventures had been manifested with Admiration to the Knowledge of the World. His Comfort was, that his Majesty, being a wise and prudent Prince, would frame his Judgment according to his Desire and Affection for his Service; not upon Words, which in heat of Argument might escape the most tempered Mind, but upon the constant course of his continual Comportments what they are and have been, which he did humbly submit to his Majestie's gracious Censure. This he delivered in the full Assembly of the Council, not only with an open freeness of Heart, without any shew of forced Constraint, but also with a chearfull and gladson Countenance: Whereof he prayed me to make Report to his Majesty, which I promised; assuring him that upon the first occasion, he should understand by his Majestie's own Letters, the good Satisfaction he did receive by this his open and free Declaration.

I held it my Duty to send this Advertizement to your Lordship. I shall now attend my own near return, which I shall hasten as soon after as his Majestie's Service shall permitt. And so, &c.

R. WINWOOD.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable our very good Lord,

Hague 20th May 1609. O.S.

WE had well hoped that our last Letter to your Lordship should have been the last which from this place we should have written to your Lordship; but the *States Generall* arrived not here before the ninth of this Month, and now they are assembled they proceed but slowly, as well for the Weightiness of the Affairs which now are to be resolved, as through the *Perverseness* of some unquiet Humours which reign amongst them. The first Day of their Assembly we and the *French Commissioners* demanded Audience: after the President *Jeannine*, in the Name of us all, first congratulating with them the happy Success for the Conclusion of the Truce, had seriously exhorted them strongly to uphold and maintaine the Union; and after so long Attendance, which their abode in their Provinces had caused us to make, to take a present Resolution for the settling of their *Contributions*; we delivered unto them his Majestie's Letter; upon the severall Points whereof I *Richard Spencer* did make this *Remonstrance*, which herewith we send to your Lordship. To that Demand which we made (according to the Charge we received from his Majesty,) that a gratefull Regard might be had in the dismissal of the Troops of the Souldiers of our Nation, of whose worthy Merit the World was Witness, Monsieur *Barnevelt* answered, acknowledging with a respectfull commemoration the Worth of their Services. That though it should be to the surcharge of the Provinces, yet careful Respect should be held for the entertainment of our Nation in their Service during the Truce, that no Man with Reason should have just Cause to complain.

Notwithstanding in the Resolution taken for the Reglement of the Troops, finding that the Body of our Nation *English* and *Scottish* was set (only the Colonels and *Irish* Officers excepted) at seventy Heads, no difference being made between them and the Companies of other Nations; we holding this to be a greater disgrace than ought to be digested, made a *Remonstrance* to the *States Generall*, who thereupon did grant between four and five hundred Men to be distributed amongst the *English* at the Discretion of his Excellency and the Colonnells. In which Resolution, because no Consideration was had of the two *Scottish* Regiments, we wrote a Letter to the *States Generall* in their favour (having not conveniency of access to them) which we found prevailed nothing; for their Resolution was taken and their Troops settled at a higher number then their State well may bear. Our Judgments do tell us; that this particular Deduction (with the Pieces we send herewith) is not worth your Lordship's trouble. But we are willing to make it appear how free our Endeavours are from all partiality, against any Information which happily may be suggested; and experience hath taught us, how hard a thing it is to give Contentment to those Men, who know no publick, but only their own private Concerns. Yet thus far we may be bold to plead; for the Respect the *States* have used toward our Nation, all our Companys of Horse do stand, which are three *English* and three *Scottish*. They hold in their Service three *English* Regiments of Foot, consisting of 61 Companys, and two *Scottish* of 31; and having resolved to hold but 26000 Foot, besides the 4000 *French* the King doth pay, with two Companys of Horse for two Years, which charge amounteth to 200000*l.* our Nation (the *English* being be-

An. 1609. tween five and 6000; and the *Scottish* between two and 3000 Men) doth make more then the fourth part of their Army: a proportion greater, then that number of our Men which were entertained in their Service in the time of their Wars.

The matter of *Contributions*, which is the *Soul and Sinews of the Subsistence of their State*, is yet in Dispute. The difficulty doth arise from the States of *Zealand*; who refuse longer to contribute unless all the other Provinces will take upon them all those Impositions upon their Consumptions, which *Holland* and *Zealand* have practized. *Guelderland* and *Overyssell* (two Provinces which are wasted and almost worn out with the Mileries of the War) propose to pay a *reasonable quota* for the three first Years, and after to submit themselves to the Burden of Consumption. We only attend the Resolution of this Point, wherein doth consist the Soul and Sinews of this State; and as soon as this Difference is determined (to which purpose out of our Duty to his Majestie's Service we are bound to imploy our best Endeavours) we intend presently to return.

The Succession of *Cleves* doth still stande doubtfull. It doth here seem strange, that the *Marquiss of Brandenburg* doth so coolly follow a *Busyness* which *deserveth a more affectionate pursuit*. He hath sent no Man of Fashion into the Country: some under Ministers have been here with the *States*; who before they engage themselves too far, would gladly understand how their Majesties of *Great Britaine* and *France* stand affected in the Cause. Yet they cannot deny, but by a Contract made some four Years since, they were bound upon the decease of the late Duke to take possession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, in the behalf of the *Marquiss of Brandenburg*. But at the making of that Contract the *Duchess of Prussia* (Mother to the Wife of the *Marquiss*, upon whose Right his Pretensions are founded) was then living. Besides, then they were in Warr, which is too lately ended to begin so soon againe for another Man's Cause, who is not more carefull of his own Good. The *Palatine of Newburgh* is much more vigilant, but from thence we must attend no favour, whose dependance hath ever been on the House of *Austria*. And so, &c.

RICHARD SPENCER.
RALPH WINWOOD.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lord Treasurer.*

My good Lord,

20th May 1609. O. S.

WANT of another Messenger hath enforced me to heap so many Dispatches upon this; who (according to their Custome here) had put on his Spurs almost a Month since, and at this Hower is yet abiding. The arrivall of the *Archduke's Confessor* (as I imagine) doth now occasion his staye. The coming of this *Fryar* breeds much diversity of Conjectures; but the most concurr, that his Message and Negotiation concerns matter of Money for giving content to the Souldiers. For this purpose (as I hear) came upon *Wednesday* at Night to this Towne the Duke of *Lerma* and the *Marquess of Velada*, with meaning to give the *Confessor* a publick hearing in Counsayle, before he should be admitted to a privacie with the King. It is said that the Souldiers offer the King a reasonable Bargaine, to wit, to discharge the whole Arrearage due to them for a third part in Hand. The King (as I hear) intends to accept it, but finds as yet his Purse unfit to accomplish it at one Payment.

The Party (whom in a former Letter I have advertised to be intended for *Barbary*) some three Dayes since took his Journey, and had Instruction in Paper, but written with his own Hand, and with the Juice of a Lemon. Myne hope is he will be outridden. In *Sycillia* there are already (as is said) gathered together

fourteen Shippes, and furnished by the *Viceroy* with 1000 *Spanyards* and 1500 *An. 1609.* *Italyans*, under the Conduct of our Countryman Sir *Anthonye Shirley*. The *Turke* is pretended to be feared, but by the Ambassadors and Agents of the Princes of *Italye* that here be Resident it is said, *Quod timuerunt ubi non erat Timor.*

The *Jesuites* of this place conferring with one *Silvester* of the same Profession, *Whitebread* upon *Fryday* last in his Chamber was heard to say, that were not my Lord of Canterbury and your Lordship the Impedimentors, the Catholicque Cause in England would goe much better; but, sayth he, let them look well to themselves, God is Almighty. In the House of one Mr. Cotton of Hampshire there is harboured a *Jesuite* who Names himself *Thomas Singleton*. He teacheth the Grand Children of the said Cotton, and hath Auctoritie extraordinary from the Pope, to dispose and take Order for such Priests as are sent into England. This *Singleton* is a Man of a high Stature, his Hayres inclining to black, and of the Age of thirty seven or forty. In the Howse of one *Swetman* a Draper in London, there are most commonlye abideing two *Jesuites*, the one nameing himself *Sharburne*, of a meane Stature of the Age of fifty Yeares, his Head and Beard black, and nowe beginning to turne Gray; the other called *John Swetman*, being Sonn unto the said Draper, and of the Yeares of twenty five or thirty. It seemeth that in that Howse are received the most that resort to that City of that Profession.

My good Lord, so great is the want of other Conveyance, as I am enforced to adventure much by this; but so covered and handeled, as I make account there will be no perill of miscarrying. I have enclosed sent unto your Lordship the fynall Answer that from the *Inquisitors* here is to be had concerning the Cause of *George Strangham* a *Scottishman*, which it pleased his Majestye by his own Letters to recommend unto me: I beseech your Lordship that both his Majesty and the Party may be acquainted with it. Further Remedy in this Tribunall is not to be hoped; yf *Strangham* will prosecute it before the *Inquisitors* of *Sevill* where his Shipp and Goods were *Embargued*, he is left at Liberty. Your Lordship shall alsoe by another Paper understand what I have lately done concerning a pretended Restraint of our Traffique into *Barbary*; whereunto I thought fitt to apply Remedie in the beginning, as he that desires to leave nothing unsound behind him. Of some Consequence I hold that Business, in regard that *Barbary* is containd in *Pope Alexander's* Partitions, as well as the *Indies*, whereupon they here insist so confidently.

Noble Lord, for my last I cannot but acquaint your Lordship with what (in regard of what my self do owe you) I much joye in, and see no Reason but it should be as contenting to your self. These Lords here (as by the *Conde de Lemos*, who ever deals plainlie with me, I perceyved at my last Visit of him,) howsoever they are perswaded of a contrary Inclination in you to this Estate, yet (as himself delivered upon much Speech unto me had with me of you) they cannot but confess you to be otherwise, then (to use his own words) *de muy Nobles y Enteras entranas*. Between that *Conde* and some others here of the greatest there hath been a long time much pique: Particularities are not fitt to be committed to so doubtful a conveyance as that of Paper. And so, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Treaty of Dortmond, the 31st May 1609. N. S.

WHEREAS after the Decease of *John William* Duke of Cleve, &c, there is risen Misunderstanding and Controversy about the Succession in his Dominions, between *Sigismund Marquiss* and *Elektor* of *Brandenburgh*

An. 1609 *denburgh*, in the behalf of his Wife and of her Mother the late Princess *Maria Leonora* eldest Sister, and between *Wolfgang William* Palatine of the *Rhyne*, &c. in the name and behalf of his Mother being *second Sister*, each of them pretending and alleading what Right they have; for which cause also the Elector of *Brandenburgh* hath taken possession by his Deputy, and the Palatine *Wolfgang William* hath done it himself in Person. Whereas likewise the said *Elect*or and his Brother the *Marquess Ernest*, have sent and written to the *Prince Maurice Landgrave* of *Hess* (as also the Father of *Prince Wolfgang William* and the *Elect*or Palatine have done) to crave his Councell and Assistance; and moreover the *States* of *Juliers* have sent their Deputies unto him, intreating earnestly that he would be pleased to undertake this Affair, setting the two Princes at Agreement between themselves, whereby those Countries might enjoy Rest and Peace, and all Trouble be avoyded; to which effect they made like Suit to the two Princes both by writing and word of Mouth. Hereupon as well in regard of the Friendship between him and the pretending Princes, as of his good Affection to the Country of *Juliers* and the rest on which they do pretend, as likewise for the settling of Quietness and preventing of all Inconvenients and Dangers, and for the common good of the Holy Empire our dear Country, and in particular the Welfare and Tranquillity of the Neighbour-Provinces, we did by Letters intreate the Prince *Wolfgang William* to come to *Hamburgh* a newtral Place, and prayed also the *Marquess Ernest* to come to another Pleace near thereunto; neither did we omit any earnestness that might be used in exhorting them to Agreement; wherein we hoped to prevail for so much as might concern the chief Points, by finding out some means for their Government of those Countries during the Interim, either with or without the assuming of some Counsellors of either side, or else governing alternatively; or the one having his Court of *Chancellerie* at *Duseldorp*, and the other at *Cleeve*, but both without prejudice to the Union and Priviledges of the said Countreyes, untill the Cause was decided and accommodated. But these Overtures were not tasted and so that Treaty was dissolved *re infecta*. Afterwards, *viz.* on the 27th of *May* next following they assembled here in *Dortmond*, and by the intervention of the *Landgrave* are grown to a joynt Resolution and accorded as followeth.

First that they shall live together *jure familiaritatis*, yeilding mutuall Assistance each to other against all opposers; possessing and governing the Countries in such sort as they shall think to be most for the good of their Subjects, untill the Cause and Controversy be decided, and Declaration made of him who is to succeed.

Item, That the Obsequies of the late Duke shall be duely celebrated, the Princes Widow sent out of the Country, the Place sealed up where the Registers are kept, the accustomed indult granted to those who hold Lands in Fee, and no Man hindered from repairing to the Emperial Dyetts. They shall do all that is agreable to Reason, neither part being wronged in his Right, *tam in possessorio quam in petitorio*, nor either of them taking any seperate or private Course for their particular Advantage, but remain thus untill the decision as aforesaid by Sentence of Arbitrators; Provided also that the Rights and Pretensions of the Duke of *Deuxponts* and *Marquiss* of *Burgaw* do still remaine entire and no way prejudiced. In Witness whereof this Agreement is made tripartite, Signed and Sealed by the *Landgrave* and each of the Parties at *Dortmunde* the last of *May*, 1609.

* From the Prince's Highness to Sir Charles Cornwallis.

24th May 1609.

AS I cannot but think well of your Endeavours in the generall Imployment for the King my Father's Service, and the Good of the State, *so likewise I must needs interprett unto the best your honest Meaning in these Studdies and Travayles you have bestowed for bringing an Encrease and Addition to my Fortune, by such meanes whereof I my self have heretofore scarce ever thought.* But leaving the Event of those Matters to Tyme and God's Gracious Providence, who I dowbt not will dispose them to the best, I must particularly thank you for imparting unto me *your Observations of that State*, whereof I will make the best use I may; *And since that is a Studdy very well befitting me, and wherein I delight, I will desire you to acquaint me further in that kind as Occasions shall be offered;* that thereby the more ye may deserve my readines to acknowledge it.

From Greenwich this
24th of May 1609.

HENRY.

Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable our very good Lord,

26th May 1609.

SIR Noel Caron acquainting us, that upon his coming over he was required by his Majesty to recommend to the remembrance of the *States Generall* an antient Debt due to Sir *Henry Norris*, which upon his decease was transported unto his Brother Sir *Edward*, and now is vested in the Person of the Lord Viscount *Fenton*, we held our selves bound in Discretion to joyn with him in this pursuite; and in the midst of the States most important Affairs (wherewith at this time they are surcharged) to procure the Gentleman sent over purposely by my Lord *Fenton* to follow this busyness, a speedy, and if it might be, a happy Expedition. Which when he had obtained 'twas to this effect, that so soon as the state of their own Affairs of the Provinces should be settled, order should be given for the searching out of Sir *Henry Norris's* discompts; in the mean time they prayed some patience might be used. We receaved your Lordship's of the 7th of May, commanding us from his Majesty seriously to sollicit the *States* in that Busyness, which notwithstanding before we had assumed upon us. The Day after the receipt of your Lordships we joyntly delivered to Monsieur *Barnevelt* the Charge we had received from his Majestie; whose Answer was, that upon the private Instance we had made, the *States* had given to the Gentleman employed by my Lord *Fenton* an answer signed by their General Officer, which he had accompanied with a Letter to his Lordship, whereby he hoped for the present he would receive contentment. The Debt pretended (he said) was of an antient date; not due to the Person but the Regiment of Sir *Henry Norris*; whereof since the last discompts a great part was satisfied, partly to he himself upon his Employment in the Voyage to *Portugall*, partly to some Captaines of the Regiment; as namely to Captaine *Price* lately deceased, then Lieutenant Governour of the *Brill*. Notwithstanding, the *States* were resolved (only they did desire a breathing time) so soon as some Order should be establish'd in the Government of the State, to cause the Register to be perused, and whatsoever

* Ex Bibliothec, Cotton, ibid.

An. 1609. justly can be pretended by the Executor of Sir *Henry Norris*, order should in convenient Time be given for due Satisfaction: Both in regard of that thankfull Remembrance which the *States* had of his good Services, as for their gratefull Acknowledgment of those friendly Offices which they understood by Sir *Noell Caron*, their Provinces dayly receive from my Lord *Fenton*.

The Knowledge we have of the present Condition of this State, did advise us for a while to sit down upon this Answer. For the Dispute of the *Contributions* (which is the only Revenew wherewith the Charge of the State must be maintained) not being yet determined, the Probabillity is small at this instant to draw from them the Payment of a private Debt. The best Service we can do, is now it is revived to keep it still on foot; and though we have no hope during our time here to procure Satisfaction, yet we hold our Labour not ill bestowed, to make them to take Notice of a Debt, which they had hoped would have lyen buried in perpetuall Oblivion. And so, &c.

RICHARD SPENCER.
RALPH WINWOOD.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Councell.*

May it please your Lordships,

27th of May 1609. O. S.

THE much Sollicitation and restless Stepps of the *Archduke's Confessor* thence his Arrival here, and the unexpected and much admired Stay of the ordinary Messenger of the Ambassador there, (who hath for the Space of a Month and more had his Horse saddled to carry unto his Mayster the welcome Newes of his Discharge, and the gracious Consideration his Majesty here hath had of his Service, joyned with some other Circumstances of extraordinary Noate,) moves me to conceive, *that the Errand of the Fryars consists not only of Matters concerning Moneys, but rather for effectuall Perswasion of this King's Confirmation of what hath been in these Countries capitulated.* The King himself hath been once or twice in Counsayle. The Duke of *Lerma* (which is almost as rare) either every Day, or the most of the accustomed Dayes of Counsayle, and in some extraordinary. *Soe much abhorring did they shew themselves before the Conclusions of the Truce of some Articles that are now agreed, as altho' the King and Duke perhapps* (out of a Desire in the one to enjoy the Pleasures of his Youth, and the other the Quiet of his Age, and the ample Meanes that a Cessation of Warr and of the excessive Charge thereof will give him to acqyre an higher Stage to his Wealth and Fortune,) *may be well enough contented with what is done;* yet others of them (to whom having not so much rest either in their Estates or Desiers, neyther Death nor dowbtfull Chaunce appears so dreadfull,) *if the Matter depend upon their Opinions, will peradventure either endeavour to avert the King from giving Conscent, or at least use all possible Invention to wyne Tyme and deferr the Acte.*

Upon *Wednesday* last I visited the Duke, and found him at tenn of the Clock in his Bedd; not moved by Malladie, but (as I was enfourmed) *for mending the Colour of his Beard*, and taking some other Remedies that he accustomed for his Health. There passed little between us but Complements, only in generality I desired him, "that he would be pleased now to put the Spurr to his Majesty's Ministers here in these severall Trybunals where the Causes of the King my Master's Subjects are depending; to the end that at my Returne (which did nowe drawe so neare) I might give a good Account of the Justice of *Spayne*, and of the Desier of his Majesty and of himself to give Contentment to my Sovereigne in the Useage of his Vassayles.

“ He answered me, that both the King and he were very sorry to hear of my *An. 1609.*
 “ Departure; and asked, *why I should have so much Desire to leave them that*
 “ *had so much Will to hold me?* Whereunto I replied with Acknowledgment
 “ of the much Favour and Acceptation that my self in mine own particular had
 “ received; yet desired him to consider, that my King, my Country, my Wife
 “ and Children, my Freinds, and the Quyet of myne own Howse (to me that
 “ had nowe passed the Autumne of myne Age) were violent and irresistable At-
 “ tractives. He confessed I had Reason; promising all possible Endeavour for ha-
 “ stening an End in the Businesse; and for a taste *did set before me a part of*
 “ *the Conserves wherewith he so many times hath sought to close my Stomack:*
 “ *Wishing, with Eyes and Hands lifted up to Heaven, that the Differences*
 “ *in Religion between our Kings might be so reconciled and moderated, as*
 “ *there might followe that Conjunction between them by Alliance that the*
 “ *King desired, and he himself (as he protested and deeply sware) wished a-*
 “ *bove all Things earthlie.* Myne Answer was, *that the Harts of Kings*
 “ *were in the Hands of God, and God's secret Purposes known only to himself.*
 “ That my self had noe less Affection to that worke then *his Excellencye; and*
 “ *would pray for it, as that which I thought the greatest Service to God, the*
 “ *most Assurance to the generall Estate of Christendome, and to our Masters*
 “ *and their Kingdomes a Secuerity and Glory without Comparison.* This, and
 the Delivery of a poor Man's Petition from whom they have detained almost
 three Yeares 150*l.* due for Provisions they took for their Gallies, was all of Mo-
 ment that passed. And so with the Remembrance of my Service to your Lord-
 ships, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lord Treasurer.*

My good Lord,

27th May 1609. O.S.

I have sent unto your Lordship by this Conveyance, a List of Letters I have committed into the Hands of the Messenger of the Ambassador there: The most for their better Safety under Covers of other Men, and some of lesse Moment directed unto your self. He hath been strangely stayed contrary to all Expectation, and is as yet; neyther dare I remove my Letters, for giving Suspition, his Journey being howerly expected, and the speed of the Man usually such, as he will not be above ten Dayes upon the Way. There are contained in my Letters *Matters of much Importance*, and such as it hath not a little grieved me that they have been so long detayned: But I make no dowbt but they will be in your Hands long before this, which moves me not to trouble eyther your Lordshipp or my self with Duplicates of them. *Creswel*, one *Silvester* of the same Country and Societie, and another the like lately come from *Rome*, have for these divers Days held very streight and secret Conferencès, *in which your Lordship's Name hath often sounded*. By my former Letters your Lordship shall understand, that one *Thomas Howard* (or at least one so calling himself) who hath here long attended *Creswel*, took his Journey divers Weeks passed towards *England* with Pretence to repayer to *Southampton* to convert his Mother who is there dwelling. He carryed divers Letters from *Creswel*, and *would deliver somewhat that was worth the Knowledge, yf he could there be laid Hands on and examined*. There went likewise for *England* some fourteen Dayes sithence *four Jesuites*; two coming from *Sicillia* who carry Letters from Sir *Anthony Shirley*. They seem to be betwixt forty and fitye Yeares of Age, having some grey Hayres and the one of them a Scarr over one of his Eyes, both of Stature rather tall than lowe. The other two (supposed the one of *Valliodalid* the other of *Flaun-*

An. 1609. ders) about some thirty Yeares of Age, of whome the one hath a little Imperfection in one of his Eyes. There are abideing or resorting at least to the Howse of *Swetman* a Draper of *London*, two other *Jesuites*. The one named *John Swetman* Sonn to the Draper, the other *Sbarburne*, of a meane Stature of the Age of fiftie Yeares, his Head and Beard black, and now beginning to turn greye. In the Howse of one *Mr. Cotton* of *Hampshire* there is harboured a *Jesuite* who names himself *Thomas Singleton*. He teacheth the Grand-children of the said *Cotton*, and hath Authority extraordinary from the *Pope* to dispose and take Order for such Priests as are sent into *England*. Yesterday the *Jesuite* of *Rome* and *Silvester* being together with *Creswel* in his Chamber, There was told out after much secret Conference 3000 Ducats in Gould and one Thousand in Silver, which goe for *England*; and as I imagine are to be conveyed by the Ambassador's Courier. What the Purpose is I cannot yet learne, but somewhat there is in Hand, in the Search whereof I omitt not my uttermost Diligences; and so recommending myne humble Service I rest, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

* *Sir Charles Cornwallis to my Lord Treasurer.*

Most honorable Lord,

1st June 1609. O. S.

WERE not the general Duty I owe to the King and Commonwealth I serve a sufficient Obligation unto me to watch over the Life and well doing of your Lordship (whom without all Flattery I protest to God I hold as necessary a Minister and Member of the same as ever King or Kingdom was possessed of,) so much do I acknowledge by the very Lawes of Gratitude to be debtor to your Lordship for the many noble Demonstrations of Love and Favour unto my self in this so fickle and dangerous an *Employment*, as had I Wings as I have Will, mine Eyes should receive nothing that might either concern your Life or Honour but it should be as soon in yours as Possibility would permit it. Much grieved I am that I have no better nor speedier Meanes to convey this enclosed; whereof the Certainty I cannot warrant, yet considering it so nearly concerns your Lordship and another so worthy a Minister, I cannot but wishe it instantly in your Hands, to the end it may put such due Regard and Waryness in your Hartes, as is convenient. If your Lordship shall upon Proof and Search find Truth in the former Advertisements, then may you the better give Credit to the last. Howsoever it fall out, I ever in suche Causes hold for good the Rule of the Civil Lawe; *Quod abundans cautela non nocet*. This serveth for none other Purpose; wherefore beseeching God to give unto your Lordship as many healthfull and happy Yeares as your own Harte desireth, with the humble remembrance of myne own Duty I take my Leave.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Copy of the Paper enclosed in the Letter precedent.

ONE *Peter Lester* an Apothecary, a Man of the Age of between 35 and 40 Yeares dwelling near *Fleet-Bridge*, makes the Hosties for the *Jesuites* and *Massing Priests* that are in *England*. His Irons that he useth for that purpose, he keeps in a Barrell or Vessell of Beer in his Seller, in a Corner on the right Hand of the said Seller, there being in the said Vessell a secret Partition wherein he puts them.

* *Ex Bibliothec. Cotton. ibid.*

In the Howse of one Mrs. *Mary Barnes* about *Ludgate* (within the House of *An. 1609*, of an Hatter at the Signe of the *Black Boy*) there is commonly to be found one *John Middleton* a *Benedictin Fryar*, of the Age of between fifty five and sixty Years, a fatt Man.

In *Haughton-Hall* or *Houghton-Tower* in *Lankashire* not farr from *Torbake* or *Seareburne*, is to be found out *Rouland Tearneburn* or *Seareburne* a *Jesuite* of the Age of 28 or 30 Yeares; a tall Man and his Beard redd.

The fower *Jesuites* lately sent into England (of whom in my Letters of the 10th of May I have advertiled,) have in Charge for one of their especial Commissioners, to acquaint themselves with some neere Attendants to my Lords of Canterbury and Salisbury; and whatsoever it shall cost to drawe them by Poyson or other pryvate Meanes or practise to make an end of those two Lords, as the greatest Obstacles and Enemies to the holy catholique Cause in England. Four thousand Ducatts (wherof three thousand in Gold and one in Silver) were told out in *Creswel's* Chamber and sent after them, as is supposed by *Rivers* the Spanish Ambassador's Messenger, who departed from hence towards England upon the 27th of May.

* From the Lord Treasurer to Sir Charles Cornwallis.

Sir Charles Cornwallis.

8th June 1609.

THE Occasion of my Writeing at this Time, is not only to give you Notice of a Resolution of State which his Majesty (upon good Deliberation and with the Advice of his Counsayle) hath thought fitt to publish by Proclamation, concerning the promiscuous and disorderly fishing of Strangers upon his Coast to the utter overthrow of many of his Majestie's good Coast Townes, but also to prepare your self with the best Arguments and Reasons upon which this his Majestie's Resolution is grounded, if happely any Opposition be made from thence. First for the Matter it self, which is nowe prescribed, and the Manner how it is to be executed, I will referr you to the Contents of the *Proclamation* it self (whereof I send you some Copies;) in which the Motives of the one and the other are at large expressed. Only for the latter I think fitt to expresse thus much, that this Courie of asking Licence, among many other Propositions of several kindes of Restraintes which have been offered to his Majesty, hath been the mildest and least subject to give Offence abroad.

Nowe for the Lawfullness whereon these Proceedings are grounded, and the Conveniencye at this tyme to execute the same, I will shortly say thus much; that in the Lawfulness of it these two things do occurre considerable; first what the *Civil Law* prescribeth in this Case, secondly what hath been the Use and Custome of Princes in like Occasions. By the *Civil Lawe* it is apparent, that the *Emperor* is *Mundi Dominus, Lex Maris*: Which Lawe though it be expressed in the *Emperor's* Name, according to that Time wherein all Power and Authoritie was attributed to him, yet now it doth and may conclude for the Right of Sovereigne Princes and States not acknowledging Superiours; and that as well throughe the Protection they afford in securing the Passages in the Seas near them, as also for that by long use they have prescribed. *Mare dicitur esse de territorio illius Civitatis cui magis appropinquat*, (sayth *Baldus*,) & ideo *Venetiqueia domini sunt maris Adriatici possunt imponere navigantibus Vectigalia, & adversus contra facientes pœnam adjicere*. In respect of both which Titles, the Kings and Princes in generall fronting upon the Seas, as *Spayne, France, Denmark*, &c. have upon Occasion offered, not only made Ordinances and published Edicts for the ruleing and better ordering of the Seas, but also have put them in Execution; as well civilly for decideing of Contracts, as criminally for Trans-

An. 1609 gressions; and have rayfed Taxes and Gabells *in the Seas as on the Land* to their best Benefit, as part of their Regalities properly belonging unto them, in signe of their Sovereignty. The Extent of which Jurisdiction is generally received to be about *one hundred Myles* at the least into the Seas, unless in narrow Seas only; in which case the Limits are divided by the Channel, except the Princes of the one Shoare have prescribed the whole, as it falleth out in his Majesties narrow Seas between *England* and *France*, where the whole appertayneth to him in Right, and so hath been possessed tyme out of mind by his Progenitors, which though it be true, yet you need stretch that Argument no further then of necessity you must.

Now, Sir, for the conveniency to establishe *this asking of Licence at this tyme*, besides the Reasons expressed in the *Proclamation*, I will shortly add thus much, that there is a kind of Necessity for his Majesty to do it; for the Disorders do daily so increase upon the Coastes by reason of the growing multitude of Fishers which daylie do resort on all sides, and *their over Boldness* either in *pre-occupateing* the Coastes, or in their insolent Carriage towards his Majestie's Subjects, as it was high time to think of some Reformation thereof, before our own Fishermen be either altogether disturbed or diverted from it; which must have been the overthrowe of many of our Coast Townes, and a great weakening to our Navigation, in which consisteth the best part of our strength. For whereas, fiftye or sixtye Yeares since on the North Coast from *Scotland* to *Suffolk* there came not above one hundred Sayle or two to fish for *Herringe* and *Cod*, there now resorteth yearly of all Nations, *Lowe Countrymen*, *Frenchmen*, and others, *two or three thousand Sayle at once*; so likewise on the Weasterne Coast they fishe for *Pilchards* in exceeding great Multitudes. Neyther are the Coastes of *Ireland* free from *Spaniards*, *Lowe Countrymen* and *French*, in this *usurped Libertye* to come and fishe in mayne Fleets. Whereunto yf it be added what great Benefit is drawn from thence by such Forreigners without any Acknowledgment to his Majesty, but rayther (as is said before) Damage and Danger, it will appeare both reasonable and expedient that his Majesty should impose a Necessity upon them as well to sue for Lycense, as to pay a proportionable Rate or Impost for the same: And the rayther, because it is noe more then is laid upon his Majesties Subjects by other Princes. But for the Quantity of this Rate, it is not yet resolved what Imposition his Majestie will lay upon it, but against the time of their coming *to aske Lycense* you shall be advertised of it; and for the manner to be used in the same, it will suffice that it be done eyther by *the publicke Minister* from that Estate, or by some Person sent of purpoe from the Fishermen either of that whole Country or that Province, or such a Towne as intendes to fish upon our Coastes; and that it be expressed by them for how many Shippes they demand Lycense, and of what Tonnage every Ship is to be: And thus much for the General.

Nowe for the particular concerning *Spayne*, because it is enformed that the *Spaniards* do use to fishe upon the Coastes of *Ireland*, and sometimes upon our Westernne Coastes, his Majestie is pleased that you impart unto the King, and unto such of his Ministers as you shall think convenient, the Scope of his Majestie's purpose; to the end that they maye forwarne such of their People as use to frequent those Coastes for fishing, to conforme themselves to this his Majestie's Edicte, as already I have taken order here by his Majestie's Direction to acquaint the *Spanishe* Ambassador with it, to the end he may likewise give notice of it thether.

Concerning your returne, according to my former promise I do send you his Majesty's Letter of Revocation, which you may use according to your own opportunity and best conveniency for your Journey hetherwards, so as you leave some sufficient Person of your Followers behind you to attend such Business as in the Interim may occurre for his Majestie's Service, whilest his Majesty may resolve of some other to succeed you in the place of Ambassador; and him whom you shall see leave behind, you may for his better Countenance present to the King

King and his Principal Ministers, to the end he may with the more Credit and Reputation attend those Services that may be imposed upon him. You shall also receive by this Bearer your Servant Mr. Greisley, a *Book of his Majestie's*, together with a Letter to the King of *Spayne*; by the Copy whereof you shall perceyve the King our Master's Intention, which is shortly this: that you do present the Booke and the Letter to the King of *Spayne* himself as speedily and conveniently as may be, without giving any fore-knowledge that you are to present any such Matter; for which purpose the Letter for your Revocation may serve you for a good pretext of access. In the Presentation of which Booke (considering as well the Author as the Subject) I shall not need to use many wordes, either to prayse that which prayseth it self, nor to perswade you to give it all Circumstances of Advantage. Only I must tell you, that his Majesty hath thought it fitt to send the like to the *Emperor*, to the *French King* who hath received it, and all other Christian Kings and Princes, as a matter which joyntely concernes their absolute Jurisdiction in Temporallities; which together with the Confession of his Faith, is the only Point which his Majesty handeleth definitively, though in some other things he delivereth his *Opynion*, leaving it free to others what to believe. For any other particular that hath relation to the Publicque I knowe none at this time; for the *Low Country* Businels is dispatched, and there is only remayning the King of *Spayne's* Ratification to be sent about it, which is one of the principall Errands for which the *Archduke's Confessor* hath been sent againe into *Spayne*. And so for this time I commit you to God's Protection.

From the Court at
Greenwich.

Your very assured loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Counsaile.

May it please your Lordships,

10th June 1609. O.S.

HERE hath of late comen and (as is said) from Sir *Anthony Shirley*, one that names himself Sir *Robert Benefield*, attended with two Men. His Randevous is *Cresswell* his Chamber. His Pretence not yet understood by me, but said to be some desire of Entertainment, and meaning to retourne to Sir *Anthony*. *Cresswell* to all comers now propounds that Service of Sir *Anthony*, where (as I imagine) Captaine *Whitebread* is also meant to be bestowed, as soon as his begging Business here shall be dispatched, which (as I hear) goes as yet very slowly forward. It seems, that as our *Jesuits* heretofore provided *Seminaries*, with purpose to be furnished of *Seedes-men* to sowe in their Seasons their Doctrine and privy Practises against the Estate there, so do they now endeavour to provide a *Residency* and *Cage* of *Catalinistes*, to be ready upon all Events to take advantage of any *Fyer*, that either their Mallice or God's Punishment shall kindle upon any accident in *England*. Now that they shall want their former meanes of nourishing Millitary Men of their Character in *Flaunders*, they hold it necessarye to provide another Randevous, whether all the dissolute and desperate of our Nation may be gathered under the Banner of one, not only of their own Country, but of their own Quallity, Case and Condition. These short coated Harvest Men are (in myne weak Judgment) more to be looked after then their long gowned Seedes-men; the last having no force but in their Tongues, and those also only imployed in corners; the other (whensoever upon colour of milike abroad they shall returne to their own Countrie,) may shewe themselves by daylighte in the best places, and will be not only furnished with Sickles in their Handes, but with facinorous and desperate Harts, to execute whatsoever their irregular Teachers shall give them in charge under their Benediction.

* Ex Bibliothec. Cotton. ibid.

An. 1609. Immunity and hopes of Bootie being the Foundations of this Commonwealth, the one will drawe the facinorous, the other the desperate and desirous. Cresswell sits at the Helme, and keeps streight the Lyne of this Estate's allowance of the purpose. The Society in generall favours and furthers it; and some States of our own Country there are abroad, that employ their Arte in drawing all the Fowles of false Feathers that they can, to buyld their Nestes in this Tree of Hope. Howbeit I hear not yet of any great progress; for the Generall, who some Days since was reported to have had twelve or fourteen Shippes, hath (as now is said) gathered no more then three, whereof two French and one English, and those also taken upon Credit. Others Ships he is not there to Command, but such as he can attayne by his owne procurement. His greatest hopes have been to allure unto him all the Pyrates both of England and Holland. What his Successes therein shall be, time will discover.

Here hath lately been an Overture made by a Jesuite for an help to be given to Scotland, said to perishe by introducing the same servile Forme of Government that hath been so long put upon Ireland, and by many late Extremities offered to the Catholicques of that Country; of whom a List hath been preferred containing 27 Earles and Barones, and 240 Knights and Gentlemen, Lords of Signories and Tenants that are of that Affection.

A great and grave Counsellor of this Estate hath answered, *that from hence by way of force there is none Ayde to be expected. That they must pray and have patience. That the King here intendes some more neere Conjunction of Friendship with the King there, and then will by Mediation and Entreaty do them all the favour that possible he can; and with this desires they will rest contented. I remember the like of this in the late Queen's tyme; when many by the like kind of People were named, whoe never had privy either with them or their Designes. To try Spirritts, to rayse Humours and breed Diffidence, is the condition of the seditious.*

Here hath newly come a Report that the Turke is at Sea furnished with many Gallies, and other Shippes of great Burthen, and hath lately taken all or the most part of the Gallies of Malta, slayne 200 of that Habit, taken Prisoners 400 of them more, and put to Sword all the meaner of the People except the Slaves of their own Secte, whom they have set at liberty. I have sought to understand from some of the Counsaile the Truth of this Report; who denye it not absolutely, but seem to make some dowbt of it, in regard they have lately received Letters from those Partes, and therein noe one word of such matter conteyned. Howbeit so extraordinary and beyound Custome have been these two or three Dayes last past the Junta's of the Counsaile of Warre with that of Estate, as I feare it is true, and that they are in some dowbt of the Turkes making some instant attempte against Sycillia. The King and Queen are yet at the Escuriell, and hitherto not known when or whether they will remove. And so with the humble remembrance of my Duty, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood.

13th June 1609.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. By my last sent by Sir Henry Payton, I desired you to rectify what hath been done in the busyness concerning the Archdukes touching some pieces of Artillery and Munition which were lately taken in the Downes by certaine Zelanders; the occasion of this present is to convey the enclosed, written by his Majestie to the States to the same Effect. Wherein, as you may perceive by the Copy thereof, his Majesty expects

expects some Satisfaction, because he esteems himself tyed in point of Honour to *An. 1609.* protect and warrant any Prince or State now in Amitie with him, from any Wrong or hostile Act within the Precincts of his own Territory. I pray you therefore acquaint Sir Noell Caron, to whom I first imparted this matter, that you have received such a Letter from his Majestie; that both you and he may bring the *States* to some speedy Resolution; whereupon we may know what Answer to make to the *Archduke's Minister*, who is earnest in the Right of his Master, and looks dayly to receive Satisfaction from hence, because his Majesty (in respect the Goods were taken within his Dominions) is pleased to make himself a Party therein. And so I committ you to God's Protection, &c.

Your very loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

King James's Manifesto for settling the Affairs of Cleves and Juliers.

JACQUES R.

*L*E Roy de Grande Bretagne, sur les Instances qui luy ont esté faictes tant de la part de Messieurs l'Electeur de Brandenbourg & Duc Wolfgang de Neuburgh, les deux principaux pretendenz pour la Succession des Duchez de Cleves & Juliers vacantes à present par la mort du dernier Duc, que d'autres Princes d'Allemagne ses Amys, & Allez, qui ne desirent autre chose que le repos & tranquillité du Sainct Empire, de se vouloir entremettre par son pouvoir & Authorité pour composer le different de la dicte Succession, a commandé au Chevalier Rodolphe Winwood un de ses Maistres de Requests en ordinaire, designé d'estre son Ambassadeur pour resider aupres des Estats Generaulx des Provinces Unies, de s'achiminer en toute diligence à la Haye en Hollande; & y trouvant les Ambassadeurs desdits Princes, leur declarer, que sa Majesté ayant entendu la Sage & Chrestienne resolution que lesdits Princes ont prise ensemble de vuider le different de la Succession de Cleves par voye amiable, en a receu grande joye & contentement; tant pour l'affection qu'elle porte à les deux Seigneurs pretendenz, que pour le desir qu'elle a que la paix nagueres procurée par son entremise (& celle d'autres Roys & Princes) à leurs Voisins & Allies, puisse demeurer ferme & inviolable.

Sa Majesté a donné charge à son Ambassadeur, de faire entendre au Ministres desdits Princes, en cas qu'il en trouvera quelques uns à la Haye, ou aux Princes mesmes, (estant requis de se rendre aupres d'eux,) qu'elle loüe & approuve la resolution qu'ilz ont prise de soumettre Vuidange de leur different plustost à l'arbitrage de quelques personages d'honneur leurs communes Amys & Allies, qu'à la Justice ordinaire (la longueur de laquelle est facheuse & l'Issue incertaine,) ou à la Violence des Armes; lesquelz une fois prises entres leurs mains, ne puissent pas estre mis en bas, sans prejudice extreme de l'un à l'autre.

Sa Majesté croyant, qu'il ny a nul autre Voye pour sortir de leurs differentz avec honneur & seureté que celle que desia ilz ont choisie, les exhorte serieusement de la poursuivre avec Courage & Constance; sans se laisser changer d'avis, soit il par les menées & pratiques de ceux, qui masquantz leur Ambition de la Voile de pieté, taschent d'embrouiller le repos de la Chrestienté lequel les Roys Voisins avec tant de peine & despense ont heureusement establi. Promectant comme Prince juste & droicturier, (lequel en toute la conduicte des Actions publiques à nul aultre but que l'honneur de Dieu, le bien du public & l'avancement de la Religion, dont la Grace de Dieu l'a rendu protecteur,) prester à ces Princes, tandis qu'ils persisteront en cette Voye d'amiable composition, tout aide, faveur & assistance. Et à c'est effect sa Majesté a commandé à son

An. 1609. Ambassadeur au besoin de se transporter à Duisseldorpe, ou en quelque autre endroit dans les limites desdites Duchez, ou plus commodement lesdits Princes se trouveront; tant pour joyndre son advis Conseil & Jugement avec les Ministres des autres Princes & Potentatz qui desirent l'achevement de ce bon œuvre, que pour advertir sa diète Majesté de temps en temps de tout ce qui y passé; affin qu'elle puisse plus promptement pourvoir à tout ce qui sera necessaire en un affaire qui importe tant au bien de ses bons Amys & proches Parents, en cas que quelques autres (plus emportez de leurs particuliers desseins que par desir de voir une bonne issue de ce different,) essayeront d'interrompre cest accord par aucun acte de violence; contre laquelle sadite Majesté s'assure de les trouver tousjours si bien munies, tant de resolution que de forces, que quand leurs Amys y seront appelez, il ne tiendra pas à eux que leur engagement ne sorte point le desiré effect. Faict à nostre Palais de Westminster le 15^{me} de Juillet 1609.

R. SALISBURY.

* From the Lord Privy Seale to Sir Charles Cornwallis.

18th July 1609.

I Am very glad to remember that the tyme of your Lordships returne will be so soon, as in lewe of enterchange by Letters we may enter common in our wonted manner by effects and friendly Offices, the kind Offyce that best pleaseth me: From hence though I cannot at this present advertise any thing that is strange, yet such Occurrents as the Tyme and Place affords you shall receive, because the Rule is certain, that *Nuncius de Longinquo Veniens est tanquam aqua Animæ sitienti*. We have overcome a great brunte, as we apprehend, in paying to the City the 62000 Ducats due at *Midsummer*; although there are other Brunes and Panges behind which I hope that our deer Master's *bonus genius* will rather facilitate, then our own endeavours, tho' unfatigable. His Majesty hath in Person, with the greatest Dexterity of Witt and Strength of Arguments that (without Flattery) myne Eares ever heard, either thoroughly compounded or put into the course of an easy composition, that endles strife between the Courts Civill and Ecclesiastical about the Point of *Prohibitions*; for both Parties begin to comply and correspond (by the King's sweet Temper) that were held to be incompatible. As his Majesty vouchsafed also to bestow three whole Dayes about the unripping of many false stickes in the Navall Discipline, so finding that Time scant for the perfecting so great a Task as Reformation draws on, it hath pleased him to appoint the middle of *September* for a full Point in Sea Motions and Navall Reformatiions; that tyme serving best as well in respect of Recreations well spent, as Terme business not yet brought on: And at this meeting of the Counsaile in Commission, with assistance of some Judges, his Pleasure is that (as it were by a preventing Judgment) all these that are charged and accused upon Oath in the last Commission, shall be referred unto Courts of Justice, according to the Quallity of every Man's Offence to be condignely censured and chastized. Of this your Lordship shall hear more at your returne; but hereof rest assured, that if those Humours which are stirred may be purged, and the Dyet used for the Conservation of the Shippes and all Attendants that belong to them, (which is precisely and considerately set downe,) there will be a mighty saving of the King's Treasure, as great a Satisfaction to the Subject, and a Preservation to this Island equal if not superior to any other whatsoever kind that may be devised. The Labour hath been Paynfull, the Pursuit Industrious; but above both, Oppositions out of the Guiltiness of corrupt Affections have

been desperate. But *dicit piger Leo est in via*. I learned of my Father *droict An. 1609.*
 & *devant*, and in the end, *vicit veritas*.

Sir *Anthony Sherley* who laboured exceedingly to succeed you in Place, though no Labour in this Vintage can enable to succeed in Sufficiency, is lately called in Question or rather into many Questions upon Faults of the highest Nature, though rather personall then pollicique. The Man that labours now to put himself into the Shifte is Sir *Robert Drewrye*, who hath used and employed all the Meanes and Mediators he can work for this Employment which his Hart affects, to make proof of those Partes which he conceives to rust for want of a right use to be made of him.

The Spanish Ambassador by refusing the King's last Book (though not sent from the King but from my Lord Treasurer) gave some Dislike; but by the Scrupulosity and Tenderneſs of Conscience tyed to the Limitations of *Roman Canons*, touching the Perusal of Discourses of this kind, hath given some Satisfaction or rather Cause of Mitigation to the sweet Nature of our matchless Mayster; who is ever apt to make the best Constructions of these Scrupulosities. It moved the King somewhat the more to make and tax the Difference, because as well the *Archduke's* Ambassador as the *French*, without the least Mistrust of any hidden or concealed Hook were content to swallowe.

We are now preparing for the Progreſs, without any kind of Jelousye or Diffidence either abroad or at home. For such is the Proof of our worthy King, attempting ducly to reform more Errors and to establishe better Rules and stronger Maximes in all kindes of State, then have eyther been *in facto* or *in fieri* (as the Civil Doctors speak) in the Time of any his laudeable Progenitors. Scotland is now come so farr in this last Parliament, as to ascribe to Bishopes their old Jurisdiction; to admit them and their Ministers as the fittest Judges in the Probates of Testaments, and to resolve upon the Conveniency of a distinct kind of Apparell to be used by all sorts of Ministers, though without Restraint to any one forme in particular. Our gracious King (God be blessed) with the Queen and his sweet Olive Branches, were never in better State; which for the Contentment of your Mind I could not forget to advertise, *because it is the Breath that must fill your Sayles, as it is the Life that supports our Happiness*. Thus wishing unto your Lordship a joyfull and safe Returne after your long Pilgrimage, and a long Fruition of all Comforts in your Country after your returne, I commend you to the gracious Protection of our Lord, and ever rest

Your Lordship's faithfull and
 assured Friend to be disposed of,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Council.

May it please your Lordships, 20th July 1609. O. S.

MYNE access to the King here will I perceive be deferred till his coming to *Lerma*, whither he goeth not till the beginning of *September*. My late Letters and Memorials (whereof by my Dispatch of the 12th of this Moneth I sent unto your Lordships the Copies) have, as the *Secretarie of Estate* hath told *Cottington* who remaines as yet at *Segovia* solliciting myne Attendance upon the King, soe much moved his Majesty, (who bestowed the reading of every Word of them himself,) as he verily believed there will be some Course taken to dispatch me well contented in my Countrymen's Causes, and therefore do the longer desire to protracte the Time of my taking Leave. I am heartily sorry that by this Occasion I shall not have Meanes to deliver his Majestie's Book so

* Ex Bibliothec. Cotton. ibid.

An. 1609 soon as I desier, the Fame whereof I feare hath alreadie out runn me. *It fareth here with Ambassadors when the King is abroad as in the Tyme of the Alheuerus, for noe Entry is given them into the Presence without some Motion or Allowance from the Scepter.*

The *Jesuites* and *Foulkers* of *Germanye* that reside here, are (as I understand) manye Dayes since possessed of the King's Book, and the Fame of it is very generall. Every Man speakes of *the Matter* according to their generall Tastes, but all do highly commend *the Manner* and the Writing. *All the Kings upon the Earthe* (as I suppose) devoted unto the See of Rome, and he that sits in that Chayer himself, will never be able with so many and true Authorities and Reasons to answeare it, much less in so singular and beautifull a Manner and Method.

Fayardo with his twelve Gallyons remaines as yet in *Cartagena*. Ward the Pyrate is entred into Society with a *Turke* that hath usurped the Government of *Tunis*. He hath already twenty three Shippes very well furnished and manned, and expects daylie to encrease his Number. It is secretly whispered that he hath a Designe for the Fleet of *Nova Hispania*, and intends not to watch for it in the wide Seas but to attend them here upon their own Coastes; and rayther then fail to set upon them in the very Harbours where they enter. *Dausser* remaines at *Argiers*, and hath not yet above the Number of two or three Shippes; and were there a right Course taken with him, might (as is thought) without any great Difficulty be either withdrawn from his Occupation, or be destroyed for using it.

Here hath of late fallen out a Night Fray amongst certain of our Grandees. The Dukes of *Offuna*, *Maqueda* and *Pastrana*, and the Marquess *Basqueroda*, walking the Streets together in a Troop, found in the Darke the Duke of *Sessa* giving Musick under the Window of the Dutchess *Najara* Mother to the Duke of *Maqueda*. Wherewith that Duke being entred into some Collor in regard of a fayer Sister in that House, tooke Leave of the other Dukes and made Shewe to enter into his Mother's Howse. But after his Company was gone from him he presently drewe towards those that gave the Musick, and breaking the Gitterne about the Head of him that sung, drew his Sword upon the Duke of *Sessa* and gave him three or four Wounds, whereof one in the Head of much Daunger; and as is thought had killed him outright, had not the Musician called for help, and cryed out that he killed the Duke of *Sessa*. This hath given unto this Court much to speak of and more to think. It is said that the Duke of *Lerma* is coming hither in Person to set Order in these Questions; in the meane time the Duke of *Macqueda* (as we hear) hath withdrawn himself, the Dukes of *Offuna* and *Pastrana* were commanded to their Howses, and the Marquess *Basqueroda* either fled or hidden.

Some five or six Dayes since arrayved here the newe made Archbishop of *Tommound*, and is here attended to the Howse of the *Nuncio* and other Parts whether he goes to visit, by the best Sort of our *Irishe*. What he negotiates I yet understand not; but as I suppose, *the greatest Matter he will effect wil be some little living to the bare outside of his new Title*. He that calls himself the Barone of *Letram* having lately made suite to be honoured with the Habit of *St. James*, was answered that with very good Will they would bestowe it on him, were it not that it would be an Impediment to their use of his Service, yf upon any Occasions hereafter they should employ him into *Ireland*.

Myne own awayght upon your Lordships (although here they desire to prolong it as long as they may with Intent as they say to give me Content in my Countrymen's Causes) I hope will be very shortly; and therefore beseeche you to pardon me for the present, if in this I omitt to wright of any particular Business. And so with myne humble Remembrance, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

14th Aug. 1609.

YOU shall understand that there is so much Notice taken of the *French King's confident Engagement* for the Princes Pretendants of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, as I have thought it necessary for the King to speak somewhat more particularly then the Writing first conceived did expresse, as you may perceive by the particular in the closing up newly added. For altho' that great King (who hath means to value himself by many outward things) may have no more Meaning to engage himself *à bon escient* then he shall find Cause, yet he maketh Advantage towards the World by his *fair Paradoes*. And indeed to do him right, *he is one of the greatest Politicks of a King for managing Causes of this Nature that liveth at this Day; having such a Mixture of Correspondencie, as he has a Pretext for every Action, though he frames Interests sometimes upon hollow Grounds. Which I do not note in this, for certainly one of the House of Austria there established, might be an ill Neighbour to all that are jealous of him.* I think good therefore to let you know, that his Majesty expects your present Departure; for whatsoever be the Sequell (in which I am yet no way changed from my Opinion,) your Presence is most necessary; and therefore I have sent you this Declaration, and should think it fit for you (giving it some elder Date) to send a Copy of it with all speed to him from whom you have had the *French Declaration*. So would I have you also do to the Agent that remaineth with the *States* in your Absence, or any other way to disperse it, so as some of the *German Princes* may know it, especially *Brandenburgh, Newburgh, the Landgrave, and the Count Palatine*. I will do the like to *Sir George Carew* and *Sir Thomas Edmonds*.

It remaineth now fit for me to move you when you come to the *States*, by vertue of the Credit given you, to take Occasion to recommend still the *Preservation of Union amongst them, as that which hath especially warranted their Councell and Actions against their Enemies Designs, and will increase their State in Force and Greatness*. Whereupon you may also take Occasion to descend to some Particulars, as they may have relation to the particular Provinces, or may depend upon the generall. And first, you shall do well to exhort them by all means (howsoever they have established their *Truce*, and thereby propounded to themselves some Ease of Charge,) not to feed too soon upon that Repast, but to keep on foot all necessary Contributions, whereof they know not what use they may make, or what cause of use may fall out; both for that the People will be apt enough to apprehend such a Cessation, and because nothing can be of more ill Consequence to the generall, then if every particular Province would abandon the good or composition of the Body in generall, by seeking to procure the Thrifte only of one.

Next it were no ill Office in you, to advise them (as much as may be) not to suffer their Bands to be discharged so suddenly, considering how the State of *Cleves* standeth, but rather to be as sparing as they may. And thereupon, using your best Arguments to prove the Danger of an ill Neighbourhood, to make them capable of his Majesty's Purpose and Resolution, both to perform his Treaty with them, and to joyn with them for the good of those Princes, whose Right is sought to be impeached by the Intrusion of others, (under Colour of doing of Justice) to govern a State whilst Differences are uncompounded; which is the least Mark he shoots at, that most pretends it, under the Title of *Imperial Authority*. Many more things I must leave unto you (who know his Majesty's Sincerity and his Interest) to infuse into them what their Obligation is to the King. If I should when I come to *Salisbury* offer his Majesty your Patent to sign, he would think you had only staid for it: I will therefore carefully pass it when you are gone, and will send the Bill signed within two Dayes after I shall arrive

An. 1609. arrive there to Mr. *Levinus*; and will withall inform his Majesty that you are gone, as I hope I may.

Having now for the present said as much unto you of the Publick and Particular as is needfull, I must only remember you to make some Surrender of your Clerkship of the Councill before your Departure, which I have directed Mr. *Levinus* to see done. I will here end, desiring you to remaine secure, that you have left behind you in me a constant Resolution to perform all the best Offices that can be desired of

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the Writing of this Letter, some Advertizements give me Cause to give you some further Light before your Arrivall with the *States*. One is, because the *French* King hath declared his Mind concerning the *Ratification*, in which they will desire to understand his Majestie's Mind. Another Cause is, that some have discovered underhand, as if you and Sir *Richard Spencer* had forgot one thing before you came last from the *Hague*; which was, that seeing *Monsieur Jeannin* declared on his Master's behalf, his Desire and Care that the *Catholick Religion* might have Favour, you should at that time have performed the like Office, in perswading them to stand fast against any such Temptation: which though it would have been only a *Formallitie* used, yet it hath been thought some Omission that it was not done; and as it's said, the *States* did expect it to have been *formally performed*. This I write of now for this purpose, that where the Clause in the *Ratification* which concerneth the catholick Religion hath some such Form of a Condition relative to the rest, (as 'tis supposed moves the *French* King to seem he approves it as a good Son of the Church) without taking Exceptions to the Shadow of Restriction, whereof there is some shew in the penning of it, as he would have done if it had related to some other civill Point in Controversie; you may let fall (whensoever you come to speak of that) that altho' you go not about to dissuade the Acceptation of the *Ratification* meant as you conceive it, yet if you thought they did either esteem the Clause to carry a Condition, whereon other things must be dependant, or should resolve to apply it so in the Practice, you are then in his Majestie's Name to lay before them how repugnant that Clause is to the Intention of the Treaty, and how different such a Course would be to his Majestie's Expectation. But if they will still say that the Clause is of no such Force (which for mine own part I hold it not to be) then are you to pass it over, the rather because it may always bear a Distinction what it is they mean, when they do but intreat that the *Catholicks* may be well used; seeing you know that it may be many ways performed, in using of their Persons well and civilly in all Commerce and Contracts. To this purpose can you best tell when and how to fit your Language and keep within your own Bounds. And so I end

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

15th Aug. 1609. O. S.

HAVING purpose if God please to Morrow, to leave this Town, as the Duty of my publick Charge doth require to advertize thereof, so my private Respect to your Lordship doth command me by this occasion humbly to kiss your Lordship's Hands, with a due acknowledgment of these many and inestimable Favours for which both my self and my poor Posterity shall rest devoted for ever to your Lordship's Service; and withall to take notice of your Lordship's last Letters which I received by the hands of Mr. *Levinus*, to which

I hope

I hope my first Dispatch from the *Hague* shall bring a full and compleat Answer, *An. 1609.* by the punctual Observation of your Lordship's provident Instructions which I will precisely follow. In the mean time this only I would say, (and that under Reformation) that *those great bravadoes proclaimed by the French King* in the Cause of *Cleves*, doth proceed from the Assurance he hath that this Difference will be determined without charging his Purse with any extraordinary Expence, *which he doth not love*, or engaging his People in an actual War, *which he is resolved to avoide*. For syth the *Emperour* hath been content to quit so large a Portion of his Estate to his Brother *Matthias* with loss of so much Honour, be it for want of Power or for love of Ease; and that the King of *Spaine* after a Warr of 40 Years grounded upon so many just Reasons, hath made his Peace upon termes so dishonorable; the *French King* hath small cause to fear, (tho' he speaks never so big) *that either of them* (and only they must do it) *will take more to Heart the Succession of Cleves, then they have done the Realm of Hungary or the United Provinces.*

The *States* shall know, my Charge is to advise and resolve them *how that Succession may be bestowed for the best Assurance of their State*; and the *Princes pretendants* shall understand upon my arrivall at the *Hague*, what *his Majestie's heroicall Resolution is and gracious Affection towards them*: And that if they call me, (for not called I judge my paines better spared,) I have Commandment to repair to them.

I know not whether at my arrivall at the *Hague*, I shall finde any Question to be made about *the validity of the Agreation*. They which favour not the *Truce* perhaps do mutter somewhat *entre les dents*. The King of *Spaine* could not do less (after so many and open Professions that he would not treat *unless the catholick Religion might be established in these Provinces*;) then lend the *Catholicks* his best *Wishes* for their better Treatment: Which if they find not, his hopes only are deceived, and no Article of the Treaty infringed. And for the *Jo el Rey*, the *Agreation* is not addressed to the *States* (neither is it covenanted that it should be so,) but to the *Archdukes*, to whom he useth no other *Stile*.

For that *Omission* (for so your Lordship is pleased in Mildness to term it,) wherewith Sir *Richard Spencer* and I am charged, whereof if we were guilty, our Consciences would tell us that it had been *peccatum Commissionis*, not *Omissionis*; your Lordship may be pleased to remember, upon the Rupture of the Treaty of Peace grounded upon those two Points, the Trade to the *Indies*, which the *States* were enjoyned to relinquish thither, and the *Liberty of Religion*, which they were required to tollerate; with *what Resolution* we spake in the Cause, for the sole Subsistence of the Religion now professed (in the Presence of the *French Commissioners*) contrary to the Declaration, I humbly referr your Lordship to the Dispatch of that time. Being upon the Point of our departure from the *Hague*, the President *Jeannin* did acquaint us, that he had a Charge to recommend unto the *States* the Cause of the *Catholicks*, and prayed us not (taking our Leaves together) to oppose it; for having concurred unanimously together for the Space of two Years, at the farwell to differ, and that Face to Face, would have (as he said) *mauvaise grace*. We answered, our Silence would betray our Service to God and our Duty to our King. Therefore to avoyd the Inconveniency which he feared, and not to committ the Fault wherein we ought not to offend, we advised him to take his Leave apart from us, which he did. What he spake was taken to be par maniere d'acquit, rather to satisfy others, then himself or his King. When we took our leaves, (Sir *Richard Spencer* in the Name of us both as Commissioners, I after as Councillor to his Majestie,) we both recommended to their Care the Union of their Provinces, the Continuance of their Contributions, the Administration of Justice, and the Profession of Religion. And that they might know we spake not for fashion sake, but out of Desire that the Religion might be not only universally and solely professed in their Provinces, but their People catechized and instructed in it; wee presented

An. 1609. presented a Remembrance to the States, signed with our Hands, that they would grant a dead Pay out of every English and Scottish Company for the Maintenance of six Preachers of our Nation; which I procured to pass in the Council of State, but in the Assembly of the States generall (though we pressed it with maine Instances) we could effect nothing. The Day before we parted from the Hague, we presented unto the States his Majestie's Book which he gave us. The Subject, to represent unto them the Honour they had received by their Constancy in the Cause of Religion, and to exhort them to a Continuance in the same Profession without Change or Alteration. Which Remembrance, delivered by Word of Mouth by Sir Richard Spencer, was so pithy and engergetical, and so acceptable to the States, that they required a Copy of his Speech to communicate it through their Provinces. I should have been injurious to our honest Reputation, which we have been carefull to preserve in your Lordship's good Favour, not to have made this true Relation, the Trouble whereof your Lordship will be pleased to excuse. My Patent of the Clerkship of the Council shall be surrender'd as your Lordship doth command. So praying for your Lordship's long Life and good Health, both as a Minister to his Majesty for the Interest of his Service, and as your Lordship's Creature, who is able to render no other Tribute in recompence of your manifold Favours, I humbly take my Leave, and rest

Your Lordship's in all Duty humbly to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Instructions for the Sieur de Widemartre by Henry the Fourth of France.

LE Roy ayant entendu tant par la Bouche du Capitaine Widemartre envoyé envers luy par Monsieur le Landgrave de Hessen, que par la Lettre qu'il luy a escrite par luy & par celles des Messieurs le Marquis Ernst de Brandenbourg & Duc Wolfgang Guiliaulme de Neubourgh, la sage & chrestienne Resolution que lesdicts Princes ont pris ensemble par le prudent & cordial Conseil dudit Seigneur Landgrave, de composer & terminer les Differends de la Succession de Clives & Juliers par voye amicable, en a recen grande Joye & Consolation, pour l'Affectiion singuliere que sa Majesté porte à Monsieur l'Electeur de Brandenbourg & au Duc Philippe Loys de Neubourgh, & à leurs Maisons illustres; desquelles elle desire la prosperité à l'egal de celle de sa propre Couronne, comme pour l'Interest notable qu'elle a que les Pays de la dicte Succession pour estre si proches de son Royaulme qu'ilz sont, jouissent du benefice de la Paix que sa Majesté a n' gueres aydé à donner aux Provinces voysins.

C'est pourquoy sa Majesté renvoyant presentement le dit Sieur Widemartre audit Seigneur Landgrave luy a donné charge de passer par la Ville de Dusseldorp, en laquelle il a laissé lesdits Princes Ernst de Brandenbourg & Wolfgang Guiliaulme de Neubourgh, pour leur delivrer les Lettres qu'elle leur escrit, & se congratuler avec eux du bon Conseil qu'ilz ont pris en ces Affaires, leur disant que c'est celuy que sa Majesté avoit commandé au Seigneur du Bongars donner auxdits Electeur & Duc de Neubourgh qu'elle n'a gueres envoyé vers culx pour ce seul effect. Sa dite Majesté ayant prevenu & jugé si lesdicts Princes prenoient un aultre Chemin en ceste Pour suite qu'ilz courreroient Fortune de perdre ladicte Succession, & de la voir tomber en mains Estrangeres, & oultre cela allumer un tel Feu entre leurs Maisons Amies & Alliés qu'culx & leur Posterité s'en ressentiroient eternellement, & laquelle ilz ne pouvoient eviter que par le seul moyen que Dieu leur inspire.

Et comme sa dicte Majesté loue ladicte Resolution, aussi a esté tres ayse d'entendre qu'ilz en ayent acheminé & commencé l'Execution avec la Dilligence & heureux

heureux Succes que luy a representé ledict Widemartre, lequel luy a rendu compte *An. 1609.* de leur Arrivée & Reception en la dict Ville de Dusseldorf, en laquelle il les a laissés, & sa Majesté se promet qu'il les retrouvera establis, honnorez & respectez comme ilz doibvent estre.

Que sa dicté Majesté enverra bientost audict Pays un Personnage de son Conseil expres pour les assister & favoriser, tant envers les Estats & Conseil du dict Pays, qu'en toutes aultres choses qui tourneront à leur Avantage.

Que sa dicté Majesté loüe aussi les advis qu'ilz ont pris de convier & appeler Monsieur le Duc de Deuxponts & le Marquis de Bourgau à ceste Composition amiable, comme elle a entendu qu'ilz ont fait, à fin de le rendre parfaite & entiere, telle qu'elle doibt estre entre Princes qui sont si proches & equitables.

Que si les dicts Princes estiment qu'entremise de sa Majesté soit propre & necessaire pour avancer & faciliter ce bon ouvre avec leurs bons Alliez & Amis, elle les en favorisera Voluntieres; comme Prince qui n'a autre But que de bien faire à ses bons Voisins, Amis, & Alliez, s'assurant que sa sincere Intention sera toujours reconnüe d'eulx, comme elle doibt estre.

Le dict Sieur Widemartre les admonestera & exhortera au Nom de sa Majesté, de ne rechercher n'y prendre aultre Voye pour sortir des dicts differends, que celle qu'ilz ont choisie, & en laquelle elle a sçeu qu'ilz ont engagé leur foy & parole, parceque c'est la plus sçure & la plus courte & utile pour leur commun bien: Celles de la Justice Ordinaire & des Armes esgalement pleins de perils & inconvenients innumérables aussy difficiles à eviter par l'une que par l'autre, pour les raisons qui sont assez cognues, & neantmoins que sa dicté Majesté a voulu leur faire représenter de sa part par le dict Sieur de Widemartre.

Que sa dicté Majesté ne peut croire qu'il y ayt personne qui ose entreprendre de faire quitter auxdicts Princes la possession qu'ilz ont prise auxdicts Pays sous l'observation de l'interim convenu entre eux, toutesfois ilz doibvent estre fort sur leur gardes pour ne tomber en aulcune surprise pour ce regard, à fin que sous pretexte de l'autorité de l'Empereur l'on ne les despoille de l'avantage que par leur bonne Union ilz ont acquis, comme il y apparence de se defier que l'on s'efforcera de faire. Surquoy ledict Sieur de Widemartre leur dira la despesche que sa Majesté a de nouveau voulu faire, tant aux Archeducs de Flandre, qu'aux Estats des Provinces Unies, lesquelles elle espere n'estre infructueuses. Il leur dira aussy ce que sa Majesté a advisé d'escire sur ce Subject à l'Electeur de Cologne & à son Coadjuteur, comme à Monsieur l'Electeur Palatin & aux Princes Confederéz, affin de favoriser leurs Affaires.

Mais sa Majesté estime qu'eulx & leurs Amis doibvent sans remise & dilati- on faire provision de Gens de Guerre, pour en tout cas pouvoir repousser la force & la violence par la mesme forme, si on en vouloit user contre eulx; sa Majesté ayant esprouvé que Baston porte Paix, & qu'il vault mieux estre en Estat de pouvoir offendre, que d'estre subject à recevoir injure.

Que sa dite Majesté estime que leurs bons Amis & Alliez qui sont en bon nombre & puissance, ne les abandonneront en une si juste cause, mesmement s'y conduissants par la mesme voye qu'ilz ont esleüe, s'il fault contre leur expectati- on qu'ilz en viennent aux Armes contre ceulx qui voudroyent renverser leur de- liberation amiable.

Toutesfois sa dite Majesté leur fait offre en ces Cas des Forces & Moyens qui dependent d'elle, & de les assister quand elle verra qu'ilz seront bien resoluz de ce qu'ilz ont à faire, & partant que sa dicté Majesté sera informée au vray de leur deliberation, comme de la quantité des forces & moyens qu'eulx & leurs Amys y employeront. Car s'il faute que sa dite Majesté s'engage en leur faveur, elle entend la faire comme il convient, afin de leur estre utile, & conserver aussi la Reputati- on de ses Armes, & de sa Majesté Royale en tous lieux.

Le dict Sieur de Widemartre ayant accompli envers lesdicts Princes la charge cy devant dicté, il passera vers le Seigneur Lantgrave avec les Lettres que sa Ma- jesté luy escrit, auquel il repetera les mesmes choses, qu'il aura représentées aux dicts Princes, luy disant le gré que sa Majesté luy sçait du bon & heureux

An. 1609. *Acheminement qu'il a donné à l'union & composition desdicts Princes; le priant de continuer & mettre peine de disposer Monsieur l'Electeur de Saxe de favoriser aussy de son coste ce bon ouvre; continuant d'avertir sa diète Majesté de tout ce qu'il jugera estre besoing qu'estre scache & face pour l'assister en ceste occasion; l'assurant qu'il recevra des effects tres sinceres, & dignes de l'amitié que sa Majesté luy porte, dont elle aura bien agreeable aussy qu'il assure particulierement les Electeurs de Brandenbourg outre ce qu'elle luy en a mandé par la Seigneur de Bongars qui aura visité de sa part le Seigneur Lantgrave, allant trouver les Electeurs.*

Faict à Fontainebleau ce 25^{me} Jour d'Aoust 1609.

HENRY.

BRULART.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable and very good Lord,

Delft 24th Aug. 1609. O. S.

I Embarked at *Gravesend* the 17th of this Month, and with a prosperous Wind arrived at the *Briell* the 18th in the Morning. That Night I came to this Town, where yet I am lodged, for want of fit Conveniency at the *Hague*. I presently advertized the *States Generall* of my Arrivall, and required *Audience* at the first Commodity. But understanding that Monsieur *Barnevelt* was then in Physick, (which not working with him did cast him into a burning Fever not without Danger of his Life,) I did not think it convenient to press further for Audience, in whose Absence from the Assembly of the *States*, I could not expect any Satisfaction to these Points, which by Instruction from your Lordship I had Order to propound. The 23^d of this Month I went to the *Hague*, both to present to Count *Maurice* his Majestie's Letters (which I thought not good Manners longer to withhold,) and to vissit Monsieur *Barnevelt*, who was desirous to speake with me. I found him in his Bed, weak and faint, and therefore did of purpose refrayne to enter into Discourse of Affairs with him. Only for his Comfort I did let him know in generall terms, that I came full fraught from his Majestie with many demonstrable Arguments of his royall Love and Affection to their Provinces, which at my first Access into the Assembly I would discharge before them. The Physicians do assure us that the Mallice of his Disease is quelled, and put us in good hope that within a few Days he will be againe on foot. In the mean time the *States* assemble not, and all Busyness how urgent so ever stands at a Stay.

His Majestie's Letters were most valuable to the Count *Maurice*, being so full of kindness, as they assure him that he is thoroughly reintegrated into his Grace and Favour. So were your Lordships, to whose Favour he doth acknowledge himself much bound, for those good Offices he hath received in that particular. I had long Speech with him and the Count *William* about the Busyness of *Cleves*; to whom I delivered a Copy of his Majestie's Manifesto in that Cause. The whole Countrys of *Cleves* and *Juliers* have submitted themselves to the Obedience of *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh*, with Protestation to resist the Power of any they find to be their Enemies and Disturbers: Only the Town of *Juliers* doth stand out; wherein the Ambassador of *Leopold*, and the Lords of *Strasburgh* and *Passaw* do remaine, with a Garrison of 300 Horse and 1500 Foot. There is an Assembly of the Lords and Prelates of *Germany* at *Mayence* about this Matter; where some say the Duke of *Bavaria* (who is jesuited Body and Soul) is in Person. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* hath happily ended his long and tedious Troubles in *Prussia*; and with a generall Consent of the People and Nobility, is settled in quiet Possession of the whole Country. The greatest Difficulty, which will give the most trouble in this Cause consisteth in this Point, to make a good Appointment between the two cheif Pretendants; for the *States* of the

the Country will not suffer any Partition, because 'tis against a fundamentall Law *An. 1609.* which they call *privelegium unionis*. The *Electer* of *Brandenburgh* is too great to take a Composition, and *Newburgh* doth declare, that if his Power were suitable to his Right, the Countrys should fall upon him without Dispute. For this Reason I conceal his Majestie's Affection to the *Electer*, which I deliver to be indifferent to both without Partiallity; that when the Cause shall come by Arbitrement to be determined between them, his Majesty may have mutuall Credence on each Side, without Diffidence or Exception.

The hot Alarum from *France* by the Collonel *Betunes* return hither in more then Post haste, with Promise that *Chastillon* should follow at his Heels; by Commandment that the two Regiments should be lodged upon the Frontiers of *Cleves*, (which is done;) by the marching the *French Gendarmes* towards the Borders of *Luxemburgh*, and by the Report that that King himself in Person would pass with an Army there, is all turned into Smoke. For whether it be by the Message that *Leopold* hath sent, whose Ambassador is said to have spoken in an haughty Stile, or by the Treatie of the President *Richardot*; here it is reported, the French King hath sent the Cardinal Joyeuse to Rome to the Pope, to excuse the forward Declaration he hath made in favour of two heretick Princes. The States knowing how much the Resolution doth import them, have sent secretly to *Aersens* to be advertized of the Truth of this Report. Since the Departure of the *Audiencer Verreyken* from hence, nothing is heard from *Brussels* concerning the sending Commissioners hither to treat about the Liberty of Commerce, which is attributed to the Absence of the President *Richardott*.

I hope within three or four Days to have Audience, and then I will speedily advertize. And so I rest

Your Lordship's in all Duty humbly to be commanded,
RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 6th Sept. 1609. O. S.

BY my Letters of the 24th of the last which Sir Henry Goodere did undertake with speed to deliver, and so would have done if Wind and Weather would have permitted, I advertized of my Arryvall in these Parts, and that through the Indisposition of Monsieur *Barnevelt* I held it inconvenient to press for Audience. Who after his Feaver had left him not coming abroad untill the 2^d of this Month, I then had access into the Assembly of the States Generall. Having first delivered my Letters of Credence to the President, which were publickly read by the *Greffier Artsens*, I spake in these Words following:

Messieurs, &c. Here follows the Proposition.

The President made me this short Answer, (for Monsieur *Barnevelt* through his Indisposition did forbear to speak,) " That the States Generall in the Name
" of their Provinces did acknowledge themselves infinitely beholding to his Majesty for his many inestimable Favours, and in particular for the Honour the
" State did receive upon my Return quallified with that Title, and for the
" Warrantysse of the Treaty: Whereby they did hold not only their Truce to
" be assured, but their State for ever to be established. These Points he said recommended unto them in his Majestie's Name, they would regard them with
" a due respect, and so praying me to continue all good Offices which might
" procure the Advancement of their Affairs, he dismissed me. The 4th of this Month I first entered into the Councell, (for it would have been a Soleicisme to have vissited them before I had Audience of the States-Generall,) his Majestie's Letters being read by the *Secretarie*, I used unto them this short Speech:

Messieurs, &c. (another Proposition)

" The

An. 1609.

The *President's* Answer was to this purpose, "Profession of their Service and Devotion to his Majestie; humble Thanks for his many Favours; welcome to me for my return, with Prayers to continue all good Offices for the good of the State; and so he admitted me the second time into their Society."

I had several Conferences with *Monsieur Barneveldt* about the Point of *Fishing*, according to the Instructions I received from your Lordship by word of Mouth upon my Departure. His Answer is, that the *States* did purpose so soon as their Affairs will permit, to send *express Ambassadors* to his Majesty, to acknowledge those many Royal Favours they have received from him, namely in the *Truce* agreed by the late Treaty; and that Ambassadors shall be authorised by special Commission to treat about *the Liberty of Fishing*. In the mean time the *States* do write expressly to their *Ambassador*, urging him to advertize his Majesty of their purpose to send, to beseech him upon the Necessity of their Affairs in the mean time to have Patience with their Peoples trading upon his Coast, that without Impeachment *they may use their accustomed Liberty and ancient Priviledges*; which he said they are so far from fear that his Majesty upon due consideration will abridge, as that they hope he will be pleased to enlarge and increase with new ones.

The Affairs of *Cleves* stand still in one State. The *Electör of Brandenburg* is gone to visit the Duke of *Saxe*, where the *Landgrave of Hesse* doth meet him. *Leopold* is gone to the *Coadjutor of Cologne*, designing as it seems, to retire with Honour out of these Parts, and to substitute him in his Place, untill the *Electör of Brandenburg* himself shall come in Person. This busyness will come to no Issue, but what end soever it shall have, there is no fear of an open Warr.

We understand here that *Sir Francis Vere* hath left this World. The Government of the *Briel* cannot want Competitors. The personal Sufficiency of the now *Lieutenant Governour*, his long and faithful Service in that Place, and his private Fortune in his own Country (which is considerable in this case) plead for him to your Lordship's Judgment, syth by his absence here (caused by his Majesty's Service) he cannot speak for himself in this Matter. I should be better advised then to shew my self at all in this matter: The Charge I hold here by his Majestie's Grace, may free me from presumption freely to speak for the Honour and Advancement of his Service; which cannot but be in danger to suffer a remarkable detriment, if this Government shall be committed to the Hands of Strangers, unacquainted with the Humours and Fashions of this People. And this your Lordship will be pleased to understand, (so precisely doth the World stand in these Days upon points of Honour,) that *Sir Edward Conways* Condition is such, that if he cannot be so fortunate to be the Governor, he may not think himself so unworthy to remain Lieutenant to him that shall succeed. I am the bolder thus far to proceed, because, by the long acquaintance which I have had with this Gentleman, I know him to be a faithful and affectionate Servant to your Lordship, who by all thankful Gratitude will study to deserve what favour your Lordship will vouchsafe to confer upon him. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 11th Sept. 1609. O. S.

THE 9th of this Month late in the Night here arrived the *Archduke's* Commissioners; the *Treasurer Robiano*, the *Audiencer Verreyken*, and one *Maase*, a Councillor of the Court of *Malines*. I have visited them, and have presented them my best Services, (which Charge I said I had received by express Commandment from his Majesty) both to assist, that all Differences (if any there were) might be accommodated by Reason and Equitie; that the Alliance lately contracted

contracted between their Princes and these Provinces may be continued and confirmed, and that a just and indifferent Reglement of Commerce might be established for the publick and reciprocal Good of their own Subjects, and the entertainment of Amity with their common Allies. They gave his Majestie thanks for both. The latter they said would be the maine Subject of this present Negotiation; in which their Princes did expect (out of the assurance of his Majestie's Love and Favour) to receive all worthy Offices, not because the Good of his own Realms was so deeply interested in the Liberty of Trade, but that his Majesty (having so industriously travail'd, and with so happy success in the principall busyness,) would make it now *solidum beneficium*, and not be defective in those Accessions, which are necessary Consequences of a real and firm Peace. This Day they had Audience in the Assembly of the *States General*, where *Monsieur Barnevelt* was not, being yet crazie after his dangerous Sicknes: To Morrow they purpose to enter into Conference.

The *States Generall* have sent to *Arfens* in *France*, a Commission to remain there in *quallitie of Ambassador*, upon the self-same terms as *Sir Noel Caron*, both for Treatment, which is twelve thousand Florins by the Year, and for Time, untill *May* come twelve Month; wherein they imitate the *Seigniorie of Venice*, whose *Ordinary Ambassadors* are deputed only for *two Years*. The *States* do now send (by a Gentleman of *Holland* whose Name is *Vandermyle*, Son-in-Law to *Monsieur Barnevelt*) to *Venice*, to advertize that *Seigniorie* of the present Condition of the Affairs of these Provinces. Who hath charge to sound what esteem that *Estate* doth hold of these Provinces, and what account would there be made of their Alliance; and whether a publick Alliance made by Treaty would be accepted if it should be tendred: or if an *Ambassador* from hence should be sent to reside there, whether he should be received. He hath order to pass by *Paris*, to give that King an account of his Voyage; and to receive his particular Instructions for his better Carriage in the whole course of his Imployment. I have been intreated particularly to recommend him (which I have done) to *Sir Henry Wotton*; to whom he hath Charge upon his first arrivall to communicate the purpose of his Negotiation, and to hold with him *inward Correspondence*, both for Directions and Resolutions which are there to be taken.

Untill the Marquis of *Brandenburgh* shall return nearer those Parts, the Affairs of *Cleves* will lye dead. *Leopold* who was gone to confer with the *Coadjutor* of *Cologne*, is returned to *Juliers*; where he does continue to fortifie, and to amass such loose Men, as the *Archduke* doth (as we say here) purposely dismiss. The two Princes at *Dusseldorpe*, *Ernest* Brother to the *Electör of Brandenburgh*, and *Wolfgang* the eldest Son to the *Palatine of Newburgh*, have sent the Count *Solmes* into *France*: from thence he hath order to go into *England*, and by the *States* to return home. I know not what Character is to be given to him. He doth solely depend upon the *Palatine of Newburgh*, and therefore *Ernest* is touched joyntly to employ him in the common Caule. I know not what Credit is to be given to the Advertizement, (such vast Conceits should not find entrance into so narrow a Mind,) but I am advertized, that this Count hath Charge to make an Overture of a Marriage between our Princess and *Wolfgang* the eldest Son of *Newburgh*, if he were solely and peaceably possessed of the States he now pretendeth to. This doth shew that there are secret and underhand practices, (notwithstanding the Treaty made between them to submit their difference to the arbitrage of Friends) which *Leopold* studies to cherish and maintaine, thereby to draw to his Party and make separation between them, and in Consequence an open breach and Faction; whereof he hopes to make his Profit dayly, so long as the maine Controversie shall hang undecyded in dispute and suspence. And so, &c.

R. WINWOOD.

An. 1609.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Lords of the Councill.

May it please your Lordships,

Buytrago, 11th of Sept. 1609. O.S.

ALTHOUGH I am now in the way, without Intention by God's Suffe-
 rance to rest in any Place till I be there to present my self at his Majesty's
 Feet; yet the Journey being so long, the Way in these Kingdomes so very bad,
 and my self so disuted to Travayle, as I am enforced to pass the most of it in a
Litter, (which will make the time long before I end it,) I have thought it agree-
 able with my Duty, finding conveniencie of a more speedy conveyance, by these
 to acquaint your Lordships with what hath passed sythence my last Dispatch of
 the 9th of this last Moneth. I long expected (according to the Secretaryes pro-
 mise) a Day appointed for mine access to the King; which by reason of the Duke
 of *Lerma* his abience, was deferred till the King's remove from *Segovia* to the
Escorial; whether the Duke with much hast was sent for by an expresse Messen-
 ger, upon a determination taken of a retourne for *Madrid*, there to consult with
 the Body of his whole Counsayle about the business of the *Low Countries*, and
 of thole of the Dukedome of *Julyers*. I sent notwithstanding my Secretarie to
 the *Escoriall* to sollicite the hastening of myne access; who was instantly re-
 turned unto me, with hope given of it presently after the King's coming to *Ma-
 drid*. But such and so important as it seemes were the Businesses at his Majestie's
 first coming, as he passed divers Dayes in *Consultas* with his Counsayle; till
 which ended, access was given to noe Man. Upon the *seaventh* of this present
 I had understanding given me that I should kiss the King's and the Queene's
 Handes and take my leave of them, upon the next Day following at eleven of
 the Clock; and that the Duke expected me the same Morning between eight and
 nyne. This appointment coming from the Duke, and varying so much from
 former Custome, whoe in times passed would ever give the first Place to myne
 observance to the King, made me vehemently suspect, that which upon speech
 with him I found to be as I imagined. At my first coming unto him, after usual
 Complements, and signification of his Grief for my Departure, he told me, " that
 " by his outward Chamber (where indeed there were attending divers Grandees
 " and some Ambassadors) I might perceive how short a tyme was given him to
 " give me my farewell; which his Hart much desired might have been longer,
 " having much to say to me, if more leisure had been given him. *But to end*
 " *with me* (as well I knew he had begun and continued) *plainlye and like a*
 " *Friend, he must in short words both advise and entreat me to take heed,*
 " *that now at my leave takeing of the King I should not give cause of Grief*
 " *to him, and Disfast and Discontent to the King myne own Master, whome*
 " *he knew I so much desired to please.* He said that it had been advertised out
 " *England, that a Book lately written by his Majesty against the Pope, was*
 " *by me at my leave takeing to be presented unto the King; as already it was*
 " *knowne it had been to other Princes.* With a great sigh he wished, that
 " *those rare and singular Parts of his Majesty, (whereof all the World took so*
 " *great a notice) had been imployed upon a better, a more sound and pleasing*
 " *Subjecte.* That to the King here, was and ever should be deare and of much
 " esteeme any thing presented from his Majestie's Handes, as the Prince in the
 " World whose perfect Amity he most affected; But he marvayled much that to
 " his Majesty there it should not be understood, that his King is so entire and
 " sincere in his Faith and in Obedience to the Church of *Rome*, (from whence
 " is upon payne of *Excommunication* directly forbidden receipt or reading of
 " any Bookes of such Nature, as is said to be that of his Majesties,) *as there could*
 " *not be so much as a Concept had that he would by any means be drawn to*
 " *receive it.* He therefore out of his particular good Will to my self, his ever

“ continueing Affection to the Service of his Majesty of Great-Brittayne, and *An. 1609.*
 “ desire to hold firme the Ametye and good Correspondency between both
 “ Kinges, thought fitt hereof to give unto me *this playne and ample Warning;*
 “ to the End if such a Book I had to present I might forbear to do it; *whereby*
 “ *might be avoyded a Refusal, that would be so unpleasing to the one to give;*
 “ *and soe distastfull to the other to receive.*

“ Hereunto I answered, that I should be very unthankfull if I should not re-
 “ cognise *his Excellency's* particular Favoures unto my self; neyther could I de-
 “ ny to have ever found a good Inclynation in him to the Service of the King
 “ my Master, as well in Caules of his Subjects as otherwise: Althoughe many
 “ Times I must (according to my Manner) say plainly unto him, that I found
 “ the Successes far unsuytable to the Hopes given by what had been promysed.
 “ That in this particular concerning *the King's Book*, I would not chaunge my
 “ former Manner of true and playne Dealing with him. I said I could not deny
 “ but I had the Book there with me, and *with full purpose to present it to the*
 “ *King, according to what I had received in Commandement from his Majestie.*
 “ But being now in this sorte *anticipated by his Excellency; and made to know*
 “ *by him, who is the Treasury of the King's Thoughts and Determinations,*
 “ *that he will make an absolute Refusal of it, I should be enforced (thoughe*
 “ *much against my Will) to chaunge my Intention, to avoyd a greater Distaste;*
 “ *which would be given by a publick Denyal.* But I desired him earnestly he
 “ would be pleased to consider well of the Matter. That in my weake Judgment
 “ *this pryvate Refusal by the Mouth of him would draw on some unkind Conceipt*
 “ *in the King my Master, though indeed likely to do it in a less Measure, then if it had*
 “ *bene open and publicque.* That Kings were understood to be Bodies polittique;
 “ and absolute and perfect in their own Kingdomes and Governments, and there-
 “ fore not subject to the *Inhibitions or Restraints* of the *Pope* or any forrayne Pow-
 “ er, as other Men particular. That that which at this Day is the Case of the King
 “ my Master with the *Pope*, may in Times to come become that of the King of
 “ *Spayne*, as in Tymes past it hath been of his royall Progenitors; *whome*
 “ *Popes (flying with longer Feathers* then ever were meante them either by God,
 “ or those that gave the first way to their Auctoritie) sought (out of their pri-
 “ vate Passions) to dispossess of their Kingdomes and Principallities: That in
 “ *the King's Booke* are handeled two principal Poyntes; the one how farre the
 “ Jurisdiction of the *Pope* is to be extended in the Domynions of *secular*
 “ *Princes*, a thing most necessary for all Princes to knowe; the other the Dif-
 “ ference between the Fayth he professed, and that which the *Pope* enjoynes to
 “ those of his Obedience: And in both these foundeth himself upon the Autho-
 “ rity of the *holy Scriptures*, upon that of the fower first *generall Counsells*,
 “ the Sayinges of the *Auntient Fathers*, and Example of the first *Emperors* and
 “ *Popes* themselves. I therefore (with his Majestie's and his Excellency's Fa-
 “ vour) sawe no Reason why a Book of such Contents should be denyed to be
 “ received, but much rayther to be by his Majesty himself read and well consi-
 “ dered: For it being well knowne unto his Majestye and him how pyous a
 “ Prince the King my Master is, of how *rare Understanding* and *tender Con-*
 “ *science*; and that he houlds nothing out of Vice or Mallice, but out of a sin-
 “ cere and fully perswaded Harte, as heretofore his Excellency hath to me con-
 “ fessed to think of him; in myne Opynion they might well hope, that if in the
 “ Book (being advisedly read and considered of) it could be found, that his Ma-
 “ jesty had either misrecited or misunderstood the Auctorities he had alledged,
 “ (and might so by some like Answere be given to understand,) that his Majesty
 “ would be pleas'd to conforme himself to whatsoever should be found soundly
 “ agreeing with Truth and Reason: And on the contrary Parte, yf such and soe
 “ incontrovertible should appear the Arguments and Authorities his Majesty had
 “ used, as the *Pope* in no Right either divyne or humayne could either chal-
 “ lenge *the superlatyve Authorities* that he arrogated, nor uphold divers other
 “ things which those of *that Sea* have in these latter Ages brought into the
 “ Church, without Warrant either of the Word of God or Example of the pri-
 “ mitive

An. 1609. " mitive Tymes, *no Work could be more glorious to the King of Spayne* (whom
 " God hath made so mightie a King and blessed with the Government of so great
 " a Part of the World) *as to put his royal Hand to the clipping of those over*
 " *growne Feathers of that See*; the Mislike whereof hath drawn so great a Part
 " of *Christendome* from it. I added hereunto the Example of the *French King*
 " and of the *Signiorie of Venice*, who had both received the Book without
 " Dowbt or Scruple.

" The *Duke* having given me Leave to say thus much, replied, that the King
 " here in his Religion and Obedience to *the Sea of Rome* (which all his An-
 " cestors have heretofore held and professed) was *so immoveably fixed and de-*
 " *termined*, as he held it not fit so much as to call it in question or dispute; and
 " therefore must resolve my self, *that he would never receive, much less give*
 " *reading to any Booke containing Matter derogatory either to the one or other.*
 " And to the Example last alledged gave no other Answer, but only with a
 " *Smyle and shrinking upp of his Shoulders, spake somewhat between the Teeth*
 " *of the French King and Venetians, that I neyther well heard nor understood,*
 " and therefore will not take upon me to deliver; but told me, *that the Arch-*
 " *dukes had not received it.*

This was as much as passed concerning *the Book*: Some other Speech I had
 " with him about the Causes of his Majestie's Subjects; wherein he made me
 " though reasonably Satisfactory, yet *very short Answers*; and gave me a *Fare-*
 " *well not altogether so complementall as I expected.*

From him I went to the King and Queen. To the King (whom I found attend-
 ed with many of his Grandees and Nobillity) I delivered his Majestie's Letter
 concerning *my Revocation*, " and told him I had Commandement to have deli-
 " ver'd another Letter with *some other Matter*, had I not been prevented, by
 " understanding *his Resolution* and Pleasure to the contrary by the Duke of *Ler-*
 " *ma*. Upon this last Point he would never touch. To the first he answered,
 " that although himself *would very well have ben contented that I had staid*
 " *here still*, yet since soe it agreed with his Majestie's Pleasure there and myne
 " own Desiers, he wished me a good and safe Retourne. Many things I said un-
 " to him concerning the Causes of the King my Master's Subjects that are here
 " depending, and beseeched him he would be pleased to take order for a more
 " speedy Satisfaction to be given to those that may hereafter occur, in Confor-
 " mity to what the King my Master doth there in the like for those of his. In
 " those he said he would have a great Care to give Contentment; desired me to
 " recommend his good Affection to the King, from whom he should be ever glad
 " to heare the good News of his Health and Prosperity, which he desired as his
 " owne, and gave unto my self a very gracious Farewell: And the like I had of
 " *the Queen* upon myne Accels to her.

Pardon me I humbly beseech your Lordships if I wright not further Particula-
 rities, being so very evill in Health then, as I think few but my self would have
 adventured in such a Case to the Court; and now at this present so little amend-
 ed, as I assure your Lordships I am very unfit eyther to wright or think of Busi-
 ness. The best is, the Dissease I labour of, of it self if other evill Accidents
 (which I much feare) be not added unto it, though it be painfull yet it is not
 mortall. Neyther do I meane to stay my Journey by Occasion of it, having no
 desire to lay my Bones in these dry Fields of *Spayne*, but if it please God, to laye
 them up in myne own Soyle.

Tyrone's Sonn is lately come to the Court, full as his Countrymen say of newe
 Pretences. The *new Bishop* and he do joyne in their Negotiations. Between
 their principall Agents have been wrought such a Division, as they neyther
 know howe to hold them nor howe to leave them, which will much embroyle
 their Busineses. Hopes they have given them by the *Pope* of some Companies
 of Souldiers by his meanes, and Ships from *Ragusa*. From the King here they
 desire other Assistance: But these in myne own Opinion are *Vanities*. Ships of
Ragusa are good for those Seas and to carry Marchandize, not apte (as I take
 it) for *Irishe* or *Englishe* Seas; and as unwilling and unapte (as I suppose) shall
 they

they find the King here to give them other Ayde in Money *then only to keep* An. 1609.
them alyve, to the end to serve himself of them when he shall have more apt-
ness and better occasion. I thinke the Truth to be, that Tyrone's Sonne lues for
 noe present Assistance for *Ireland*, but only that he and his Regiment might
 be entertained in his Majestie's *Armada* by Sea, to be there alwaies readie, when
 occasion of falling out by Meanes of his Majestie's possessing himself of *Virginia*,
 (which the *Irishe* much hope for) shall be offered, to embroyle him in another
 part. What shall further pass I have taken such Order, as from *Francis Cotting-*
ton my Secretary, (whom in Accomplishment of his Majestie's Commandment
 to leave one here to attend such Busines as occurs for his Service till another Am-
 bassador be provided and sent, I have here left and presented to all the Lords,) it
 shall be advertised. In all the principal Causes of my Countrymen I hope at myne
 Arrival there I shall be able to give unto your Lordships some reasonable Satis-
 faction. Much Rumour there is here of Preparation for Souldiers, and especial
 Commandement for all these Parts that border upon *France* to be in readines.
Intention (as I take it) *no other then to paye Rumour with Rumour, and the*
Noyse of one Drume with another. Of our navall Preparations conjectured to
 be for *Barbarye*, I have heretofore advertised your Lordships. Somewhat Extra-
 ordinarye without dowbt there is in hand for the *Low Countries* or Dukedome of
Fulyers, for the King himselfe hath made divers *Juntas* of his Counsaile of
 Estate, and hath satt with them himself very late in the Nights, and many *Cou-*
riers are noated to have been lately dispatched that way. And so with the hum-
 ble Remembrance of, &c.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS!

King James to Sir Ralph Winwood.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and right well-beloved we greet you well. The Count of Olden-
 burgh having been here with us to vissit us and the Queen our deare Wife
 and Children, to whom he is near in Blood and therefore meet to be respected by
 us, hath made known to us that he hath some reason to doubt, that in the quiet
 Possession of his State he may receive Molestation, as well from the *States* of the
 Provinces United as the other side, and hath besought our Mediation towards
 both, to keep him from Annoyance of either. Wherein we are willing to do him
 kindness, as well for the respect we bear to his Propinquitie of Blood to our
 Queen and our Children, as also for that we have found him a Prince of good
 Parts, and giving good hopes of his future Worth. He hath (as he saith) no pre-
 sent Cause to complaine, and therefore we give you no Warrant to speak for the
 present any thing concerning him; but we have promised him that we would
 leave Instruction and Direction with you, that whensoever he should have cause
 to use our Mediation, you should be ready to afford it him without staying for any
 speciall Direction from us. And so we do hereby require and warrant you, that
 when you shall be informed from him that any Wrong is offered to him, or preju-
 dice in the quiet Possession of his Lands or otherwise, to treat with the *States*
 with whom you reside in our name, that for our sake and for his nearness to us
 they will forbear to offer any Molestation to him, and this you may use in all
 Advertisements from him, the Matter being such as in your Judgment you shall
 think that you may use our Mediation, without any Offence to those with whom
 you are; but if any Cause of Difficulty occur you may advertize us or our Coun-
 cill, and you shall have special Direction for your Proceeding as the Case shall re-
 quire. And these our Letters shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge in
 this Behalf. Given under our Signet at *Theobalds* the fifteenth Day of *Septem-*
ber in the seventh Year of our Reign of *England, France and Ireland*, and of
Scotland the three and fortyeth.

A Collection of State Papers

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

18th September 1609.

IT seemeth by the Lord Viscount *Fenton* that he meaneth to continue his Suit for some Debts due by the States in the Right of Sir *Edward Norris's* Wife whom he hath married, and therefore is desirous that his Majestie should recommend it unto you as occasion shall serve to further his Pretences. These shall be therefore to desire you, whensoever any shall come to you about it, to take notice of my Letter to the purpose aforesaid; knowing well there shall need no further Arguments to stir you up to do all good Offices for his Majestie's Servants, and particularly for his Lordship, being so much favoured by his Majesty for his many good Services, and attending in Place and Office so near his Person. Here is a flying Bruite of *some Rudeness* used towards you by the Deputies of the Town of *Embsden* at some publick Meeting. Whether it was so or no, and in what manner, I would be glad to know; because there is *a large Circle drawn here from every little Center*, so many Writers and Discourses there are in this Court.

Concerning Sir *Edward Conway* whom you have recommended, no Man should have been more glad to have furthered him then I should; not so much for the particular Profession which I have received from him and embraced with all good Contentment, as for his Desert, which ought most to carry the Stream of all Men's Voyces especially such as are of my Condition. But I think he can answer himself by this time, that in this particular there was too narrow a room left for him to creep into the Place of the *Brill*, or at least a Passage too full of Danger for me to enter by, *when the Prince's Highness had declared himself for his worthy Brother-in-law*.

Concerning the Matter of *Cleve*, my Letters from other Places bring me some Advertizements that might increase the Opinion of Warrs to follow: *Juliers* they say being strongly fortified, and Store of Munition taken by the two pretendent Princes. But when I consider *that the Emperour is in a State nearer Compassion then Reverence, and the King of Spaine hath lately paid so dearly for a Truce*, I must confess unto you that I do not yet apprehend that Things will pass so far as passeth in this Course. Here is now arrived an Ambassador from the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*: What he bringeth is not yet known. Other Matter this time affordeth not, and therefore I committ you to God.

From Hampton-Court.

Your loving Friend,

RO. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 25th Sept. 1609. O. S.

WHEN I was most busy in Treaty with the *States* to settle by their Authority a final Accord between the Count and Town of *Embsden*, and was born in hand by them, that at his Majestie's Instance they would employ their best Endeavours; the 19th of this Month in the Morning, *Franzius* Chancellor to the Count, surprized me in my Lodging with this Relation; that the thirteenth of this Month the Count intending to call at *Amic* (a Town three Leagues distant from *Embsden*) an Assembly of the *three Orders* of his Province, where he himself in Person was resolved to be, the better to prepare his Subjects to hearken to a Peace; the Garrison of the Town, which consisteth of six Companies, assisted with four others which the *States* do hold there, and with six hundred Souldiers more of the *States* drawn out of the Companies which lye in

West-

West Friesland and in the Province of *Groninghen*, in the Night invested the *An. 1609.*
Town of *Amic*; which the next Morning they besieged and presently carried,
being but weak, unfortified, and without force able to resist; took Prisoners
many of the Nobility of the Country, and many of the *Count's Councillors and*
Servants whom they found there, whose Houses they ransackt and spoyled;
burnt all the antient Records and Charters of the Country; (for in that Town
ever hath been held the High Court and Seat of Justice) lastly entered the *Count's*
Castle which they sacked, and as we hear, now there they hold a Garrison. The
Count and his *Chancellor* were more happy then to be there, yet were they in
Coach on the way, and had fallen into the Hands of their Enemies, if by the
Care of some of his Servants the *Count* had not been advertized of this at-
tempt.

I could not (out of Commiseration of the *Count's* deplorable unhappiness, and
out of my Duty to his Majestie's Service, the *Count* being his Kinsman and Ally,
whose Cause he hath vouchsafed to take into his Protection,) but make the *States*
acquainted with this *unworthy Rebellion of their Clients*, contrary to their Faith
and Promise given to Sir *Richard Spencer* and *my self*, and signed by their pub-
lick Act: And so that Morning demanding Audience, I took with me into the
Assembly the *Chancellor*, and made known unto them the Cause of my coming,
and prayed them to give the *Chancellour* leave to make his Report; which when
he had done, I made instance in his Majestie's Name that they would give present
Order that the Men of War might be revoked, that the Prisoners might be re-
leased, that Restitution might be made of the Spoyles, and that by their Com-
mandment the *Embdeners* might be summoned to the *Hague*, to enter into Treaty
for Reconcilement between them and their Prince. The *States* willed the *Chan-
cellor* to deliver in writing the Relation he made by word of Mouth, whereof
they said they would advise.

The Afternoon I went to speak with Monsieur *Barnevelt* of this matter;
whereof I found him so little sensible, (saying that the Quarrell between the *Count*
and the Town was too far advanced to be reconciled, that the *States* were not
of mind to enter into Warr neither for the *Count* nor against the Town,) that
if I had not made it his Majestie's Cause, telling him that the Question was not
of the Life, or State, or Fortune of the *Count of Embden*, but of the Honour of
his Majesty of Great Britaine, who having received the *Count* into his Protecti-
on, and recommended his Cause to their Care, not once nor coldly, but often
and seriously, he should have reason to think (and the whole World accord-
ingly with him) that he had smal Credit with them after so many Royall Favours
bestowed upon their Provinces, if his Intercession might not preserve his near
Kinsman from their Violence and Oppression, the *Chancellor* perhaps might have
danced attendance for their Answer, untill the News had come that his Master
had been chased out of his Country. But the next Day, by order of the *States*,
two of the Councill of State were deputed to *Embden* for the Execution of the
demands which I propounded, with the *Advocate Fiscal*, to take Information
what Officers of their Troops were present at this Imployment. I know not
what Satisfaction the *poor Count* is like to find; but unless your Lordship shall
think good, as well to give allowance to that I have done, as to give me War-
rant what hereafter to do, the *Count* is like to run a hard Fortune; and then whe-
ther can he run but to his Majesties Protection, both for present Relief in his Mi-
sery, and for Assistance to be restored to his former State?

The *Archduke's Commissioners* have reformed their Commission, yet there is
no hope they shall return with Contentment. The *States Deputies* perempto-
rily declare that they will not grant the free passage of the River *Scheld* but with
this Condition, that all Shipping going in and going out shall discharge at *Middle-
burgh*. The *Archduke's Commissioners* present any reasonable Toll that can be
demanded upon every Ship which shall pass by; which if it may not be accepted,
they declare they have no Charge to proceed further for the Reglement of the
Imposts upon the Rivers of *Maese* and the *Rhine*. Upon these Terms they both
now

An. 1609. now stand, on which if they persist and so break off this Conference, *this Truce of twelve Years* (if so long it continues,) *will be in very Deed but a simple surceance and suspension of Armes.*

And now I will be bold by your Lordship's Favour to crave your farther Direction in the Difference of *Cleves*; a Case of that Importance, that if it be carried with Judgment and Resolution, will much eclipse the Brightness of the See of *Rome*, and as much abate the Greatness of the House of *Austria*. By the Advertizement we receive, *Monsieur de Boissie* is deputed from the *French King*, and the *States* do hourly expect to be required by the *Princes pretendants* to send to *Dusseldorp* their Deputies. Though what Resolutions will be taken cannot be divined, yet steddily to proceed for the good of the Common Cause, and the Honour of the Princes which professedly undertake the Defence of the *Just Pretendants*, the Councells in Reason ought to tend to this Course: That the Princes pretending do summon by their Letters the *Archduke Leopoldus* to quit *Juliers* which unjustly he doth possess; and the Magistracy and People of the Town to yield themselves to the Obedience of their lawful Princes: which if they shall refuse to do, the Princes must be so well prepared presently to besiege the Town; (and to that purpose now they levie both Horse and Foot) by strong Hand to recover their Right, which by Reason they cannot obtain. If no Man come into the Relief of the Town the Quarrel is determined, and the Princes are established in their rightfull Possessions; and who will be so hardy to come in, when it shall be declared, that what the Princes do, they do by the Advice of their Majesties of *France* and *Great Britain*, the *United Provinces*, and the *Princes Protestant* of *Germany*? All other Courses will be to the Advantage of the adverse part, whose desire is to draw the dispute into length, and therefore the Emperor doth press so hard to make it a Process in the Chamber of *Spyre*, knowing so long as the right Heirs are out of Possession, there may be place found for an unlawful Usurper.

Upon these Premisses if his Majesty holds his Resolution to send me up to these Princes, I am humbly to crave your Lordship's Direction in these two Points, which necessarily will fall into Consideration. The first is, if it shall be moved that a *Confederation* be made between the Kings and Princes, (whose Ministers will be assembled together) either generall, or particular only for this Cause, your Lordship will be pleased to direct me how I may carry my self. The second, when *this Confederation* doth tend principally to the settling the two Princes in their Hereditary Possessions, (which if by Perswasion they cannot obtaine, by force they must endeavour to recover,) at what proportion of Charge for Men and Money his Majesty will be pleased to rate himself, if the *Emperour* or King of *Spaine*, or *Archdukes* joyntly or severally shall declare themselves against the Pretensions of the Princes. The Princes of *Germany* (whose Cause it is) may well bear their part, the *French King* the second, so the third doth remaine for his Majestie and the *States* of these Provinces. That I do so early move your Lordship for these Directions, at least for the generall Scope, (wherein I may securely walk when every Day may begett new Motions which will require more particular Instructions,) the Importance of the Busyness, which without Detrimēt may not suffer longer delays, will excuse me to your Lordship's Favour; and the Honour of his Majestie's Service, whose Minister ought not to be to seek what to speake to his Associates in the same Cause, when the Ministers of other Princes definitively shall speak their Masters Mind. If so it shall seem good to your Lordship, I would likewise desire a Letter of Credence from his Majestie, joyntly to be addressed to the Elector of *Brandenburgh* and *Palatine* of *Newburgh*; *turpe est Jurisconsulto sine lege loqui*, and for a *Servant without Warrant from his Master*. And so humbly attending what your Lordship shall be pleased to direct, I remain

Your Lordship's, in all Duty humbly to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

Madrid 27th Sept. 1609. O. S.

THIS last Ordinary brought me no Letter of yours whereat I somewhat marvel. * *My Lord* began his Journey from hence the 17th of this Month, with intention to go thro' *France*. They were here contented *he should depart from hence without presenting him any thing at all*: But I have since understood, that they send him by *Don Alonso de Velasco*, (who goes for Embassador into *England*) a Jewell to the value of 2000 Ducats. I thinke it will be near *Christmas* before *Don Alonso* can arryve in *England*. The King hath given him 20000 Ducats for *Ayuda de Costa*, 16000 whereof he ys to recover upon the Millions of a Town 10 Leagues hence, and his Servants are now preparing themselves to go thither, with hope (as himself tells me) to be here again by the end of next Month. Besides, he carries with him into *England* many Women, which will occasion his long stay upon the Way.

The drawing of so many of our best Soldiers and all our Galleys out of *Italy*, besides the great Levies we have made in *Arragon*, doth now appear to be all employed for † *destroying the Moriscoes* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*: Upon which Cost the King hath assembled eighty five Gallies and twenty Sayle of Shipping, and hath in divers parts of the Countrey above 70000 Souldiers. ‡ *They at one instant seized on all the Townes and Villages of the Kingdom*; and at the same time proclaimed in them all, that within three Days upon pain of Death they should all repair to the Sea syde, there to be embarked. Many (fearing what should afterwards be done unto them) attempted to have fled, *and were immediately executed*: The rest (which they say will be at least 80000 Housholds) have dayly *their Hands bound* and so put aboard. *Don Pedro de Lyva* is gon away with some 6000. What they will do with them, or whither they will carry them, ys yet kept very secret. Some say there is Commission given to put them all ashore in *Barbary*; and others (which I rather believe) *that it is to cast them all into the Sea*. By my next I shall be able to write more certainly: In the mean time I must entreat you to let me know if my Lord Ambassador remain still there or no. And so, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

POSTSCRIPT.

I can almost assure you that they have and will throw into the Sea, of Men, Women and Children, above 300000 Persons; a Cruelty never heard of in any Age.

Tyrone's Son is here, and hath lately had Audience of the King, together with our *Irish Bishop*; but I can assure you they are yet all much discontented. What they shall negotiate I will advertise you by my next.

* Sir Charles Cornwallis; whose Secretary Mr. Cottington was at this Court.

† Monsieur Amelot observes, that Philip the Second, Prince (says he) aussi religieux, mais infiniment plus habile que son fils, n'avoit jamais consenti à cete expulsion, disant toutes les fois qu'on lui en parloit dans son Conseil, *Stallod orio medio, que esse es implacabile*. Philippe 3^{me} éprouva depuis la vérité du dicton Espagnol: plus il y a des Mores plus il y a de profit. La pauvreté succede à l'abondance, & l'Espagne auparavant si peuplée, & si bien cultivée, devint un desert affreux. Ainsi le Commentateur de Comines a eu raison de dire, *El hecho non pudo ser mejor ni el consejo peor*. See his *Memoires Historiques*, &c. Vol. 1. pag. 300.

‡ See Dr. Gerd's's Tracts, Vol. 1. pag. 131. &c. where the Reader may find a very large and curious account of this matter.

A Collection of State Papers

King James to Ernestus Marquis of Brandenburg.

JACOBUS &c. Si quid in Nobis est Auxilii aut Consilii, quod componendis inter Principes Controversiis conducatur, (præsertim eos qui nobiscum amicitia conjuncti sunt) haudquaquam nos culpæ expertes fore arbitramur, nisi illud, libenti animo impendamus; idque, ut in aliis quandoque causis haud infeliciter præstitimus, sic in ista quæ nunc agitur de Clevenfi Ducatu cæterisque ditionibus, non agrè adducimur, ut præstemus. Itaque cum Legatus noster apud Fæderatas Provincias certiores nos fecerit id a vobis vehementer expeti ac desiderari, ut (Ministris nonnullis aliorum Principum in ditione Clevenfi cæterisque ditionibus ad controversiam de illis Ducatibus, componendam jam coeuntibus) illi etiam Legato nostro liceat adesse, nostroque nomine ei Negotio conficiendo opem operamque suam tribuere, libenter assensi sumus; atque illi in mandatis dedimus, ut cum opportunum erit, eò se conferat, cæterisque Ministris aut Legatis, quos illic convenerit, se adjungat, suumque Auxilium impertiat; Quemadmodum ab ipso quæ habet a nobis in Mandatis coram referente, plenius intelligetis. Nos verò ut res prosperè feliciterque succedat, vehementer cupimus, vobisque salutem & felicitatem a Deo precamur. Dat' è Regia nostra Hamptoniæ die 4^{to} mensis Octobris Anno Domini 1609.

Celsitudinis vestræ Consanguineus & Amicus,

JACOBUS R.

King James to the Elector Palatine.

JACOBUS, &c. Quanti communium rerum inter sit, de Clevenfi reliquisque Ducatibus Controversiam componi rectèque decerni, cum cogitamus, facile adducimur, ut eam ad rem quicquid in nobis est Auxilii aut Consilii libenter conferamus; Ideoque cum a Legato nostro apud Fæderatas Provincias Rodolpho Winwood certiores facti simus, (nonnullis Ministris ac Legatis aliorum Principum in ditione Clevenfi ob eam causam coeuntibus) illius etiam præsentiam a vobis expeti & desiderari, ut nostro Nomine in Negotio conficiendo adsit, suamque opem & Operam impertiat, libenter assensi sumus, eique in Mandatis dedimus, ut cum opportunum erit eò se conferat, cæterisque Ministris aut Legatis, quos illic convenerit, se adjungat. Nobis verò pergratum erit, si quidquam a nobis præstari possit aut quoquo modo effici, quod ad eam controversiam rectè justeque finiendam ac determinandam conducatur, quemadmodum ex ipso Legato Nostro plenius intelligetis, cui fidem a vobis haberi cupimus. Dat' è Regia nostra Hamptoniæ die 4^{to} Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini 1609.

Celsitudinis vestræ Consanguineus & Amicus,

JACOBUS R.

The Marquis of Brandenburg and Count Palatine's joynt Letter to
Sir Ralph Winwood.

Ernestus } Dei Gratia } Marchio Brandenburg. Dux Prussiae, &c.
Wolfgangus Wilhelmus } Comes Palatinus Rheni Dux Bavariae, &c.

QUANTO cum desiderio Illustris & Generose Domine Legate adventum
tuum in hanc Urbem expectemus, tametsi superioribus nostris literis ex-
plicatum est, tamen hisce repetendum duximus. Rogamus itaque Dom' T. ma-
jorem in modum quam primum, huc se deportet, nostroque desiderio omniumque
expectationi grata sua praesentia satisfaciat: Ejusmodi enim quotidie incidunt
negotia, ut gravissimorum Virorum judicio & sententiis maxime nobis opus esse
videatur. Accedit quod brevi nobis Comitia habenda sint, in quibus de Salute
harum Provinciarum Ordinumque incolumitate accuratissime deliberandum est.
Regii verò Legati auctoritas quantum in Comitibus valitura sit ad constituendum
id quod ex usu sit Reipublicae, Dom. T. minime fugit: Quo majori studio tene-
mur tui videndi, nostraeque Consilia communicandi cum Amplitudine tua. Idem
exoptant Sacri Imperii Electorum atque Principum Legati qui nobis adsunt,
exoptabunt & procul dubio hoc ipsum Legati Christianissimi Regis Galliarum &
Serenissimi Regis Daniae, quos propediem expectamus. Gratissimum igitur non
nobis solum, sed & illis fecerit, si quanto fieri possit, citius huc advolaverit,
communemque Reipublicae Christianae causam consilio tuo plurimum juverit &
Auctoritate. Quod ut de T. Dom. nobis certo pollicemur, ita felix faustumque
iter eidem precamur a Deo ter Opt. Max. qui nos omnes salvos & incolumes
quam diutissime conservatos velit. Datum Dusseldorpii 4 Non' Octob. Anno 1609.

ERNESTUS Marchio Brandenburgensis.
WOLFANGUS GULIELMUS Comes Palatinus Rheni.

POSTSCRIPT.

Quae nuper Secretariorum incuria Scriptorum Exemplaria hic remanserunt, nunc
transmittimus ad D. T. ex quibus intelliget manifestissime, & in Jure & in
facto nos fundatos esse, nec ullam esse causam cur Cas. Majes. ulla ratione se
lesam esse conqueratur. Ad Serenissimum Regem Magnae Britanniae Dominum,
Amicum & Cognatum nostrum si unum exemplum mittatur, non dubitamus quin
ipsius Serenitati futurum sit gratissimum.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

4th October 1609.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations. We have seen a Letter of yours
directed to me the Earle of Salisbury containing two Advertisements, one
concerning the Insolent Embdeners against the Count, and your proceeding there-
upon with the States: The other about the State of Cleve; in both which you
desire to be authorized and instructed. Wherein although his Majestie (being al-
ready engaged as he is upon the Grounds of Honour and Policy) hath cause to
impart his Pleasure, yet because the one requireth greater Expedition at this In-
stant (in regard of so many Parties interested now likely to assemble) then the
other, (wherein you have already done as much as his Majestie could have di-
rected you till he hear what Effects have followed,) he is pleased to command
us now to make a speedy Dispatch upon the other Subject, leaving still the Care
of the Count to your own Judgment as occasion shall serve; taking this for a
Ground still, that although his Majestie hath no Disposition to animate the Count

An. 1609. of *Embden* to offer any Injury to the Town, nor will approve his Breach of any Promise or Accord, yet if it were but in the general Interest that one Prince hath in another's Wrongs, his Majestie cannot but condemn *this Hostile Act* to be both Exorbitant and of ill President; much more in this particular, considering how far his Majesty hath already dealt in it, besides the Interest of his Alliance and Friendship which is now in Question; for which purpose he is pleased to renew your Letters of Credit for that Matter, and hath also directly spoken to the *States Ambassador* as much as now he writeth: letting him understand, that he taketh it to belong unto them in Honour and in Respect to his Majestie, to be sensible of such an outrage, considering whatever had been the breach of Covenant, that the *Embdeners* owed him so much Reverence as to have *complained civilly* thereof, and expected some further proceeding before they had fallen to *such Extremity*; and so his Majesty requires you in his Name to declare unto them at your first occasion.

And now to return to that which is the main purpose of his Dispatch, we have Orders to make you this Answer for the present. First to let you know that his Majesty liketh well (and for that purpose doth authorise you by his Letter) that you shall repair to *Dusseldorp* or elsewhere, *if you shall be intreated by the Pretendants*, and find the *French King* and the *States* to send up their Ministers. Wherein, because the Matter it self is of such Condition and Consequence as no Man can yet discern what will be the surest way to the end, and because it is the part of all wise Princes before they do particularly engage themselves in Matters of this Consequence (which is like to draw no less after it then *a general War in Christendom*) to examine narrowly and equally every part and Circumstance that depends upon it, it hath pleased his Majestie to Command us to lay before you many things, wherein he desires to be satisfied before he can give you leave to conclude what *Nature* or *Proportion* he resolves to bear therein. First you must take it for granted, that if his Majesty could have heard or could conceive that any other had right, (whom these pretendant Princes did oppose) *his respect to no Man* (never so near) *could have drawn him against his Honour and Conscience*: And therefore in the Course of your Negotiation it is fit you so proceed, as at the Assembly it may appear, that you are sent as an Ambassador from such a Christian Prince, as desires to understand what may be objected in the behalf of any other as well as for these Pretendants, if it be expected that he shall proceed so far as to draw his Sword for their Cause; *being no way disposed to create any Title, though he be resolved to defend the Rights of his Friends*.

Next that you perswade *these two* to think of no other Course between themselves then to determine their Pretences by friendly Treaty and Arbitrage as they have begun, and to take in the Competitors in the Right of the *late Duke's Sisters*, if they find Cause, according to the advice given them by the *French King*; seeing the least Division amongst them that are so near in Blood, would take deeper Root then amongst Strangers. Of which Point his Majestie ought to take some care, considering his Alliance is to spread amongst those Princes, and so many Accessaries like to fall into the maine Title, that his Majesty may prejudicate the Right he knows not in their Persons whom he hath cause to esteem: whereof it is not amiss you know thus much, (though the same must serve you only for a private Information) that by some Circumstances which are come to his Majestie's knowledge, those that are joyned in Government, (howsoever they are united *Contra Tertium*) are yet unresolved of their own private Conclusions. Next you are to inform his Majesty who they are that do declare themselves for any of the Proprietaires. Lastly in what kind and proportion the Assistance will be required, some Princes being more fit in one kind then in another; and how the adverse Party shews himself, or who shall command the Army that shall be compounded of so many several Nations.

Of all which, with many other things, his Majestie hath hitherto received no such Information as can help to a means to judge what offer was fit for him to
make

make. And therefore except his Majestie should have shewn the Person of the principall Auxillarie, or were more certainly informed that the *French King*, the King of *Denmark*, and the *States*, were resolved already how to proportion the help that shall be necessary, his Majestie thinks you may well disclaim from any more power at this time, then to confirm that his Majestie is resolved to aid them as far shall be fit for him, when he shall understand from thence what is their Resolution, and what likelihood there is *that his Majesty shall receive no dishonour, by engaging himself for his Friend's Quarrel.* An. 1609.

This being as much as his Majestie judgeth now to be necessary for your direction, we will thus conclude; *that howsoever others are apt under the vail and cloak of Religion to take any occasion to disturb the generall peace of Christendom (esteeming it no Injustice to dispose at any time of Temporall Rights to serve their own turns,)* that it were to be wished, if otherwyse it could be avoyded, that this Controversy might have been otherwise decyded, then by that which must by consequence kindle those Fires again in *Christendom*, whereof the Enemies have formerly taken so great advantage.

Concerning the *generall Union*, we assure our selves you will judge it very incompatible with the Profession and Condition of the *French King*; and therefore there is no cause for his Majesty to give you any further Instructions at this time then you have, for such a Treaty as this may be concluded with a limitation for this particular, when we send you his Majestie's Letters of Credit. And so committ you to God.

Your loving Friends,

R. SALISBURY.

T. SUFFOLK.

H. NORTHAMPTON.

E. WORCESTER.

NOTTINGHAM.

E. WOTTON.

Sir Thomas Edmonds to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 4th Octob. 1609.

THERE hath been sent from *Brussells* since my arrival here, your Lordship's Letters of the first of *September*. As since my coming I have had little time of leisure, so there hath fallen out little Matter worthy of your knowledge. The late Ambassadors of *Florence* and of the *Marquise of Brandenburg* are dispatched by the King, and thereupon his Majesty is gone to pass his time in his accustomed Recreations at *Royston*, where he intendeth to stay till *Allhallowtide*. We further expect shortly the coming of the two Counts of *Solmes* in a joynt Commission from the two Pretendants; and they, as it is said, have Charge to make known the particular Demands of the laid Princes; whereof none of their former Ministers have hitherto spoken, otherwise then to make Informations for them. How we do here stand affected to their Cause you do best understand, by the Directions which are sent you touching your Employment therein. The Proceeding of those of the Town of *Embsen* against the Count in the surprizing of *Amick*, hath been much condemned here. The Competition between the Earls of *Sussex* and *Pembrook* for the Government of *Portsmouth* is now decided, the same being bestowed on the latter, and in recompence thereof there is given to the Earl of *Sussex* a Pension of four hundred Pounds by the Year, for his own Life and his second Son's.

Sir *Horatio Vere* is spoken of as most likely to carry the Government of the *Briell*; but it seemeth that withall there is a meaning to give some Contentment to the other Pretendants. Sir *Henry Wotton* hath had of late a great Contestation with the State of *Venice*, for that after they had received the King's Books

An. 1609. they did by publick Ordinance forbid the publishing of the same; which he took so tenderly, as thereupon he charged them with the breach of their Amity with his Majesty, and declared unto them, that in respect thereof he could not longer exercise his Charge in the Quallitie of a publick Minister among them. This Protestation of his was found so strange by that State, as they sent hither in great Diligence to understand whether his Majesty would avow him therein; which did very much trouble them here to make a cleanly Answer thereunto for the salving of the Ambassador's Credit, who is censured to have prosecuted the Matter to an over great Extremitie.

Sir George Carew is departed from Paris, and is expected here within five or six Days. Of my own Departure there is as yet nothing spoken to me, neither do I purpose to hasten the same. And so with my best Wishes I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's to serve you,
THOMAS EDMONDS.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord, 7th Oct. 1609. O. S.

BY the Copy of the Letters which herewith I send, your Lordship may see with what Earnestness the Princes at Dusseldorp do press my coming to them; notwithstanding by their Favours I mean to temporize yet a few Days, and to that purpose I have made Answer both out of the Assurance I have to receive speedily your Lordship's Directions to those Points which I was bold to propound in my Letter of the 25th of the last sent by Sir Robert Taxeley, and that I would be glad if not to find yet not long to attend Monsieur de Boisfisse there, of whose Departure from Paris we yet have no News. *The Issue of this whole Busyness if slightly considered may seem but triviall and ordinary, but duely examin'd with all the Consequences necessarily ensuing, (if freely I may deliver my poor Judgment) doth as it shall be carried uphold or cast down the Greatness of the House of Austria and of the Church of Rome in these quarters, and on which dependeth cheisly, the Union and good Understanding of the two Princes pretendants. For the Question being (if I rightly understand the State of it) not of the Succession of Cleves and Juliers, (two inland Countries and petty Principallities) but whether the House of Austria and the Church of Rome (both now in the Wane) shall recover their Lustre and Greatness in these Parts of Europe, I presume I shall be excused in your Lordship's Judgment, if I desire to go furnished with Pieces sutable for the Service; wherein sith other Princes and States do hold the like Interest with his Majesty, Reason doth require they should march with him foot by foot. The Issue of this Busyness doth most depend upon the Union and good Understanding between the Princes pretendants, which though nulla sancta societas nec fides Regni est, is likely will continue in the Course they have run, firm and sollid against the Design of any third Pretender, upon the hope they have that they shall be assisted by the Kings and Princes their Friends and Allies.*

The Advertizements are true which your Lordship hath received, that Leopold doth fortify at Juliers, and doth furnish himself with all Provisions necessary to endure a Siege; yet if the Princes shall with Resolution besiege the Town, (which in Reason they ought to attempt,) the Argument doth not hold that he will be so desperate to hold out the Siege with his own Force, which he cannot long maintaine, or that the Emperour or King of Spaine will come into his Succor, if the Kings and the States and other Princes shall declare their Intentions to make themselves Parties in the Caule. Your Lordship's Reasons drawn from the present Condition of those who hold the Title not the Majestie of his Place, and

and from the Disposition of the other who bought his late Peace at so dear a hand, *An. 1609.* do plainly prove the contrary; but if their Majestie's of *France* and *Great-Britain* shall in their Wisdoms forbear to make *this open Declaration*, (upon whose Resolution the States of these Provinces do form theirs) nothing will be more easy for the *Emperour*, then to draw the *Palatine* of *Newburgh* to his Party, to whom already he doth make court by the redelivering of *Donawert* unto him: Under the Pretext of whose Pretensions he will carry the Cause against the Right of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*. It seems the *Emperours* purpose was at the first to put on what Countenance he could on this Cause, which he will make good as long as he can; and with less Prejudice he could not do it, then by casting into the Busyness a young Prince, a Cadet of his House, a Churchman needy of Honor, of whose Name the World hath never heard; which if by the Boldness of the Attempt he could strike a pannick Terrour into the Hearts of the World his Honor will be the greater, but if he should be forced to retire the Loss is little for him. *Christian* the Prince of *Anhalt* sent by the Princes of the *Emperour* about this Cause of *Cleves*, is said to be returned with all Satisfaction; only the *Emperour* is contented that *Donawert* (a Town some Months since by his Order put under Execution by the *Axe* of *Bavaria* for the Cause of Religion,) shall be restored to the *Palatine* of *Newburgh*.

I have forbore in my former (out of respect as not willing to discover the Nakedness of the Government of these Provinces) to advertize in what State I found at my Arrivall here the *Question of Contributions*, which so long hath been in Dispute. But sith I see it cannot be concealed, the Truth is, these six Months the Matter hath been in Debate, and at this Time is no nearer to be determined then the first Day it was propounded. This so tedious and dangerous a Dispute doth proceed radically from the *States* of *Zeland* who refuse to pay their ancient Quota, pleading Poverty by the long War, and want of Trade by the late Truce. Hereby many Companies have been without pay five Months, accompting forty two Days to a Month, whose Souldiers have been paid by the private Credit of the Captains; which now failing longer to find means, what can be expected but that the Companies must break for want of Pay, and Mutiny and Confusion? To prevent that Disorder the *States* now threaten to cast many Companies, which assuredly they had done many Months since, if the Uncertainty of the Affairs of *Cleves* had not withheld their Hand from that Execution.

I know not upon what ground that Report hath been bruited of some rude Treatment I should receive from the *Emdeners*, I not having exchanged one Word with any one of that Town these three Years. For although many of them and that often have been in this Town since that time, yet did they never vouchsafe to vssit Sir *Richard Spencer* or me; protesting they would not treat with the Count, if his Majestie of *Great-Brittain* did intercede in the Cause. To work the Count's Peace I perswaded him to submit his Cause solely to the Arbitrament of the *States*; which when he had done, he could not be secured from that Violence whereof I lately advertized your Lordship; since which time we hear nothing from those Parts. His Majesty may be pleased of his princely Care, for the Maintenance of Justice and in Charity to a poor Prince his Client and Supplyant, to authorize me to deal roundly with the *States* for Redress of those Wrongs; these Provinces thereby shall receive a singular Benefit to be admonished in the Infancy of their Liberty to embrace Justice, the groundwork of all well governed Commonwealths; and not so palpably to bolster Causes of this Nature, so unjust and dishonorable.

The *Archdukes Commissioners* lye here still but do nothing. They are now treating about the Difference of Limitts, and therein challenge *Fuente* which is a Quarter of *Overysse*, which they say during the War they did privately possess; the Lands of *Cinick* because they depend on *Grave*, and *Cassant* as belonging to *Bruges*. For the first they have some shew of Reason but little for the latter; but all their Demands they would quit if they might find Reason in the *States* of *Zealand* for the Passage of the River of *Schelde*. The Obstinacy of the *Zelanders*

An. 1609 *landers* seems so much the more inexcusable, because they themselves confess, that since the Truce by keeping the River shut up (all Shipping passing to *Flanders*) their Trade is clean decayed; and that before the Warrs fifty Shippes of Burden in the whole Year *did not go directly to Antwerpe*, which did not voluntarily unload at *Middleburgh*.

We have had here an Ambassador from the King of *Morocco* who now is gone to *Amsterdam*. He brought with him certaine Horses and Hangings of that Country for Presents to the *States* and the Count *Maurice*, all of no great Value. He made shew at first that his Errand had been to treat for a Levy of Men of Warr for the Service of his King, and to that purpose he demanded many Questions; now he saith that he will return, and upon report of his Negotiation either he himself will come back hither, or some other shall be sent in his Place. He treateth by a *French* Man, a Jew, who speaks in *Spanish*. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

We now understand that the *Embdeners* persist in their Fury. The Count's *Chancellor* who is here hath made Remonstrance thereof, who coldly apprehends, that if by his Majestie's Authority the *States* do not presently repress this Rebellion, the poor Prince will be chased out of his Country.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

8th Oct. 1609.

I Received your Lordship's last Letter of the 25th, the 30th of September at my Return from *Hampton-Court*, where I attended the Dispatch of your Affairs (mentioned in my last of the 27th) three Days to little purpose. The last Night my *Lord Treasurer* came to *Whitehall*. This Morning Mr. *Kirkham* promised to get me some Dispatch of this quarter Bill of your Extraordinaries within a Day or two, which will be *sat cito si sat bene*, for the Exchequer is not yet ready to furnish your Ordinaries for these three Months. Neither Mr. *Levinus* nor he can readily call to Mind any more then four of your Letters brought by *Shelton*, *Janson*, Lieutenant *Panton*, and Sir *Robert Taxeley*. To the Matter of *Embden* Mr. *Levinus* saith only in a Word, *that the States will not enter into a War for that Cause*. I enquired of Mr. *Kirkham* how my Lord did apprehend that Matter, and what order you should have for that, and for the Busyness of *Cleves*. He said *the Count was held altogether Spanish, and we here were not very forward to intermeddle in the Matter; yet should you have Charge* (by the Dispatch now presently to be sent) *to speak something thereof to the States*, and withall you should receive your full Dispatch for *Cleves*. I have now at length gotten your *Patent* passed under the *Great Seal*, in the same Form with Sir *Christopher Perkins*; and though it bring you little or no Advantage, yet are you much envied for the Start (as they terme it) you have gotten thereby of two Persons likewise imployed as Ambassadors; which though Mr. *Levinus* doth not name, you will easily guess who they be. I now understand from Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, that he is writing a Letter to be sent you herewith. Sir *George Carew* is dayly expected. Sir *Horatio Vere* hath the Government of the *Briell* and the Earl of *Pembroke* that of *Portsmouth*, whose Competitor the Earl of *Suffex* hath in lieu thereof 400*l.* per Ann. Pension during his Life, and after him to his second Son.

Your old Servant *Nicola* being fled hither as he saith for killing a *Dutch* Soldier of the *States* in single Fight, is entertained by Sir *Edward Gorges*. So I humbly rest

Your Lordship's Servant.

JOHN MORE.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 20th Oct. 1609. O. S.

THE Lords Letters of the 4th came to my Hands the 13th of this Month. His Majestie's Letters addressed to the *States* in the Case of *Embden* I yet hold in my Hands, to see the Issue of the Negotiation of their Deputies sent to that Town. If the *Count* receive the Satisfaction he hath desired, (whereof there is some hope, for the Prisoners are released,) I will in his Majestie's Name give them thanks for the good Offices they have done therein; if otherwise, by vertue of those Letters, I shall have Power and Credit to procure him better Contentment.

His Majestie's Direction in the Cause of *Cleves* I will punctually and carefully observe; notwithstanding, I hope I shall be excused in the Clearness of your Lordship's Judgment, though I profess I could have wished it might have stood with his royall Pleasure thus far to have extended my Power, that syth this is taken for an *undoubted Truth*, (upon which ground his Majestie's *first Manifesto* is founded,) that *the two Princes pretendants are the rightfull Heirs of the Succession of Cleves and Juliers*, whose Right the Archduke *Leopoldus* doth disturb, authorized thereunto by the *Emperour*, (who as Lord of the Fee doth require the Difference to be submitted to his Arbitrage, and in the mean time to remaine in *Sequestro* under his Government,) I might have joyned in Opinion and Judgment with the Ambassadors of *France* and *these Provinces*, to perswade the *Princes* to summon *Leopoldus* to retyre out of *Juliers* and to render the same into their Hands; which if he shall refuse to do, to give them Courage to be-seige the Town, upon this Assurance, *that our Masters will undertake the Defence of their Cause, in case the Seige shall be raised by Force, or the Town relieved by strong Power*. The Reason of this my Desire is this; because it is here generally received, that this Resolution joyntly taken and publickly declared, is the surest and most compendious Way to determine the Quarrell, and settle the Princes in the peaceable Possession of their Right without drawing Sword or Blood; which is the Cause the Princes do intreat the Mediation of their Majesties, and for which they send their Ministers. I confess my weak Judgment will not serve me to believe, that if this Resolution be once declared, *and assured to be put in Execution if need require*; the *Emperour*, King of *Spaine* and *Archdukes*, either joyntly or severally, will further move in this Cause. By this Course his Majestie's Honour (which doth bear the greatest Share in it, the Cause being *mixti generis*, not only of State but of Religion) is out of Danger; for if this Resolution be taken the Cause of Religion will prevail, whereof his Majesty is *the Patron and Protector*: But if the Proposition be made and not accepted, yet his Majestie's Honor is preserved or rather improved, when as the World must take notice, *the Cause doth fall not by his Default*. And if I may without Offence freely deliver what I think, I fear the Cause will fall, and these Princes fail of their Pretensions, for want of good Conduct in themselves, and of Resolution in their Friends. The two Princes who manage this Cause are both young and unexperienced; the Jealousies between them are great and apparent, neither are they as yet assisted by Men of State for Councell, or of War for Command. They are only possessed of *Dusseldorp*, which is a poor and weak Place and subject to Surprize, if *Leopoldus* (who is accompanied with the best Commanders which have followed the *Archduke's Wars*;) shall have the Boldness to attempt that Enterprise. The other Towns (which are all unfortified) refuse Garrisons: the Countrys both of *Juliers* and *Cleves* do profess they will espouse no Man's Quarrell, and to avoid a War, they will render themselves *primo occupanti*. The *Princes* have sent to the *States* each of them a *Counsellor* in joynt Commission. They have moved that *Simso* the Governor of *Grave* may be sent to them to command in *Dusseldorp*: That the *States* would send their Commissioners thi-

An. 1609. ther: That they would declare (if the Warr should go on) whether from hence they shall be furnished with Artillerie and Munition. To these Points the *States* have given this Answer by Writing, that they are content that *Simso* if he will shall quit his Charge here and betake himself to the Service of the Princes; but *underhand* they have given him an Act, that at his Return from the Service of the Princes, he shall reenter into the Command of the *Grave*. To the second they answer, that when they shall understand the Kings of *France* and *Great-Brittaine* have sent their Ambassadors to *Dusseldorp* with absolute and special Charge, then they will send theirs.

To the last, that when the two Kings shall have declared that they will enter into Warr for the Defence of their Cause, they likewise will joyn with them in the same Resolution, and supply them with all Necessaries for the Warr.

What the *two Counts of Solmes* have negotiated in *France* your Lordship best knows. We say here that that King hath taken Offence upon a Den and they they have made, that he would furnish the Princes for the present with 400000 Crowns. *Arsens* hath written from *Paris*, that he is commanded by that King to require his Masters, that when they shall send to him their Deputies into *France*, they would give them Power to treat and resolve with him about the Affairs of *Cleves*. Thus upon the Uncertainty of *France*, the *States Resolution* doth depend. I have written to the Princes to excuse my coming untill I shall understand that the *French* Ambassador is on the Way towards them, and that the *States* shall resolve to send their Deputies likewise.

I have held it my Duty to represent these particulars of this Busyness, whereof what their Importance is your Lordship best can judge. *If the Matter be carried with Resolution there is much Honor to be gotten, and that without Charge or Danger.* What the Orator said of Pronunciation, (that it was the first, the second and the third Part in the Art of Rhetorick) the same may be said of Resolution, in the Carriage of a Busyness of this Nature. His Majestie's Honour will be far engaged in this Enterprize by the Presence only of his Minister; and so much the more, because the cheif Pretendant and all his Friends and Allies, do cast their whole Dependance (or Subsistence rather) upon the Assurance of his royal Favour.

There is at this time a great Marriage in *Germany* between the Son of the Duke of *Wirtembergh* and the Daughter of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, whose eldest Son is lately marryed to the Daughter of the Elector of the *Rhine*. There is allotted for the Expence of this Marriage the Summe of 500000 Guilders; *Sed quorsum est ista perditio?* in this Season of the Affairs of *Brandenburgh*, when *pecunia est nervus belli*.

The Elector of *Cologne* is lately gone in Post to *Rome*, to treat with the Pope about the Busyness of *Cleves*. These Letters to his Majestie from the Elector of the *Rhine*, yesterday were delivered unto me for the Address. The Archdukes Commissioners do nothing; *Robiano* the Treasurer is going to confer with the Archduke, but his Colleagues remaine here.

Sir *Horatio Vere* doth propole shortly to go into *England*, to acknowledge to his Majestie, the Prince, and the Lords, his dutifull Thankfullness for this Favour, beyond his Expectation. In the mean time he hath prayed me to assure your Lordship, that he will have a respectfull Regard to Sir *Edward Conway*; for whose Contentment he will willingly communicate with him, be it Honor or Profit, that the Government of the *Brill* shall bring with it. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 2^d Nov. 1609. O. S.

I Shall only at this present advertise your Lordship what here we say are the Intentions of the French King in the Difference of Cleves; though I am not ignorant that what in Truth they are is well known to your Lordship, and that by more certain and ample advertizements. It is said his purpose is to send one Monsieur Bongars (one who long hath been employed with the severall Princes of Germany,) first to Dusseldorp, by the way to confer with those Lords there; from thence he is to go to Berlin to the Elector of Brandenburg; and Monsieur la Tuylliere to the Palatine of Newburgh. His Charge is to perswade those Princes themselves in Person to assemble at Hidelbergh, and to call thither unto them all other Princes of the Religion their Friends and Allyes; whether he will send his Ambassador, and sollicit his Majestic of Great Britain and the States of these Provinces to do the like, to treat and conclude not only what by common consent is to be done in this Cause of Cleves for the settling of the Princes in their rightful Possessions, but also for the maintenance and upholding of the Religion against the Leagues and Confederations, which (as he saith) he knows to be complotted by the Pope and the House of Austria. This Monsieur Aersens hath advertized out of France, and to this purpose the French Ambassador residing here hath received Letters. Whether this designe be available for the Princes Pretendants for Cleves (though it be sincerely intended) may seem doubtfull. For though it run not the self same way with the Emperour, yet doth it directly tend to the same ends; which are to draw the Question of the Right of Cleves into length of Dispute, to hold the Resolution of the Princes for the maintenance of that Cause in incertitude, and to give time to work all Advantages upon the Jealousys between the Pretendents; which so long as the Difference is undecided, will dayly multiply and increase. In the mean time Leopoldus (whilst his advers Partie doth deliberate and consult, he assisted underhand from Spaine and the Archdukes) will want neither Power nor Resolution to put in execution his Pretensions, and to settle either the Emperour or the Archdukes in full Possession of those Countries.

Now that the French King will make himself a formal Party of the Religion, and joyn with Princes Protestants (and that in solemn and publick Treaty) against the Pope, is a deeper Mystery then every Man's Capacity can conceive, and a Project more strange then any Man (I think) will easily beleieve. But how sincere soever the Intentions of that King are in this Cause, it would have been wished that his first Demonstrations (when he caused his Bands of Ordinance to advance and campagne, and commanded the two French Regiments in those Countries to be lodged in the uppermost parts of Gelderland) had been tempered with more Moderation; which not seconded with any real Effect, nor since prosecuted with the first fervour, hath bred a Confidence in Leopoldus, who doth beleieve, that at the most they were but Boutades, outward Countenance, and meer Ceremony. The words which he is said always to use when he falleth into this Matter, (my Brother of Great Britain and the States of the United Provinces, have more Interest in this Cause then I,) doth shew that he hath now le feu au sang, and that Time and Reason hath wrought an alteration in his Judgment or Affections. I cannot say that the States (whom most it doth import to have at the back Door the support of a good Neighbourhood) are careless of the issue of his butyness; yet it doth not so appear, that they have that sensible Apprehension of it as the Condition of their State doth require, or as the Importance of the Cause doth deserve; which is to be imputed to the unsettled Government of their State, (which so lately rettyred from the Miseries of a confused Warr) finds Work enough at home to keep themselves from idleness, without intermeddling in the Affairs abroad: and who knows if some amongst them

An. 1609. them of greatest Power approve not this their coldness and irresolution? Foreseeing, that if the Countries in question fall into Leopold's Hand, will they nill they, these Provinces must return to an open Warr. Farther the States declare not, then that their Councells do depend upon the Resolutions of the two Kings, whom they will follow in any Course that by them first shall be set a foot.

Leopold (as we understand) hath met with the Count of Hockzolleren, imployed lately in this Cause in France, at Mariemont with the Archdukes. They have given Order to lodge for this Winter 10000 Men in Bolduc and in the Villages thereabouts, as here is argued for this Reason; that if Leopold shall attempt any thing against the Princes in Dusseldorp, the States shall be kept in awe not to licence their Troops to their Succour and Defence. As for the Title of the Duke of Saxe, (founded upon the Grant of Frederick the Third, Anno 1483, to the Dukes of Juliers and Berghs, whereof the House of Saxe never yet hath been possessed,) it seemeth to be a meer Artifice of the Emperour to raile up this Title as it were *ab Inferis*; by pretext thereof to distract the Resolution of those Princes who stand affectionned to the Elector of Brandenburg.

It hath pleased Sir Horatio Vere and Sir Edward Conway to refer to me what was between them for the Government of the Brill. I presented them these Articles wherewith I send herewith a Copy, to which they both willingly signed, and so rest both satisfied. Yet Sir Edward Conway (who with the first Wind will pass over, fearing least his Reputation shall lose much ground in the Opinion of his Friends) will be a humble Suitor to your Lordship, that his Majesty would vouchsafe to set some Mark of Favour upon him, whereby the World may take notice that he was not for his unworthyness put by the Government of the Brill. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

* Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris 9th Novemb. 1609. O. S.

I Received within these five or six Days yours of the 27th of October; which I would have answered before this, if the Messenger had not the last Weeke parted before yours was delivered. The same Reasons which all this while did detain you from writing, did likewise hinder me. Besides, I did make account that my stay here would have been so short, as I judged it in a manner superfluous to begin any correspondency: But of late I have understood that Sir Thomas Edmondes will not come hither till the Spring. Which Newes (if you had not already prevented me) would have made me begun the Correspondence between us.

This King was four or five Dayes since surprized with the Gout; and having kept his Bed upon it a Day or two, when it was thought it would have held him longer, he soudainly got up one Morning, went to St. Germain, killed two Stags there in Hunting, and returned the same Night to Paris; The Actions of this Prince being so full of Courage and Art mingled together, as his very Infirmities do serve him for Arguments of the Vigor of his Body; a Point which he doth much desire should be believed at home and abroad. He is likewise gone this Morning on a Hunting Journey to St. Germain, and hath carried in his Company with him my Lord of Cranbourne, who is lately retourned to this Town from his Voyage round about France; and hath so well profited in the Language, as this King sending Yesterday back one who had brought him a good while since for a present from the King our Master certain fishing Cormorants, he took my Lord of Cranbourne to be Interpreter between them.

* Mr. Becher was Secretary to Sir George Carew, who was sent Ambassador to France in the Year 1606.

There was four or five Days since dispatched towards *Dusseldorpe* one *Monsieur Bongars*, an antient Minister of this King's in the Parts of Germany. He is to go from thence to the Elector of *Brandenburg*; and there is speech that *Monsieur de la Boderie* shall make shortly a Voyage into *England*, to treat with his Majesty about the assistance to be given to the *Princes Possessioners*. These Resolutions have been lately taken up on the Newes of the renewing the *Imperial Ban*, and of the Levies to be made on the *Emperour's* part. But indeed, the Effects of the great Assistance to those Princes from hence, do but slowly follow the Pretences, of the which they impute here the Cause to the timidity and slowness of the *German Princes* themselves; but indeed their own Resolutions are here very uncertain: And for these new Dispatches, I take it that *Monsieur Bongars* carrieth with him rather *Persuasions* and *Exhortations*, then Power to oblige his Master to their Assistance. And for *Monsieur de la Boderie's* Voyage, it hath been long talked of, but I think will not be over-hastily performed.

The Prince of *Joyville* hath been lately commanded from the Court, having been discovered to entertaine still his love to the Countesse of *Moret*, and having been found in Company with her contrary to the expresse Commandment of the King. But he professing that he meant to marry her, the matter seemed at first more excusable, and there was some Treaty between him and the King about it, who offered largely to have made the Match; but he having been averted from it by the earnest perswasions of his Friends, in the end he was commanded from the Court, and hath now been absent these fifteen Days. Thus wishing, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

14th Nov. 1609.

THE Negotiation of the Counts of *Solmes*, and others employed from the *Marquess of Brandenburg* and Count *Palatine of Newburgh*, (the now Possessionaries of *Cleve*, &c. in the right of their Principalls) being come to an Issue, we hold it convenient for his Majestie's Service to acquaint you with the Particulars thereof; both for your Information how to carry your self towards them in their Passage by the *United Provinces*, and your further direction for your proceeding hereafter.

The Subject of their Employment hither (as before towards *France*) seemed grounded upon these two Circumstances. First to inform both Princes of the Right of their Master's Claim and Title to those Countries, and of the Justice of their Proceeding therein. Secondly, to sound the Affections and Intentions of them, how far their Masters might rely thereupon in the Course of their future proceeding. In the first (besides their Discourse) they have exhibited in writing both a * *Genealogie* and particular Deduction of Descent from time to time from the several Princes of these Countries as they are grown united by Marriages together, and the particular Constitutions and Grants of divers Emperours, both to confirm the Union thereof, and to establish the Succession upon the Issue Female of *William Duke of Cleve*, Father to the late Duke, in case his Issue Male should fail (as it did) in him. They have also exhibited an Appeal of their Princes, against the *Emperour's* Summons, in the Point of their Possession, and their Agreement at *Dortmund*, by the Intervention of the *Landgrave of Hesse*; of all which Instruments (because I doubt not in their Passage by the *Hague* they will impart unto you some Exemplars) I forbear to send you any Copys. In the second they have acknowledged their humble thanks for his Majestie's Princely Re-

* This is printed at large pag. 21. &c.

An. 1609. *solution* declared by his *Manifesto*; and accordingly insisted for further Succours of Men and Money, in case they should be invaded by their Adversaries.

To the first his Majesty made them know, that as his Intention is not to assume unto himself any Judgment or Decision of their particular Right against any other Pretendant, but to leave the same to competent Place and Persons, so he had endeavoured only to interpose himself for the maintenance and preservation of the Peace of *Christendom*, which he did foresee by the Courses and Practices of others to be drawn into Danger: And what his Majesty did therein was, grounded upon the Consideration of the present Possession, wherein those Princes were quietly settled by the voluntary consent of the *States* of the severall Countries: Supposing to himself that their Right thereunto must needs be more Eminent then others, seeing they whom it concerns most, were so ready to submit themselves without any force or violence; as also finding that the *two Princes* did run a Course by which no other Right could be prejudged, seeing they offered themselves (as well for the Pretensions between them as for any others abroad) to stand to the Decision of any impartiall Judge or Compromise within the Empire. Upon this Foundation his Majestie built his first Declaration; saw no Reason yet for any thing that had been opposed against it by any other Princes, but to continue in the same, and thereof was pleased to give all the Assurance that could be to the Ambassadors; exhorting their Princes to persist in their Unitie amongst them, and not to give Ear to the particular Insinuations of some, that seek (by casting of Diffidencies and Jealousies amongst them) to ruine and overthrow them wholly. To the second Point of farther Assistance, these Considerations were laid before them. First that his Majesty did not as yet perceive what Course their Princes were resolved to take, or how far the Matter should be drawn into opposition by their Adversaries or conjunction of their Friends; and therefore for his Majestie to engage himself more particularly at this time, *were to strike the Drum already, and to make himself of an Auxillary, a direct Author of a Warr*; which was neither becoming the condition of his State (as he stands in Amity or Friendship with all other Princes,) nor the Quallity of his Disposition; *being a Prince that out of Religion and Christianity thought himself rather bound to purchase Peace then to be a stirrer of Warr*; the Consequence whereof would happily draw with it a greater partaking in *Europe* then is convenient. In respect whereof his Majestie would advise those Princes, first to endeavour themselves to come to some honorable Composition by way of Treaty, whereto his Majesty would as effectually imploy himself; and if this could not be obtained, it was represented unto them, that his Majesty (howbeit by reason of the distance of his Kingdom from the Countries now in question he could not make such proffers and shews, by sending to their Frontiers such a number of Men as others did that are more Contiguous unto them, and as of late the *French King* had done, without putting himself to Charge, or breaking with his Friends, there being many other means to colour these Actions; yet) whensoever those Princes should be in imminent danger (being actually assailed by any other) they may rest assured that his Majesty will be as ready to assist them as any other of their Friends whatsoever. With this assurance they were desired to remaine satisfied for the present, and in the mean time exhorted to hasten their Assembly, to which his Majesty would send his Ambassadors, who always in two or three Days warning should be ready to come to them.

This is the Issue of this Negotiation, to which his Majesty willeth you to conform your self, *and not to stir from the Hague, untill it shall appear unto you (as heretofore it hath been directed) that both the French King and the States do also concurr in sending some quallified Persons thither.* For although we have understood that the *French King* hath already sent *Monsieur de Bongars* to the Princes at *Dusseldorp*, and *de Tuyllerie* to the *Electtor* at *Berlin*, to prepare the way to this Conference, and to understand their further Resolutions; yet he hath deferred to send any *Ambassader*, and hath (as we hear by his own Agent

Agent here) rather inclined to perswade them to provide against the Spring, and *An. 1609.*
and see how they can in the mean time accommodate Things, then to precipitate
themselves upon unsafe Grounds; of which Particulars you shall find means to
get understanding in those Parts.

Here hath been also a Gentleman from the *Elect*or of *Saxony*, to inform his
Majesty of the State of his Claime, and to desire him not to do any thing in
prejudice of it till his Majestie be further cleared of some Circumstances by his
Ambassador, whome he intends to send hither within some few Weeks. His Ma-
jesty hath made him an Answer much conformable to the former; justifying the
Ground of his Proceedings, and exhorting the *Elect*or rather to conform himself
to the Course of the other Princes, then by running singly, to serve the Turns
of others to his own Disadvantage; for that it is not likely that the House of
Austria (being once possessed of those Countrys or part thereof) will ever ren-
der the same to *Saxony* out of respect of any Right of that House. And so for
the present we commit you to God.

Your loving Friends,

From the Court at
Whitehall.

R. SALISBURY.
H. NORTHAMPTON.
JUL. CÆSAR.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

17th Nov. 1609. O. S.

THE Affairs of *Cleves* stand for the present in this State: At this time
there is an Assembly at *Cologne*, between the Deputies of the *Archduke*
Leopold and the Princes residing at *Dusseldorp*. The *Palatine* of *Newburgh* is
he that hath procured and solicited this Conference; whose Professions are, that
neither he hath purpose to enter into War, nor Means to maintain it, which by
the Charge he hath undertaken to support these three Months now running, he
doth declare will be utterly consumed and exhausted. Of this peaceable Disposi-
tion of *Newburg* both *Brandenburgh* and *Leopold* do endeavour to make their
Profit; for they hope to compound with him for his Pretensions if the Warr shall
go on at a more reasonable Rate, and *Leopold* doth not doubt to withdraw him
from *Brandenburgh* and wholly to retire him to his Party; whereby the *Empe-*
roure's Cause will carry with it a greater Lustre and Appearance of Justice. And
to this end the World doth believe there is already *some underhand Practice* be-
tween *Leopold* and *Newburgh*, who finds himself distressed by the Competition
of *two such great Personages*; between whom (if the Difference shall be decid-
ed by the Sword) the Justice of his Title will be causelessly neglected or slightly
regarded. Notwithstanding this Conference at *Cologne* neither Party doth let slip
any opportunity of Advantage; for *Leopold* lately hath possessed himself of a
Castle some half a League from *Juliers* called *Bradebant*, a Place of Importance;
and a Captaine of Horse of *the Princes* this Week hath defeated a Company of
Horse belonging to *Leopold*, so the Warr is now proclaimed on both Parts by
open Acts of Hostillity.

Upon this great Marriage between the Son of the Duke of *Wirtembergh* and
the Daughter of the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*, the Princes of *the Religion* in *Ger-*
many do purpose to assemble either at *Heydelbergh* or at *Hall* two Leagues from
thence, at which time they will definitively resolve what Course to take in this
Cause of *Cleves*: Which if they shall resolve for a Warr, *Christian Prince* of *An-*
halt (who lately from them hath been imployed by the *Emperour*) is named to
have under them the Command of their Army in chief; a Charge which some
think he will not overhastily embrace, unless he sees the Grounds to be soundly
projected, not only to undertake but continue the War to Purpose and Profit.

The

An. 1609. The French King doth give forth that he will send Monsieur de Boisfisse to this Assembly; the Princes are said not to be the best pleased with that his Intention (if it be his Intention, of which there may be doubt.) *If in the Place of Monsieur de Boisfisse he would resolve to send the Duke of Boillillon, then they say they would think he had intended really and sincerely to embrace their Cause; but that King will not make use of his Service in that Imployment,* (wherein the Cause of Religion may come in question) *neither I think would he willingly be employed,* whose former Travails have been unfortunate, as namely in the Year 1596; which though by him they were worthily performed, yet have ever been made frustrate and fruitless.

If the Course which was first proposed in this Matter of *Cleves* had been effectually pursued, (that is, that the French King, his Majesty of Great-Britain and the States of these Provinces, had concurr'd in Declaration for the Right of the Princes pretendants,) it was generally believed that this Difference would have been peaceably determined, and the Princes established in quiet Possession of those Countries without Smoke or Sword. But now by the Uncertainty if not indirect Proceedings of France, (which is feared) the Princes are like to be left to their own Strength; the Emperour with the catholic Party in Germany, and Leopold with the Assistance of Money (which he doth expect from Spaine and Florence,) will think it a foul Scorn to quitt a Cause, wherein their Honours are so deeply engaged.

For the Matter of *Emden*, (one of the Deputies which the States sent thither returning to this Town and declaring that by no fair Means the Town would be induced to render to the Count the places which by Force they had taken from him, before a perfect Accord of all Differences between the Count and them should be concluded; and thereupon some of the States, the better to facillitate an Appoyntment, making this Overture, that the Places of the Count now unjustly possessed by the Town might be put in *sequestro* into their Hands, who have undertaken to make a finall End of all these Brouilleries,) I demanded Audience in the Assembly; at which time I delivered his Majestie's Letters, and then with the Advice and Approbation of the Count's Chancellor (who is in this Town) I referred the Carriage of the whole Busyness to the States Discretion; as by this short Proposition which herewith I send more plainly will appear.

I have had (and yet have, for it is not yet determined) a sharp Conflict with the States Generall, about an Order sent down by them to the Council of State for the casting of all these Companies which are not fixed upon any particular Province, to be paid by the generallity, whereof the most are English Companies, and the Captains of them the ablest Men in the Service, as Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Thomas Yates, Sir Henry Payton, Sir Henry Burlasse, and many others of no less Note and Merit. The whole Council doth concurr with me for the reversing of this Order, and so doth the Counts Maurice and William; but unless we can perswade the States of Zeland to undertake the Payment of these Companies, (which we do endeavour to do at least provisionally for two Months, and which in all Reason they ought to do, for they are by the State of War repartited upon that Province,) well may we contest some few Days with the States Generall, but at the end they will cast them or they will cast themselves for want of Pay; for now they have been six Months without receiving any Treatment from the States, who have left them to the Care of some of their particular Captains.

Robiano the Archduke's Commissioner is not yet returned. The slow haste he doth make, doth shew the smal hope he hath in this Negotiation to effect any thing worthy his travaile.

The Ambassador of Morocco is yet here, neither doth he shew any great forwardness to be gone, notwithstanding that the States have taken their last leave of him; and to take away all Pretext of longer Stay, have furnished him with a Ship at their Charge, to transport him into his Country, which lyes ready for him at Rotterdam. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Be-

Mr. Beecher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R,

Paris 24th November 1609. O. S.

ABOUT three Days since we had Newes here of the Departure of the Prince of *Condé* towards *Flanders*, which I doubt not is greatly spread before this, in that Court where you remain. Not above four Dayes before, he went from this Court with assured Promise that he would bring his Wife hither, which he was greatly importuned to do to content the King, but instead thereof he hath carried her into *Flanders*; but whither he means to retire himself is yet uncertain. * Monsieur de *Pralin* Captain of the Gardes was dispatched after him, and he had Letters to deliver also to the Archdukes full of Menaces as I do understand, imputing to him, that by his means this young Princes had been suborned to rayse Tumults in France, and intreating him (if he would have him beleive otherwise) to assist the Bearer in bringing him back. There have been given out since the Prince's Departure many Accusations against him, as that he practised Tumults in this Realme, and not long since there were some Troubles like to have ensued in *Poitou*, and divers Prisoners have been lately sent to this Towne about it, who are accused that they would have raised a great Quantity of Souldiers and can give no apparent Cause for it. They are most of them of the Religion, and it is now imputed to that Prince, in his Absence, to have been the Practiser thereof; but I take it, that his Flight with his Wife, proceedeth rather from Jealousy then any thing else. In this Newness of the Accident it is hard to discern the Certainty of the Truth, but as any thing shall be discovered I will advertise you thereof.

Yesterday Monsieur *Arsens* who resideth here for the States, was received by this King with Solemnity in quality of Ambassador, and was sent for with three or four of the King's Coaches, and some Gentlemen of Marke to conduct him. This Rumor of the Prince of *Condé* made the Court very full, and gave him many Witnesses of his Honour. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lords of the Privy Councell.

Right honorable my good Lords,

25th November 1609. O. S.

TO your Lordships Letters of the 14th of this Month (which came to my Hand the 19th) besides my humble Acknowledgment of your Lordships Favour for that speedy Advertizement, I can for this present return no other Answer, then that according to those Directions I will govern my self, as well in the Carriage of the whole Busyness, as I have done in that short Conference which yesterday I had first with the Counts of *Solmes*, and afterward with the Doctor their Associate. They arrived here the 23^d, and the next Day intended to depart without either vissinging or saluting the States: But upon better Advertizement they stayed here one Day, only to have access into the Assembly of the States-Generall; to whom they have made a summary Relation of their Voyage, and of the favourable Treatment which they had received both in France and England. They recommended unto their Favours the Cause of their Princes, which they hoped they would more seriously embrace, as the Provinces were more nearly interested in the happy Issue of their Pretensions.

They highly commend the honorable Usage wherewith his Majesty in England was pleased to treat them, and return fully satisfied with his royall Inten-

* Monsieur le Vassor has given us a very entertaining Account of the Debates of the Council upon this important Occasion, Tom. I. pag. 21, 22, &c.

An. 1689. tions for the Advancement of their Prince's Cause, which they rest assuredly in (by the Language he himself did hold with them and the Conference they had with the Lords,) he doth embrace with a feeling and affectionate Care.

The younger of the *Counts* in Speech with Count *Maurice* (from whom I have it) did confess, that in that smal Time that he was in *France* he found a great Alteration in that King's Affections towards their Princes; which was nothing so warm at their Departure as it made shew at their first Arrivall. Of that King's Proceedings in this Cause this we understand, that the Resolution doth hold to send Monsieur *Bongars* to *Dusseldorp* and from thence to *Berlin* to the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*; and instead of *la Tuyllerie*, one named *Backeyre* to the *Palatine* of *Newburgh*. If to no other end then to perswade the Assembly at *Heydelbergh*, that labour as it seemeth might have been spared, sithe upon the end of this solemn Marriage of the Duke of *Wirtemberge*, the *Princes of the Union* (for so they are termed) of their own Accord did resolve the 25th of this Month *Stylo Novo* to meet at *Heydelbergh*, there to conclude what by common Advice should be judged necessary for the Maintenance of the Religion, against the Confederates of the adverse Party. When the Resolution is taken, it is said that *Christian* Prince of *Anhalt* doth voluntarily present himself, to go into *France*, *England*, and these Provinces, to make relation thereof, and to treat that their *Majesties* and the *States* should joyn with them in this Association.

I do not hear that the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh* himself will be at *Heydelbergh*. His Brother brought the Bride to *Stutgard* to the Duke of *Wirtembergh*: Some alleadge out of this Reason, that he feareth least the Duke of *Saxony* should in his Absence practice his Subjects to a Commotion; who for the sudden Alteration of Religion which the *Elect*or doth now regulate (perhaps as his Affairs do stand somewhat unseasonably) to the Form of the *reformed Churches*, are not generally the best satisfied. Yet it is reported, that for the Cause of *Cleves* they make offer to contribute twenty thousand Pounds Sterling every Month, for the Space of three or four Years.

The *Princes of the Religion* of themselves will not be able to stand in Balance with the Power of their Adversaries. They which are of Power are only the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*, the *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*: *Newburgh* is weak, and what *Wirtembergh* will do (by reason of his new Alliance) is not yet known. In a late Speech which I had with the Count *Maurice* (who as your Lordship knows is descended by his Mother of the House of *Saxony*) I find he doth doubt, that if that Duke shall still hold out, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse* will hardly joyn with the other Princes. I take the reason of his Doubt to be this, (though he did not express it) that there is a Treaty between the House of *Saxony* and *Hesse*, (an antient and usuall Custom between the Princes of *Germany*) that if either of them shall decease without Issue, the one shall be Heir to the other. Now the Duke of *Saxony* hath no Children, neither hath his Brother any; but it is held here that the *Landgrave* of *Hesse* is too far engaged in the Cause of the Princes, now to recall. The Count *John* of *Nassaw*, second Brother to Count *William* Governor of *Freizland*, whose Daughter the *Landgrave* hath marryed in his second Marriage, hath made earnest Suit to have the Command of the Army if the Warr shall go on; but the two Princes do concurr upon *Christian* of *Anhalt* if he will accept the Charge.

Robiano is not yet returned out of *Brabant*. He was once on his Way as far as *Antwerp*, and then was called back and sent to *Bolduc*, to pacify a Difference which was risen there between the Town and the Garrison. This here is held to be but a Pretext, to give a Colour to his longer Stay; the true Cause whereof is judged to be the Attendance of Directions out of *Spaine* how they shall govern themselves, if the *States* of *Zealand* shall persist in their former Declaration (which I think assuredly they will) not to permit the opening of the River of *Antwerp*, unless all Shipping entering in and issuing out, shall first unlade at *Middleburgh*.

My Lord *Fenton* hath called upon me to solicit the Debt he pretends due from the *States*. I have had Speech thereof with Monsieur *Barnevelt*; whom I find willing to gratify him rather upon some other Respects then upon any Acknowledgment the *States* will take of any Debt due to Sir *Henry Norris*, for from him that Right that is, did descend upon his Brother Sir *Edward*. I have advertized my Lord *Fenton* in answer to his Letter, both of the Charge I have from your Lordship and of my proceeding thereupon; and wished that his Lordship would be pleased to procure a Letter from his Majesty to the *States* in favour of his Demand, which I may exhibit in the Assembly, that I may thereby speak with the better Countenance; and my Speech will have the better Credit, when they shall perceive I speak by Order and express Commandment, and not by virtue of my generall Charge. The Letters which I send herewith advertized to his Majestie, are from the *Duke of Deuxponts*, who doth pretend his Partage in the Countrys of *Cleves* and *Julyers*. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

I have omitted that I understand the *Palatine* of the *Rhine's* Ambassador named *Hippolitus de Colli*, (sent this Summer into *France* to procure Reimbursement of an anient Debt due from that King; which he pressed upon this Reason, that his Master would employ that Money in the Service of the Princes in this Cause of *Cleves*) is returned with this Answer; that when that King shall understand what Resolution the Princes have taken in their Assembly at *Heydelburgh*, he will then liquid with the *Palatine*, and cause Payment to be made of what shall be found due Debt.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

SIR,

Madrid 26th Nov. 1609. O. S.

OUR last Ordinary brought me yours of the 15th of October, since which an Extraordinary hath arrived from your Towne, but brought me nothing. I must acknowledge to you a great Obligation for your Newes, and the more, in respect I am not able to requite you in that ample Manner.

Don Luys Fayrardo busied with his *Armado* in carrying away our *Moriscoes*, hath the last Week lost by Tempest three of the best *Gallions*: We have besides lost three other smaller Ships of *Barcelona*, all fraught with *Moriscoes*. Our *Moriscoes* (notwithstanding we have embarqued at least 80000 of them) are now above 20000 strong in the Mountains. If before the Summer we cut them not off, we are like to repent our meddling with them in that manner.

All the *Pirates* are not yet out of the Sea, (though *Dauncer* be at *Marseilles* with Pardon and Protection from the *French King*,) for this Weeke past was taken near *Malaga* a *Flemish* Ship of great Valewe. I understand that Sir *Francis Verney* is become one of that Occupation. — Very extraordinary have the Feasts been which were performed in honor of the Marriage I lately wrote of. — I am advertized that your late Lord shall be again employed in *France*. I pray let me know when you think he will be there, and what you think of your Successor there, and who shall here receive me: The generall Voyce is that Sir *Robert Drury* shall come hither, but I can very hardly beleive it.

Very glad I shall be to hear that those Enemies of our King and State were banished from living so near, yet should I be loath they should harbour here, and will (assure your self) impediment it by all the means I can. *Creswell* is going from hence; they give out but to *Valladolid*, but I have many Reasons to induce me to beleive that he goes a longer Journey. Sir *Robert Shirley* hath lately been received at *Rome* with extraordinary Pomp and Ceremony as Ambaf-

fador

An. 1609 *salor from the Persian, and is now every Day expected here in the same Nature. He perswades thole Princes to whom he is sent, to aid his Master against the Turke, with whom he hath now very hot Wars. Sir Anthony (as I understand) is gone to Sea with some sixteen Sayle of Ships, and many Soldiers. Your Gallions built in these Parts are arrived at the Groyn, and I think will Winter there, as the rest of the Armado shall do very shortly. And so, &c.*

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Paris 1st Dec. 1609. O. S.

THE chief occasion of Discourse which hath had any vogue now this Fortnight, is that of the Prince of Condé, whereof I have written to y. u heretofore. The Archduke's Ambassador had Audience about it two Days since, and then he excused the Matter, because the Prince was *sodaynly* come into the Archduke's Dominions; that he had sent only to demand of him permission to pass safely through his Countrey, and that therefore he could do no less then give him a Convoy to Namur, and from thence towards Leige: and affirmed, that he thought the Prince at the time of his Audience to be out of the Archduke's Dominions. The King urged him, that *there were great Arguments that he had knowledge beforehand of the Prince's coming*: but he sought to assure him, that there would never any such thing be proved. It is very ill taken here, that the Archduke would not give Monsieur Pralin speedy Audience, being of that Quality, and coming on *so important an occasion*: And it is generally held, that the Archduke knew before of his coming out of France; and that *although he did not see him*, yet he let not to furnish him with some Commodities. I shall be very glad to understand from you how the matter passed there. *Here the King doth ill dissemble his Passion at this Accident, though he seeks all kind of Diversions, to think of it as little as he can.* There is speech that either his Mother or the President Jeannin shall go after him.

The King's Ministers here refuse to do any Justice against Daunser the Pirate; whom not only the King hath taken into his Protection, but also into his Service, and means to imploy him in Matters of great Importance, about the setting up of a Trade for the French in the East Indies. The Spanish Ambassador not long since had made complaint against him for a wonderful rich Prize which he had taken from the Spaniards very lately, *but he was answered with nothing but mockery; for that they pretend here to vaile their Infamy, that the Spaniard would have likewise retired him on the same Conditions, if they had not prevented him.* Thus for this present I rest, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Monsieur Hotman to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Monsieur,

Dusseldorpe 8^{me} Decembre 1609. S. N.

JE vous remercie tres-humblement de Vostre derniers par M. de Schonburg, en laquelle vous ne nous faites point esperer vostre venue. Monsieur Bongars venu de la part du Roy, a assuré ces P. P. de la continuation de son amitié, avec promesse d'assistance si tost qu'il aura veu la resolution des Princes Unies, & va ledit Sieur Bongars trouver M. l'Electeur de Brandenburg & M. le Landgrave, que l'on espere se devoir trouver à l'Assemblée sur la fin de ce Mois

Mois. Dieu vueille que les affaires de deça puissent souffrir ce retardement, An. 1609. s'estans ces P. P. insensiblement engagez à la guerre, qui toutesfois n'est encore que de legeres courses & Prinſes de Priſonniers, & aucunes petites hoſtilitez: Mais on croyent & craint, que le Grand Coup ſe doit frapper, lors que le Ban ſera publie, dont nous voyons ici déjà la Copies. Il eſt à craindre que le Peuple & Villes Mal-aſſurées ne s'enbranlent encore d'avantage: Mais je trouve noſtre plus grand Mal au peu de bonne intelligence qui eſt parmi nous, dont aucuns ſe veulent appuyer de ceux qui ont accouſtumé de tromper. L'Archduc Leopold s'eſtoit fait entendre qu'il ſe vouloit aboucher perſonnellement avec ces P. P. & ce par commandement de l'Empereur comme il diſoit; Mais on y craint de la fraude, ou du moins, auſſi peu de fruit, que de la conference de Cologne. Sur ce Monsieur je vous baiſe tres-humblement les mains, & ſuis,

Vostre plus humble Serviteur,

HOTMAN.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

5th Dec. 1609. O. S.

SINCE my laſt of the 25th of November, we have underſtood here that the Prince of Condé having been at the Court, where by the King he was treated with extraordinary Favour, returned after to his Houſe at Moret ſecretly with his Lady, and accompanied only with four or five Servants, ſhe with one only Gentlewoman, fledd out of France. The King advertized of his departure, ſent after him Monsieur de Praſlin one of the Captains of his Guards, with charge to bring him back with him. He overtook him not before he came to Landrechies in Hainault; which being out of the French King's Dominions, (and extra Territorium nulla Jurisdiction) he addreſſed himſelf to the chief Magiſtrate that the Prince might be delivered into his Hands; which the Magiſtrate reſuſing before he firſt knew the Archduke's pleaſure, Monsieur Praſlin immediately haſtened to the Archdukes who then were at Marimont, requiring of them in the King his Maſter's Name, that by Commandment from them the Prince might be delivered to him. The Archduke answered in Spaniſh, that it was a Matter of Weight and Importance, and that in caſes of that nature he was not accuſtomed to reſolve without the advice of his Council; he prayed him therefore to have Patience untill his return to Bruffels, where he did intend to be within a Day or two. Monsieur Praſlin prayed the Archduke to ſpeak French, but he neyther changing his Language, nor the Subſtance of his former Anſwer, but perſiſting ſtill that he would adviſe of it, Praſlin briſkly replied, that this withall he ſhould adviſe, whether he would have the King his Maſter a Friend or a Foe. The Archdukes returned to Bruffels, whom he followed. In the mean time the Prince of Condé, with his Lady, departed out of Landrechies with a Convoy of 100 Harquebuſiers, who conducted them to Mons in Hainault. He was there received (as it is ſaid) by the Duke of Arſchott with fifty Horſe, but what ſince is become of him is not ſpoken. Some ſay he took the way of Liege, others think he is yet within the Archduke's Dominions. His Lady from Mons came to Bruffels, where Praſlin ſpake with her; who receiving no contentment from the Archduke, according to his Charge, came to this Town the 29th of the laſt Month. He brought with him to the States Letters of Credence, and the next Day he deſir'd to deliver them to their Aſſembly. But Monsieur Barneveldt making the Motion to him and de Ruſſy, whether it was not better for the Service and Honour of their Maſter, that what they had to treat they would rather deliver in private to ſome two or three which ſhould be deputed from the States, then in publick in the preſence of the whole Aſſembly, they made choiſe to treat in private with the Deputies, which came to Monsieur de Ruſſy's

An. 1609. Lodging. *Monsieur Praslin*, by virtue of his Credence, demanded these two Points. The first, that the *States* would make a Warrant to all the Governors of their Towns and Forts, to seize on the Person of the Prince if he should come within their Command, and to deliver him into his Hands. The second, that if he should be so happy as to take the Prince, the *States* would furnish him with a Ship to carry him by Sea into France; the Passage by Land through the Archduke's Countries being unsafe, and subject to hazard of rescue and escape. Upon the Report of the Deputies, the *States* presently passed the Warrant he demanded, which they caused the *Greffier* to deliver him. To his second demand this Answer they made, that then it would be time enough to give satisfaction therein, when the Prince was taken and in his Hands. The first of this Month he departed hence towards *Breda*, presuming to find the Princess there, and perhaps, not out of hope to surprize the Prince, whose Intention was at his first coming out of France to make a collourable Visitt to his Brother-in-Law the Prince of Orange; and to that purpose at his Arrivall at *Landrechyes* he sent to the Archdukes for free Passage thorough their Countries. Here are Advertisements from *Brussels* that the Archduke doth now condemn his own Judgment, as not worthily to have acquitted himself in the Carriage of this Matter; judging it would better have reconciled to their Honour to have received the Prince into Protection, and to the view of the World to have justified and avowed his Patronage.

Of the Cause of the Prince's departure out of France no Man speaketh here out of Respect, not willing to discourse that which cannot be concealed. The French give forth, that the Prince did practice a Party in *Poitou*, through the Discontents of that People, for the excessive Gabels imposed upon Salt; whereof he intended to make himself the Cheif. Which Complot of his being not unknown to the King, he chose rather for a time to retire then to be called to his present Answer; and because in *miseriis solatium est habere Comitem*, he thought good to bring his Lady along with him. I know I send by this Relation to your Lordship cramben his costam, for out of France and *Brabant* the same is advertised; Yet the latter part properly belonging to my Charge, I could not let pass the two first Passages, which have made the Discourse more tedious, but without them it would be incongruous and imperfect. Here is a sould bruit that the French King either hath made or is to make an Alliance with the Duke of *Savoy*, on whose eldest Son he doth bestow either his eldest or second Daughter. It is added, that to bind the Duke the Father to him, he doth give him a Pension of 50000 Crowns a Year, and 10000 Crowns more to two of his Sons untill the accomplishment of this Marriage.

Of the busyness of *Cleeves* this we understand, that the Archduke *Leopold* hath lately sent to the French King to complaine of the Princes, who have suffered their Troops to pass the *Rhine* and to brave him before *Juliers*. To which complaint the King hath made Answer by a Letter, the Copy whereof I send herewith. Since, *Leopold* (the Colloquy at *Cologne* not taking Effect) hath made an Overture for an interview between himself and the Princes at *Cologne*; which demand, as he says, he doth propound by order from the Emperour, in whose Name he hath to communicate to them many and weighty Matters. The *Palatine* of *Newburgh* hath passed his consent for this meeting, but the *Marquess* of *Brandenburgh* doth take time to resolve. In the mean time the Emperour hath sent forth new Banns against the Princes, which are publickly printed, though not yet proclaimed. *Monsieur Bongars* hath been at *Dusseldorp*, and hath declared the continuance of the French King's Affection to the Cause of the Princes, and his purpose to send Assistance, when the Princes of the Union shall have made known by their publick Contribution how far they intend to engage themselves in an open Warr, if the difference in question may not first be determined by private and friendly appointment.

The *Treasurer Robiano* is now returned. He with his Colleagues hath had a Conference with the *States Deputies*, to whom, as he saith, he hath delivered the

the *Archduke's last Resolution* in the Points now controverted between them, for *An. 1609.* the Difference of Limitts and the Liberty of Commerce, the greatest difficulty whereof doth consist in the opening of the River of *Antwerpe*. The *Archduke* doth persist that his Demands for the Country of *Fuente*, which is a Dependant upon the Province of *Overyssell*, are founded upon Reason, and therefore not to be relinquished; and a free Passage of the River even unto *Antwerp*, to be a demand of that Justice, that the Nature of the Treaty without any further instance, doth necessarily inforce it. If the *States* shall not think good at this time to grant these Demands, his purpose is to pray their Majesties of *France* and *Great Britain*, that as they have been pleased to *intervene* in the principall Treaty, so they would shew themselves in this Accessorie; by whose Judgment and Authority each Party interested, transported now perhaps with the Passion of their own Particular, may be induced to understand what 'tis *both to give and accept Reason*. They have exhibited their Proposition in writing, whereof your Lordship with these shall receive a Copy. The *States* will take a long pause before they will make answer to this Proposition. They insist to be put in possession of *Fuente*, and would be gladd the *Archduke's* Commissioners would labour that. If the Province of *Overyssell* may not enjoy that Quarter, which yieldeth not above 18000 Guilders Contribution by the Year, it will be no easie matter to continue the Truce untill the expiration of the twelve Years; but if the *States* of *Zeland* would grant the free Passage of the River of *Antwerp*, all other differences would speedily be determined.

The Company of the *East Indies* do now send forth into those parts nine Shippes which attend the Wind at the *Texell*. The *States* have a purpose to cause those places which there they hold, to be inhabited by their own People: Upon which Reason they send with this Fleet many Women, and by a Commission appoint a Governor there; who if he miscarries by Death or other Disaster, they have given forth two other Commissions with Blanks for the Name of the Commanders, which are to be filled according to the Instructions which are not to be opened. And so, &c.

R. WINWOOD.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

6th Dec. 1609.

WE understand that there are two Gentlemen, Sir *John Wentworth*, and one Mr. *Davers*, that are either gone already, or intend presently to pass over to determine a Quarrell by single Combat upon *Caddes Sands*; and that to Morrow Sevensnight is the Day appointed for the same. The choice of the Place, and the long deferring of the Time, we impute rather to their Providence for prevention of Danger of the Law, then to lack of Courage in either of them; being reputed Gentlemen of Worth and Valour as they are; but happening to our knowledge as it hath, we hold it our parts, as well in respect of our Place, as of our well wishing to themselves, to use our endeavour to preserve them, who are fitter to be reserved for their Country's Service, (if occasion should require) then to be suffered to perish in a private Quarrell, to the Grief of their Friends. Wherefore albeit we assure our selves, that of your self without our Letters, you would do the Office that appertaineth to you, in a business of this Nature which concerneth your Countrymen and Men of good fort as they are; yet for Satisfaction of their Friends, and because we will be sure to discharge our Duty, we cannot but add thus much, that we earnestly require you to use your utmost Industry for prevention of this their meeting; wherein we can prescribe you no better Rules then reference to your own Judgment and Discretion, who so well know the Constitution of that State and Government: Only because we hear that Mr. *Tavernour* (who is said to be at the *Hague*) is chosen for one of their
Seconds;

An. 1609. Seconds, we think you shall do well to send for him, and essay what may be done by his means, both to hinder their Fighting and to compose their Quarrell if it be possible, which we shall be very glad of; and so commend it to your Care and you to God.

Your very loving Friends,

R. SALISBURY.

T. SUFFOLK.

E. WORCESTER.

The French King's Answer to the Memorial of the Prince of Anhalt.

LE Roy a en bien agreable d'entendre la nouvelle Declaration que M. le Prince Chrestian d'Anhalt luy a faicte de la part de Messieurs les Electeurs Palatin & Duc de Wirtemberg, au nom de toutes les Princes du saint Empire uniz & confederéz ensemble, de la perseverance & continuation de leur Affection & Observance envers sa royalle Personne & Maison; desire aussy qu'ilz demeurent assurez de celle de son bienveillance, & qu'elle aura a plaisir de leur en conferer & departir les effects en toutes occasions ausquelles elle pourra leur estre favorable, comme à ses bons Amys & Voisins, anciens Alliéx de sa Couronne. En suite de quoy, sa Majesté ayant consideré la Proposition que ledit Sieur Prince d'Anhalt luy a fait, à bouche & par escript, sur les Affaires de Cleves & Juliers; asçavoir, que Messieurs les Marquis Ernest de Brandenbourg & Comte Palatine Wolfgang Guilleaume à Neubourg, qui sont à present à Dusseldorf, ont desia mis ensemble un bon nombre de Gens de Guerre, comme de 4500 à Pied, & 1200 à Cheval, lesquels ilz entretiendront, sans discontinuation à leurs frais & despens, & qu'ilz fourneront outre cela aux autres frais extraordinaires qui leur convient faire; & que lesdits Princes uniz estant en personne à Stuttgart, ont sur cela conclué, arresté & signé, de soudoyer & employer au service & secours desdits Princes, 4000 hommes de pied, six à huit compagnies de Cavallarie, qui feront 1000 Chevaux, avec quelques pieces d'Artillerie, six mois durant; pourveu qu'il playse à sa dicte Majesté à favoriser la mesme cause par effects dignes de sa grandeur & de l'Amitié qu'elle a cy devant déclaré porter ausdits Princes, & à la deffense de l'equité de la cause pour laquelle ilz sont Armeés: Sa Majesté continuant d'affectionner le bien desdits Princes pour estre ses Alliéx; ausquells, à l'imitation des Roys ses Predecesseurs d'heureuse memoire, elle a promis assistance & protection en cas d'oppression; a déclaré audit Prince d'Anhalt, pour le rapporter ausdits Seigneurs Electeur Palatin & Duc de Wirtemberg, & par eux, aux autres susdits Princes Confederés, qu'elle emploiera en faveur desdits Princes, ausquells lesdits Pays de Cleves & Juliers & appartiennent par droit & legitime succession, pareil nombre de Gens de Guerre à Pied & à Cheval, & semblable equipage d'Artillerie à ses despens, que lesdits Princes & leurs dits Confederés ensemble y employeront; pourveu, que le nombre desdits forces qui seront souldoiées par lesdits Princes, ne soit moynre d'huiet à 9000 hommes de Pied, & de 2000 de Cheval, & accompagné d'un bon equipage d'Artillerie, tel que ledit Prince a proposé: Lesquels Gens de Guerre & Artillerie que sa Majesté fournira, elle fera trouver aux lieux & au temps, qui sera convenu entre sadite Majesté & lesdits Princes. Mais d'autant que ledit Prince n'a proposé d'entretenir lesdits Forces & Artillerie que pour six Mois, & qu'il est difficile de bien prescrire & arrester à present, le temps qu'il sera besoigne les employer de part & d'autre, pour en recueillir le fruiet qu'el'on s'en promet, pour ce que cela doit despendre des evenements & des exploits qui s'en suivront; & aussy, qu'il peult naistre plusieurs accidents de la susdite resolution, ausquels premierement il est besoign de pourveoir, pour l'utilité & seureté

seureté commune; sa Majesté fera trouver en l'Assemblée, que lesdits Princes An. 1609.
 Confédérés ont assignés à Gal en Suabie le premier du mois de Janvier prochain à leur compte, une Personnage de son Conseil d'Estat, avec pouvoir de traiter, convenir, & accorder avec lesdits Princes, lesdits points qui demeureront indecis, & tous autres qu'il conviendra résoudre, pour pourvoir comme il convient, à les susdits, utilité & seureté commune, & à l'exécution de la Proposition susdite desdits Princes, faicte par ledit Sieur Prince d'Anhalt: De laquelle, sadite Majesté advertira presentement le Roy de la Grande Bretaigne son bon Frere, Cousin, & ancien Allyé, par autre Personnage de sondit Conseil qu'elle depechera vers luy, pour prendre son sage advis sur icelle, & le convier d'entrer en la mesme Union & Resolution, en faveur desdits Princes, vrais heritiers de la Succession desdits Pays. Ainsy, comme a souvent déclaré estre son intention, comme qui faict profession de vraye Amitié envers ses Allyés, & de favoriser & proteger l'equité en toutes choses, sadite Majesté fera pareils offices envers les Sieurs les Estats des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, ses Allyés & Confédérés, à mesmes fins, lesquels il se promet ne seront inutiles. Au demeurant, sadite Majesté aura bien-aggreable, & se promet dudit Roy de la Grande Bretaigne le mesme, que ledit Sieur Prince d'Anhalt accepte la charge generale des Gens de Guerre, que lesdits Princes souldoient & emploieront en ceste Execution, pour estre commandés & exploicts par luy, pour son experience au faict de la Guerre, son esprouvée affection bien-public, la confiance que lesdits Princes ont en luy, la bonne volonté que sa Majesté luy porte, & sa prudence en toutes choses. Faict à Paris le 21^{me} jour de Decembre 1609.

HENRY.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S. I. R., Paris 13th Dec. 1609. O. S.

HERE arrived four or five Days since the Prince of Anhalt, whose coming hath filled this Court with Expectation of War, having brought with him the Resolution of the United Princes of Germany to enter into War for the Maintenance of the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Duke of Nubourg in Cleves; and a Request to this King to enter into the Buisness with them.

The King sheweth a very forward Inclination in the Matter, and hath already invited the States to joyne with him, and it is thought, will make the like Motion to the King our Master. But here they are soon hot and soon cold; and at this time the King is the apter to be inflamed through the Heat which the Princess of Conde's Flight hath already put him into, who not being yet heard of, is suspected to be hidden by the Archdukes with an evill Intention. This King doth still threaten him, and on the 10th of this present, the Archduke's Ambassador having Audience of the King, and expostulating with him for the Threats given out by him against his Master, without any just Cause of Offence as he alledged; the King was so far from excusing the Matter as he entred into new Threatnings, very bitterly urging the evill Intentions of the Archduke to debauch that Prince. You may well conceive that the Prince of Anhalt's Motion in such a Time would receive plausible Acceptation; but Resolutions which are grounded upon accidentall and bye Causes, are subject to Alteration, how much more among the French? But as Tyme shall more certainly discover this Matter, I will not fayle to advertise you. Monsieur Pralin is come back some Dayes since; and the King pretendeth to be much contented with the Commandment given by the States of the United Provinces at his Instance for the seizing of the Prince of Conde's Person coming into their Jurisdiction; but to me it seemeth to be a Declaration to the Prince, that they desire that he should not come there.

An. 1609. Here arrived lately the Ambassador from *Venice*, *Contarini*, who goeth into *England*, Extraordinary. The Count *Mansfield* hath been already also some Days in this Towne in very great Magnificence, with a purpose, after his Dispatches hence, to go into *England* for the same Errand; but he is at this present seised with a greivous Sicknes, and his Recovery is very doubtfull. A little before his Sicknes there happened a great Distaste between him and the *Archduke's* Ambassador, who went to visit him, who finding that he was there long attending and that others were in the mean time led in to him, the *Archduke's* Ambassador went away in a Choller. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Madrid 20th Dec. 1609. O. S.

I Have this Day by the Ordinary received yours of the 15th, and had also that other which you sent before by the Extraordinary. I am sorry to understand that your Buifnel in *Juliers* is no better compounded; *for assure your self, we are here disposed to employ all our Means in the catholique Cause.* They are here *very jealous* of the King my Master, and do much desire to understand on what he will resolve. The Secretary *Prada* lately told me, that yt was lately advertised into *England* that the Duke *Leopold* put himself there *by order from hence*, and so protested the contrary. He sayd also that he hoped all christian Princes would consider, how unfit yt ys that any State should be carryed away by Force, for so no Man should be sure of his own; and in particular, he doubted not but the King of *Great-Brittaine* would first see the Cause decided by the *Emperour*, before he would declare himself on either Syde. To which I answered that I was altogether ignorant of his Majestie's Intention therein; but sayd, it may be that the *Protestant Princes* will hould the *Emperour* for a *partiall Judge*, the *Pope* having so great a Hand with him. With that he *softly* said unto me, that indeed *the Tenure of that State was such, as none but a Papist could enjoy it*; and thys he affirmed to have seen himself. Hereby you may easily gather their Intentions, and assure your self they will use their best Means to put the *Marquis of Brandenburg* besides the Stool.

Mr. *Robert Shirley* is arrived at *Barcelona* with a great *Turban* on his Head, with his Embassage from the *Persian*. How they will here receive him you shall know by my next. Sir *Anthony Shirley* was lately met with 16 Sayle of Ships in the Bottom of the *Streights*, by a *Flemming* arrived at *Sevill*.

The Earl of *Tyrone's* Son is here, I assure you *in very great Want*. *Creswell* is gon from hence to *Valladolid*, there (as I suppose) to meet with your *Jesuites*. The Queen is again with Child: We have already five alive, three Boys and two Females. My Lord *Roofs* is in thys Towne, and means to remain some time with Intention to learn thys Language.

Our *Morisco* Buifness is styll in the same State as when I last wrote to you, but that we have since embarqued many more of them. Thus, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Mr. Be-

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Paris 21st Dec. 1609. O. S.

I Received by the last Ordinary yours of the 8th Instant; my last to you were of the 7th and 13th of the same. The Prince of *Anhalt* is parted hence four or five Days since, having left every Body very uncertayne which way he is gon, neither taking leave of those who were to visit him, and pretending he would directly returne into *Germany*, whither notwithstanding he is not gon, but is either passed by *Bruxells* disguised, or else is gon into *England*. For the Affairs about which he came (which were the Differences of *Cleves*;) he hath brought hither a certain Resolution of the *Protestant Princes* of *Germany*, to enter into War for the Assistance of the Marquis of *Brandenburgh* and the Palatine of *Newbourg*; and withall hath made Request unto this King for the like; wherein he is gon away very well satisfied, and here have been ever since great Demonstrations of War: And I understand that in *Swisserland* they have accorded the King a levy of 6000 *Suisses*, and he pretends moreover to 4000 *French* and 1000 *Horse*. Monsieur *de Boisfisse* is to go immediately hence, but is to passe first to *Dusseldorp*, where I do not certainly know whither he do stay, or go on forward to their Assembly at *Halle*. Divers Ambassages we have that are upon the Point of Departure hence into *England*. Monsieur *de la Boderie* parts to day, and *Seignior Francesco Contarini* within a Day or two, and the Count *Mansfield* with the other Ambassadors of *Saxe* as soon as he can be dispatched hence; of which I think here they will not be over hasty, on purpose to keep him till they be resolved what his Majesty will do in this Buisness of *Cleves*.

We have News here that the Prince of *Condé* hath been at *Juliers* to visit the *Archduke Leopold*; and conceave here that he is marvelously at Leasure, for the first Prince of the Blood of France to make so officious a Voyage for that Visitt. We hear likewise that at his Reception into *Brussells*, all the Court went out to meet him, and that in all other Points there was very great Honour performed unto him. For my part I do thinke, that the King here was better satisfied with the Honours performed to the *Princesse* then those to the *Prince*; and yet the Ambassador of *Flanders* sayth, that he was sent for to *Brussells* at the King's Desire, and that he declared to be well contented at the Manner of his Reception. The *Archduke* doth mediate his Peace here, but in such a sort that it runneth on in length: And in this Mediation there are two Points very doubtfull; the one whither the *Archduke* doth mediate it with an intention to bring it to Perfection; the other, whither if he would otherwise do the King this good Office, he will now do it, except he also gratify him by some means in the Affair of *Cleves*. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague, 24th Dec. 1609. O. S.

THE Stay of Mr. *Davers* in *England* (at least his not Arrivall at this time in these Parts) doth take from me all other manner of Answer to the Lords Letters concerning the Quarrell between him and Sir *John Wentworth*; then this, that if they had both met in this Town which was the Rendezvous assigned, I would have used all dilligent Endeavours to have made an Attonement between them; which if I could not have had Power to effect, the Authority of this State would have so much prevail'd, that within their Provinces they should not have fought. I found Mr. *Tavernour* very forward to obey the Lord's Commandment; and conformably thereunto he acquainted me with the Arrivall hither

An. 1609. ther of Sir John Wentworth the 17th of this Month. He came with him to my House. Sir John doth think that he was bound in Honour to make tender of his Person in this place, and so he hopes his Majestie and the Lords will understand it; now having given that Satisfaction, he holds himself fully acquitted; and so doth purpose (after he hath seen some of the best Towns in these Parts) speedily to return.

I have forbore some Days to write to your Lordship, desiring to send with this Dispatch the *States* Answer to the Proposition lately exhibited by the *Archduke's Deputies*, whereof in my last I sent a Copy. This I may boldly say, that since I have had knowledge of these Affairs, the *States* never were more puzzled in any particular busyness, then with the Care they have had to fashion an Answer which might stand both with Honour and Reputation, and yet disappoint the Designs of the Parties with whom they treat. The *States* do well see that this Proposition was *Corruptum Argumentum*; which refused, would with a shew of Reason and Equity cast an Imputation upon their State, either of frowardness in not desiring to live in Amity and Repose, or of undutyfulness to refuse the Intention of the two Kings, by whose Patronage they are all that they are; and accepted, they cannot think that for the difference of Commerce which is the main Point, that their Majesties can be of other Judgment then five of the Provinces and all the Towns of *Holland*, (except *Amsterdam* which doth joyn with *Zeland*) that it is more then reasonable the River *Schelde* should be opened for the Liberty of Trade, upon such Conditions for Pays and Gables as should be agreed on, for every Ship that entereth in and passeth out. Now that the five Higher Provinces and the greater part of *Holland*, by plurallity of Voices, carry not away this Point from the one only Province of *Zeland* and the Town of *Amsterdam*, this is the Reason, because during the Treaty of the Truce, the other Provinces (to induce the *States* of *Zeland* to Conformity, who were wholly backward and averse to it,) did make a Solemn Act in full Assembly of the *States*, that the Truce concluded, they would not press the opening of the River of *Antwerp*, more then should stand with the good liking and approbation of the *States* of *Zeland*. But there are who think that there lurketh a Mystery of deeper Malice in the Demand of the *Archduke's Deputies* for the Intervention of their Majesties; under which Pretence the *Archdukes* do desire a formall new Treaty, wherein by the Authority of the French King the Liberty of the Catholick Religion might be established in these Provinces, and some exchange of places made; and to that end the *Cordelier* (who was the *primum Mobile* in the late Treaty) is said to lye at *Paris*, where with that King he hath had many and secret Conferences. The *States* yet have not given in their Answer to this Proposition; but, as I hear, they are resolved to Answer much after this manner: That they persist in their Pretensions for the Limitts: That for the opening of the River of *Antwerp* they cannot yet take any new Resolution; and that they cannot with Modesty intreat the Intervention of the two Kings, seeing that the Articles of the Treaty of Truce, (made by their Intercession) are by the *Archduke* and his Subjects, either coldly observed or causlessly neglected.

For the Affairs of *Cleves*, we have here at this time the Gentleman who lately hath been in *England* from the Duke of Saxony. In his Audience he did first Congratulate with the *States* the Happines of their Repose which now they enjoy; and after recommending unto their Consideration the Justice of his Master's Pretensions, he exhibited certaine Pieces both in *Dutch* and *French*, to the end (as he said) that they might understand upon what good Grounds his Master's Demands are founded; which the Count of *Mansfield*, which presently was to follow him (but we hear lyes sick at *Paris*) would more at large declare upon his arrivall here, and deliver to them. The *States* do purpose to make him a short Answer, conformable to that which in *England* he received from his Majestie.

Christian Prince of *Anhalt* having made a Posting Journey into *France*, (advised by that King to send back his People and Baggage by the way he came, and himself

himself to take this Town in his return) arrived here the 20th of this Month in *An. 1609.* the Morning. He hath delivered here, that the *French King* hath promised under his Hand-writing, that he will contribute as much to the Maintenance of the War, in favour of the Princes, as all the Princes of *Germany* shall do *that are of the Union*; and thereupon *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, at his Departure from *Paris*, was upon his Dispatch to *Hall* in *Suabia*, two Leagues from *Heydelbergh*, to be at the Assembly of the Princes, which upon this his Journey was deferred untill the first of the next *Stylo veteri*, and *Monsieur la Boderie* into *England* to treat with his Majestie upon the self same Subject. I do not find that the *Prince of Anhalt* did move the *States* to send in *their Deputies* to this Assembly, nor that in them there is any forwardness to engage themselves in this Cause, untill they shall more fully understand how his Majestie of *Great Britaine* will be pleased to resolve.

The *Prince of Condé* hath been wandring as far as *Cologne*, where he was lodged by order of *Leopold*, and defrayed at his Charge. Now we say he is at *Brussells*, not without the good liking of the *French King*; who once did resolve that the *States* of these Provinces should have been the *Intermediators* for his Reconciliation: but now is content (at the *Archdukes* instance) *that that Office of Charity shall be performed by them*. But we here believe that the *Archdukes* did interpose themselves in this busyness, to have the better Colour to re-taine him in their Countries untill they might advertize thereof into *Spaine*, and from thence therein receive further Directions.

I lately received from his Majesty two Letters, the one addressed to the *States Generall* in favour of one Lieutenant *George Ramsay* (a *Scottish Gentleman*) for a Company now voide, the other to my self to sollicite this Cause with the *States*; which I have done both publickly and privately with *Monsieur Barneveldt*, because the Company is *repartited* upon *Holland*. But because I could get from them no other answer, then that this time was improper to bestow new Companies (when as for want of means to maintaine the old they were upon the Point to cast 12000 Men) I exhibited a short *Remonstrance* to the *States Generall*, with a Copy of his Majestie's Letter unto me translated into *French*; whereupon they have given an answer, which for my discharge I have thought convenient to send your Lordship, though the matter it self importeth not much, and therefore for that trouble I humbly crave your Lordship's Pardon. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris 28th Dec. 1609. O. S.

I Received yours of the 16th of this present, the last Week, by one of *Monsieur le Chancelier's* Men, and therefore do imagine you sent it by *Monsieur de Berny's* means. On the 23^d of this Month returned hither *Monsieur de Bouteville* from *Brussells*; the Effect of whose Employment is, that *neither the Prince nor the Princess* are yet in terms to come back, the fair Promises which have been made having little avayled with him, as it seemeth. The King, as I understand, is not well contented with *Monsieur de Bouteville* for his Negotiation there, and was as little pleased with that of *Monsieur Pralin* before, so as that Employment doth begin here to be esteemed unfortunate. It is thought the King's impatient Desire of the *Princesses* retourne, doth make him distaste all those that come back and bring him no News thereof. The Prince of *Condé* did lately write hither to his Mother, wherein he seemeth to wish that she would go to *Brussells*, because he desireth more freely to communicate to her the Reasons of his going out of *France*. She is no doubt willing to go thither, and to that end hath shewed her Letter to the King; but the King (whatever is the matter) hath

An. 1609. no great disposition to send her. There hath passed between *Monsieur de Sully* and that *Prince* certain harsh encounters by Letter; whereby it is judged that neither the *Prince* hath any desire to retourne into *France*, nor the *Duke* any hope that he should do so. I think that the small hope which is now conceived of the Princes coming back, will deter *Monsieur de Bouillon* from meddling in the matter, though undoubtedly at his parting hence he had some Commission from the King in that behalf. The King is now dispatching again to *Brussels* the *Marquis de Cœuvre*, Brother of the deceased *Duchess of Beaufort*, who (as it is given out) is to carry *new Threatnings* to the *Archduke*, in case he will not render the *Prince*; the King being perswaded that the *Archduke*, under pretence of doing good Offices to him for the reducing back of the *Prince*, doth rather alienate him from coming: But in these Matters of threatening their Enemies, they never sayle here to give out more then they perform.

A certain *Jesuite* called *Pere Gontier*, of great Fame in this Town, hath excited this King very seditiously against those of the Religion, in certain Sermons made before the King these Holidays; and among other parts of it he was so bold, as to alledge the Name of the King of our Master both falsely and calumniously; and it hath been discovered that some other of his Companions have been in hand to excite divers Curates of this Towne to the like: which can proceed from no Roote but the *Pope*, who doubting least the King might Ally himself with the Protestant Princes, laboureth to divert him from it, by putting him in doubt of Troubles in his own Realm. This *Jesuite* (as I have been told) hath been severely reprov'd for this both by the King and others, but I do not hear that he is much amended for it.

Monsieur de la Boderie and *Boissise* are departed on their intended Embassies the 23^d of this present. The Count of *Mansfeild* hath now at length had Audience, but I know not yet whither he hath yet broken up his Affairs; for his first Audience was so short as he could not say any thing of that matter: But I take it that it is not difficult to divine what his Errand is, and what the Answer to it will be. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

30th Dec. 1609. O. S.

THIS Bearer Captaine *Bruce*, being sent, as he saith, from the Princes at *Dusseldorp*, with Letters to his Majestie, brought me one from the *Marquiss of Brandenburg*; wherein he doth require me (as your Lordship may see by the Original which herewith I send) that now the King of *Denmark* hath sent hither his Ambassador, and that he is in hope the *French King* and the *States* presently will do the like, I would forthwith hasten unto them, to be there by the last of this Month. He founds this his requisition (as he saith) upon that Answer which his Majestie did give unto the Counts of *Solmes*, that then I should have charge to come, whensoever by them I should be called. I have made Answer to this Letter, the Copy whereof I send now to your Lordship. I have not thought it necessary to dispute therein my Charge, which is then to go when I shou'd understand the *French King* and the *States* were resolved to send, but have excused my stay upon *Monsieur de Boderie's* Negotiation in *England*, whereof the Prince of *Anhalt* did here advertize, untill I should understand what he there had treated, and what his Majesty thereupon should be pleased to resolve.

The *Marquiss* likewise hath written to the *States* to send their Ambassadors against the same time; but they also have made their excuse, who cannot resolve untill the Resolution of his Majestie of *Great Britain* shall first be known. The Cause why they press so earnestly our coming at this present is this. The *Emperour* after his many *Comminatory Mandates*, which the Princes have not obeyed,

ed, hath lately published a *Bann* against them, which at *Cologne* hath lately been proclaimed. The Princes doubt that through the force of this *Bann* the *States* of *Cleves* and *Juliers* will revolt from them; and therefore they do desire the Assistance of the Ministers of their Friends and Allies, whose Presence may have Power to keep them in Duty and good Devotion. An. 1609.

The *States* have now given up their Answer to the Proposition exhibited by the *Archduke's Deputies*, who take no manner of contentment therein; for neither do the *States* accord any part of their Demands, nor do they accept the *Intervention* of their Majesties. The Copy of this Answer (translated out of *Dutch*) your Lordship shall now receive. The *Archduke's Deputies* persist in their Demand for this *Intervention*, as holding it the only expedient by Equity to determine the Difference in question; and insist, that this Conference may not be abruptly broken off, but remitted untill after *Easter*. To this latter Motion no Answer yet is given. I send likewise the *States* Answer given to the Gentleman sent from the Duke of *Saxony*, which though it be amplified with the Circumstance of many words, yet in substance it is the same he received from his Majesty in *England*.

The Companies without repartition are not yet cast, neyther assured still to stand. So long as the Difference of *Cleves* shall remaine undecided, that Resolution will hang in suspence; untill then the *States* may be perswaded to retayne them in their Service, to be imployed in that busyness by themselves or their Friends.

It is advertized hither that *Charles* King of *Sweden* is deceased, and that his Kingdom is divided into two maine Factions; whereof the one doth profess for his Son, the other for the King of *Poland*.

The *States Generall* have written to the severall Provinces, over and above their ordinary Charge, to make speedy Provision for the Summe of 600000 Florins to be imployed for the *Electo*r of *Brandenburgh* and the *Palatine* of *Newburgh*, *Pretendants* for *Cleves* and *Juliers*, in case the *French* King and his Majesty of *Great Brittain* shall resolve joyntly to declare themselves in that Cause. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Madrid, 7th January 1609. O. S.

THE Ordinary from your Parts is not yet arrived; but by an Extraordinary I Yesterday received two of yours, one of the 28th of November, and the other of the 28th of the last Month.

Our *Moriscoes* that were retired into the Mountains are now come down, having been thro' Famine enforced thereto. Their King is hanged in *Valencia* with some few others, and the rest are imbarqued for *Barbary*. We now begin to clear *Castile*, *Estremadura*, and *Andalusia*, of *Moriscoes* also, and a Proclamation is made to that effect, which commands that they shall be gone within thirty Days. In all their Towns the King puts great store of Munition and Souldiers, for fear of what may happen, for the number of that kind of People is infinite.

The Duke of *Lerma* is at this instant much troubled with the late miscarrying of his Daughter-in-Law the *Condeffa* of *Saldana* with two Children; and indeed he hath reason; for if she have Children, his youngest Son shall be Duke of *Infantado*. The Duke of *Ossuna* is named *Viceroy* of *Sicilia*, and is preparing himself for the Journey. *Don Alonso de Velasco* hath this Morning begun his Journey for *England*, (there to succeed *Don Pedro de Cuviga*) having in his Company divers fayre Ladies, and two proper Gentlemen his Sons. By this Extraordinary he received Letters from a Gentleman of his own *appellido* (one *Don*

An. 1609. *Don Luys* as I take yt) remayning in your Court, which very violently dissuaded him from carrying over these Ladies; saying, that in *England* they should fynd a *barbarous People*, and so far from ordinary Courtesy, as the Ladies should run much hazard to be evil entreated; and amongst others, alledged the Example of *Don Pedro* now in *England*; who (he says) *can't shew his Face in the City for fear of Stones and Dirt to be thrown at him*. With this was *Don Alonso* so much troubled, as he sent for me and shewed me all: but before my Departure he seemed to be very well satisfied that the Gentleman of *Bruxells* hath *more Fear then Wit*, unless he be passionately malicious.

Colonel *Simple* is not yet arrived here, but expected by some of his Condition. The *French King* hath caused himself to be here *well laughed at*, for his strange Proceeding in the Buissness of the Prince of *Condé*. My Lord *Roofs* is still here, and Means to remaine here yet a Year for learning of the Language. Mr. *Robert Shirley* is not yet come to thys Court, but remains at *Alcala* (six Leagues hence) attending leave from hence to deliver his Embassage. He wears as I understand a *Turbant* on his Head. Mr. *Toby Mathew* ys with him as a Gentleman of his Trayne. Our *Irish* here are very much discontented, and grow daily into more extream Wants. And so, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 10th Jan. 1609. O. S.

THE Lords having recommended to my Charge with so great and affectionate Care to use my best Endeavours to prevent the Duell between Sir *John Wentworth* and Mr. *Davers* appointed by them in this Place, I did not think my self discharged that in this Town they did not meet; but held it my Duty though Mr. *Davers* came not over at the Time prefixed, to have a watchfull Eye upon Sir *John Wentworth* whilst he should remaine in these Provinces; least some Disaster might unhappily befall, which foreseen by my Diligence might have been prevented by the Power of this State. Sir *John* after abode in this Town three or four Days, departed hence to *Amsterdam* in Company of Mr. *Tavernor*: from thence he went to *Utrecht*. There I understand he received a Letter from Mr. *Davers*, which the Lord *Davers* did recommend to Sir *Edward Cecill* in *England*, to be the more assuredly conveyed unto him. The Subject of this Letter is a fresh Summons, with a large Relation of the Cause of his Default in not presenting himself in the Place and Time appointed; the Blame whereof he doth cast upon the Friends and Kindred of Sir *John Wentworth*, who as he alleadgeth, did follow him with Hue and Cry and took him, under Pretence that he had already slaine him in fight. He requireth Sir *John* to appoint a new Place, with Allowance of Time for him to come thither, which he will do by the way of *Ireland*, whether he may go without Suspicion, by reason of the Commandment the Lord *Davers* doth hold in *Munster*. Sir *John Wentworth* did forbear to make Answer to this Letter untill his coming to *Antwerp*, where he expecteth a Servant of his own with Letters out of *England*, which may particularly inform him of all the Passages in this Matter, and so accordingly he will take his Resolutions. I could not omitt without neglect of Duty to advertize this to your Lordship, which perhaps in a hard Construction may touch the Honor of Sir *John Wentworth*; who (I must profess) doth no more know that I have knowledge that such a Letter is come to his Hands, then Mr. *Davers* doth know that I am privy to the Contents of his Letter, and to the Conveyance he used for the Delivery of it.

The

The *States* having concluded certaine particular Points with the *Archduke's* *An. 1609.* *Deputies* concerning the Confiscations, (and namely, that it shall be lawfull for the Inhabitants of the severall Provinces reciprocally to sell such Lands as they hold on either side that during the War were under Confiscation) did think it more then time to break off this Conference and dismiss the *Deputies*. Hereupon the third of this Month they did feast them, and the Day after did send their *Deputies* to take their Leave of them, and to present each of them with a Chain of 2000 Guilders; which they presently refused, saying *that sith they were not so happy as to do the Busyness for which they were sent, neither for the Limitts, nor the opening of the River of Antwerp, their Pains were not worthy of any Reward.* They persisted for the Prorogation of this Conference untill after *Easter*: The *Deputies* of the *States* answered, their Charge was only to take their Leaves of them; which they did, and withall delivered them in Writing a Memorandum of such Constructions of the Treaty which the *States* had made, whereof they prayed them at the Return to solicit for Redress. When it was expected that they would have prepared for their Departure, the Treasurer *Robiano* gave the *States* to understand, that they had received Letters from the *Archdukes* requiring him presently to return: The other two he said would yet remaine here for some few Days for their private Affairs. He departed hence the 4th of this Month without making shew of purpose to returne. Yet some discourse, that sith the *States* will not continue by Prorogation this Conference, (which they desire should not be so abruptly broken off) their Designe is to keep it still on foot by the Continuance of their Abode in this Town: In the mean time the *Archdukes* will sollicit their Majesties of *France* and *Great-Britaine*, to interpose their Authoritys for the accommodating of those Differences which are between them. The Appoyntment of the Limitts we believe the *Archduke* would quit, so the River of *Schelde* might be opened though upon hard Conditions; *so much he desires to give Content to the Town of Antwerp.*

The *States* say that now presently without farther Delay they will make choice of their *Ambassadors Extraordinary* to be sent into *France* and *England*, and of the Commissioners to *Dusseldorp*; though these are to attend their Charge untill it shall be known what Monsieur *la Boderie* hath treated in *England*, and what his Majestie thereupon hath thought good to resolve. I will not forgett to solicit, that the *Ambassadors* into *England* may have Charge to treat and conclude for the Liberty of this People for the Trade of Fishing upon the Coasts of his Majestie's Realmes, according to the Resolution which here was taken upon my last coming over.

For the Busyness of *Cleves*, the *States* attend dayly to understand what Resolution the Princes will take who are now assembled at *Hall*. In the mean time it is advertized, that the *Archduke Leopold* is much distressed within *Juliers* for want of Victualls and all other necessary Provision by the loss of *Dreren*, wherein the Palatine of *Newburgh* hath lately putt a Garrison of 400 Horse. The Letters out of *Germany* do advertize, that though the Princes of the *Catholick Religion* have had many Meetings and Assemblies to enter into a League for the Maintenance of their Party, yet nothing is concluded amongst them. The Bishops of *Mentz* and *Strasburgh* (though often pressed) refuse to declare themselves for a Warr; which they say cannot but hasten the Ruine of the States of the Clergy, and cause withall a generall Revolt from the Church of *Rome*. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD,

An. 1609.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris 18th January 1609. O. S.

THE last which I received from you was of the 6th Instant, wherein was inclosed one for Sir *Warwick Heale*, and a Discours of the Entertaynement of the *Prince* and *Princesse* of *Condé* by the *Marquis Spinola* at his great Dinner, for which I do heartily thanke you. This great Feast hath been much discanted on here; and the King telleth, that they made the *Princesse* of *Condé* daunce the *bransle de la Torche*, and that there were *forty Spaniards* that kissed her: But she will kisse the *Spaniards* (quoth he) so long, that at length she will gayne the *Escrouelles*, and then she must be fayne to come to me to be cured. The *Marquis de Coeuvre* wrote lately hither, though he had not yet seen the *Archduke*, only upon the Conference he had had with the *Prince* of *Condé*, of whose Returne hither he seemeth to have little or no hope. That Point of his refusing or accepting the *Pension* of *Spaine* is very variously reported here; but I understand that the *Marquis* hath written hither, that the *Prince* expected not Answer of his Affayrs out of *Spayne* till mid *February*.

I know not whither I wrote you in my last of the Death of the *Marschal d'Ornano*, whose Place of Leivtenancy of the Province of *Guienne* is bestowed on *Monsieur de Roquelaure*. Many did judge that it would not have been so soon given to have kept the *Prince* of *Condé* in hope thereof; it having been always one of the cheifest Ambitions of that *Prince*, to be possessed of that Government without a Leivtenant.

There is yet no Change of Determination (as I judge) in the Affairs of *Cleves* in this Court, but they do still attend to have Newes from *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, and especially from *Monsieur de la Boderie* out of *England*, but they must not expect to hear thence very soon; for I think *Monsieur de la Boderie* is yet detayned at *Calais* by the stormy Weather, at the least he was there within these two or three Dayes. In the mean time to keep the other Party in terror and the Soldiers who are to be employed here in Expectation, there is some remeuement made in the Artillery, of which there are certain Peecces to be sent to *Chalons* in *Champagne*, there to attend the King's further Directions.

The Ambassador of *Saxe* the Count *Mansfield*, proceedeth so slowly in his Voyage towards *England* as he is now gon back againe as far as *Fountainbleau* to see that Place, though it be already five or six Days since he took his Congé of the King. The Answer made him I understand to be a courteous Excuse to the Princes of that House, if the King be constrayned by Reason of State and Confederacy, to assist the Party of the Princes of *Brandenbourg* and *Newbourg* to their Prejudice, if they will suffer themselves to be made Instruments by others, of the ruin of themselves and the other Princes of *Germany*: But withall, exhorting them to joyn with the other Princes; in which case the King doth promise them all Support and Favour in their Pretensions. And it is thought that these Ambassadors would not have proceeded so slowly all this while, if they did not expect that the Councils of their Masters might receive Alteration in this Point. All other Matters now in hande here remain still in the same Terms as at my last Writing; and so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 21st Jan. 1609. O. S.

I Write at this present rather that these may accompany the Return of this Gentleman, then that they can advertize any thing since my last of the 10th of this Month worthy your Lordship's Knowledge. We say that the Marquis of *Caenpre* (whom the *French King* hath now sent to the *Archduke*) hath charge to tell him in his Name, that he doth absolutely pardon the Prince of *Condé*, and all that were of his Train or Councill, for his Departure out of *France*; and to that end he is ready to give Letters of Abolishon. That his Pleasure is that the Prince should presently return into *France*; and because it is bruted that he is fled for his Wife's Cause, he may leave his Wife at *Brussels* or at *Breda*, or where else he shall think more convenient. But if the *Archduke* shall retaine the Prince longer in his Countries or shall give him any Treatment or Pleasure, the King will take it for an Act of Hostillitie and a Rupture of the Peace. It is not believed here that the *Archduke* will make any sudden Answer to this latter Point, wherein of himself he hath not Power sufficient to resolve before he shall receive Directions from *Spaine*.

The Treasurer *Robiano* is not returned, but hath sent the *Agreation* from the *Archdukes* to these Points which lately were treated and concluded about the Difference of Confiscation, of which your Lordship in my last did receive a Copy. We attend that the *Audiencer Verrecken* (who hath long Patience here) and his Colleague should depart within a Day or two. To whom the *States* have often declared, that they have no Power nor Purpose at this Time to enter into any Conference for the Liberty of Commerce and the opening of the River of *Antwerp*.

At this time there are two Towns in Arms: The one is *Alkmaar* in *North-Holland*, the other is *Lewarden* in *Friesland*: The Cause in both is in a manner the same, about the Election of their Magistrates. In that of *Alkmaar* some would cast an Imputation upon the Count *Maurice*; who doth with Reason acquitt himself, that he did nominate such as were presented unto him by the Body of the Town. The *States* are little troubled with it, (though small Sparks cause oftentimes great Fires) but hope that in the first Assembly of the *States* of *Holland* (which this next Week will be held in this Town) order will be taken to accommodate this Difference, whereof the Ministers are charged to be the *Boute-feus*.

The 11th of this Month Monsieur *Vandermyle* (lately imployed to the Seignorie of *Venice*) returned to this Town. By the relation he hath made, the Treatment he hath received hath been full of Ceremonie and Formallitie, but for any thing more of solid Argument of Amitie or desire of Confederation which that State hath to make with these Provinces, it seemes the Ambassadors which shall come from thence towards the Spring shall have charge to negotiate. Monsieur *Vandermyle* doth acknowledge the many and kind Offices he did receive there from Sir *Henry Wotton* his Majestie's Ambassador; who by his Countenance and good Direction did assist him, and in a manner upheld him, against those Practices which were designed for his Disgrace, complotted by the *Pope's Nuntio* and the Ambassador of *Spaine*.

For the Matter of *Cleves*, I humbly refer your Lordship to this Gentleman's Report, who comes from *Dusseldorp*; where he says the Princes make marvail at my long Stay from thence; Which I had rather they should do, then that your Lordship should ask why I made so much hast thither. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir

An. 1609.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 27th Jan. 1609. O. S.

IN my last of the 21st of this Month I advertized, that *Lewarden* the cheif Town in *Friezland*, and *Alckmaer* the cheif Town in *North-Holland*, about the Choice of their Magistrates were then in Arms. The Tumult in *Lewarden* is appeased, as the Count *William* of *Nassau* (who is Governour of that Province) doth advertize from thence. *Alckmaer* yet doth hold out against the Magistrates; but ill presidents are not only imitated, but surpassed by them who follow after their Example. The 20th of this Month about Midnight the common Burghers of *Utrecht* did rise up in Arms, who ranged under eight Colours, and possessed themselves of eight principall Quarters of the Town. At break of Day they appointed two Deputies to go to the *Burgomaster* and the other Magistrates, to summon them in the Name of the Commonalty of the City to present themselves in the *Town-House*. They appeared presently. The two Deputies did remonstrate to them the Grievances of the People which were couched in 21 Articles. The Merchants (without much Merchandizing) did presently resign their Charge, and thereof did make a solemn Act signed under their Hands, and so retyred to their severall Houses. Then they proceeded to the Election of new Magistrates; whom when they had chosen, they deputed four of the chief among them to hasten to the *Hague*, to make Report of that they had done to the Count *Maurice*; and to pray him, as their Governour, according to their ancient Customs and Priviledges to avow their Proceedings, and confirm the Magistrates in their Places. The 23^d they came hither, whom when the Count had heard, he did communicate to the *States Generall* the Form of their Proceedings, and the Summe of their Demands: Who not finding in themselves sufficient Power for the present to remedy and redress this Insolence, prayed the Count to accord their Demands, and presently to return the Deputies to their Superiors; with Exhortation that at their Return they would take such Order that the Burghers might lay down their Arms, and that the Town by their new Magistrates might be governed in Peace, without attempting Scorne or Violence to the contrary Faction. The same Day they departed; since we hear not from thence. If they proceed no further then to the Change of the Magistrates only, the Course they have taken is not much to be blamed, for the Magistrates whom they have chosen (if they had been chosen by Order) are voide of all Exception. But it is judged their Design is to reform that Province according to the Form of *Holland*; that is, to suppress the Gentry and not suffer any Gentleman of the Country to bear Office within the Town, and to convert the ecclesiastical Goods to the use of the publick, which now are imployed to the private use of some few particular Gentlemen.

We understand that there are assembled at *Hall* nine Princes, and twenty four Counts and Deputies for twenty one Towns. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* is not there in Person, who perhaps holds it not safe for his State to come out of his Country, which confineth so near upon the Duke of *Saxe* who professeth against him. The Landgrave of *Hessen* is likewise absent; who is gone to the Duke of *Saxony* to divert him from a Treaty which he hath in hand, to transport his Pretensions of *Cleves* and *Juliers* upon the *Emperour*. In this particular the Landgrave's Judgment doth not concur with the Opinion of this State, which thinketh the Pretensions of *Saxony* resting singly in that Family to be more prejudiciall for the Princes, then if they should be confirmed in the Person of the *Emperour* or in any other of the House of *Austria*.

The French King hath required Monsieur *Arsens*, in his Name, to sollicite his Masters to hasten the sending of their Ambassadors into *France*, and to advise them not to send their Deputies to *Dusseldorp* before they shall understand that Monsieur de *Boissie* is arrived there. It seemeth that he hath charge to treat with

with the Princes at *Hall*, for a *League defensive* between them and the Crown of *An. 1609.*
France; which if they shall refuse to make, (whereof there is no appearance) then to refuse them all Succour and Assistance in this Cause of *Cleves*, and so directly to return into *France*.

Count Frederick of *Solmes* (the taller of them who lately were in *England*) hath by Assault taken a small Town called *Sleidan* not far from *Juliers*; where he took Prisoners *Count Ernest* of *Mansfield*, (who is in the Service of *Leopold*, but a naturall Son of that House) 200 Horse, and put many in the Town to the Sword, who neglected to render themselves to his Mercy. The *Archduke Leopold*, though he be invested almost on all sides, yet doth he not fail in Courage; either out of the hope he hath that he shall be assisted by *Spaine*, or out of the comfort he hath by the League of the *Catholick Princes*, whereof with these I send you a Copie translated out of *High Dutch*.

Wee say the *Prince of Condé* is still at *Brussels*, who doth demand certaine Towns in *France* for his Assurance, or otherwise professeth not to return. The *Marquiss Spinola* doth endeavour to debauch him into *Spaine*, whether he himself is going. The *Prince of Orange* to break that practice, hath made an Overture to the *French King* to continue the Prince all his treatment, and to give him leave for some time to live in a neutrall Place, to which Motion the *French* as yet refuseth to give Ear. *Monsieur Praslin*, upon his return from these Parts, in his Report to the King did no good Offices to the States.

The *Archduke's Deputies* departed hence the 23^d of this Month, without effecting what they did most desire, either for the Limitts or for the opening of the River of *Antwerp*, and without continuing or proroguing the Treaty, which we hold here to be absolutely broken off. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R, Paris, 30th Jan. 1609. O. S.

I Received this last Weeke yours of the 19th of *January*, for which I thanke you. The last Weeke before that not receiving any from you, I doubted least they might be intercepted, which made me forbear to write that Weeke, the rather, because I knew that since the *Prince of Condé's* retreat the passage of Letters between this Town and *Flanders* have been narrowly looked into; and of late there have been divers of the *Prince's* People and his Mother's taken up and searched for Letters, and some have been found, but not any of Importance as I have yet understood. The *Prince's* Secretary's Wife (one *Virey*, who went with him into *Flanders*) hath been lately taken Prisoner likewise; and here it is generally dispaired of the *Prince's* retourne; and there are divers strange words openly reported here to be spoken by him, which should argue him to be utterly averse from coming back. It is here said also, that there hath been printed of late a libellous Book called *Les trois quenouilles*, alluding to the conceipt of them which say the King hath three Wives: I pray send one of them if you can get them. I make no doubt, but that it is from the consideration of this buisness that it is now resolved here, that this *Queen* shall have a solemn Coronation and Entry into *Paris* in *May* next; yet your Letters neither mention any insolent Behaviour or undutiful Discourses of the *Prince*, and rather seem to say, that the Conditions of his retourne are treated and likely to be effected by the *Archduke*; to which also the abode there of the *Marquis de Cœuvre* doth give colour. And for my part, I think it nothing strange that this King's Ministers there should proceed with more Patience and Mildness then there is made demonstration of here.

An. 1609. I have sent you according to your desire *Coiffeteau's* Book, and I trust e'er many Weekes to send you the Answer thereunto by one of his own Nation: *This Book was made by this King's commandment and sent to the King's Majesty,* and that I take to be the Reason that it is printed *Cum privilegio*, which was refused to another Book on that Subject. And some in this Towne going about to reprint *Cardinall Bellarmine's* Book, have found such opposition in it, (not any way from his Majesty,) as I think it will not come forth, unless it be gelt of some Passages which are not very plausible to this State.

Monsieur de la Boderie, besides his stay at *Calais* of twenty Days through the tempestuous Weather, and at the end thereof a very hard and dangerous Passage, hath had also this ill encounter, that his Majesty having stayed long at *London*, and seeing that he came not, made a hunting Voyage to *Royston* a Day or two before the Newes of *Monsieur de la Boderie's* arrivall in *England*; which accident will likewise *recule* somewhat his Affayres.

The Voyage of *Monsieur de Boisfisse* into *Germany*, hath been more fortunate; for I understand that this King had Yesterday News from the Assembly at *Halle*, that the Princes of *Germany* have there resolved to undertake the builness of *Cleves*, for the *Marquis of Brandenburg*, and the *Palatine of Newebourg*, with great Courage and Agreement. I do not yet understand the Particularities thereof, but that which doth more perswade me more confidently of that Resolution, is, that the Prince of *Anhalt* is expected from thence here within these few Days.

It is observed here, that since this Accident of the Prince of *Condé*, the King groweth every Day a good Husband. Yesterday he dined in our Quarter with the Queen at *Conchini's*, and carried her after Dinner to the Faire of *St. Germain's*. *Monsieur d'Espernon* is very lately come to Court, and having made his excuses for his long stay, there hath been no further enquiry made of his Actions at *Metz*, then if they never had been brought in question. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR, Paris 7th Feb. 1609. O. S.

I Received yours of the 31st of *January* four or five Days since, but this is the first opportunity of any Messenger which retourneth. I do very willingly accept of your offer of a weekly Correspondence, although I am not sure to have always Matter to write, yet I will not fail to write that, when I have nothing else.

The great number of French which you write of to be in that Court, I think be reasonably diminished at this present, their enterprize having been discovered; for so I understand it, although you write nothing of it. That which I hear of it is this; that there were divers Troops of French, here ten, there twenty, abroad near *Brussells*, and many also in the Town it self, with an intention to have surprized the *Princesse of Condé* as she should have gone on a Pilgrimage near thereabout; but that the Matter was revealed by the *Princesse of Condé* in this Court to her Son, she having got some inkling of it, for which it is said this King is in great choler against her: But some do say, that it was rather against the Prince himself then the *Princesse* that the Enterprize was. This hath been confidently delivered unto me with some pregnant Arguments of the probability; and yet methinks if it were so, the *Archdukes* should take publick notice of it, whereof your last Letters (though very fresh) make not any mention; and therefore I pray do me the favour to let me understand the truth of it hereafter. The Newes of that Prince in this Court, doth well accord with that which you write, of his *Spanish Attire* and *Exercises* there: For it is here sayd, that the

Archduke

Archduke hath lately received out of *Spaine* Commission, to take that Prince *An* 1609. into his Protection. That he should place the *Princesse* near the *Infanta*: To take from her all the *French* Gentlewomen and Servants which were about her, and to place *Spanish Women* in their rooms. And lastly to take order for the safety of her Person, whilst the *Prince* went to see the Countrey; which is interpreted whilst he passeth into *Spayne*.

The Assembly at *Halle* was not concluded at the last News which was received thence here: There had happened some jarr between the *Free Earls*, and *Barons*, and the *Princes*, about the number of Voyces which they should have in that Assembly, whereupon some of those Earles were departed discontented; but the rest of them, with the *Princes* and divers *Imperiall Towns*, were in a great way, and had already agreed of the cheif Points of a very couragious and unanimous Confederacy in this matter of *Cleves*; and here likewise they pretend to be in great forwardness to joyne with them. And they have been the more animated in the matter by *Monsieur de la Boderie* within these two Days; who though he had not seen the King (his Majesty being yet at *Royston*,) yet assureth them here, that he hath already so far informed himself of the King's Mind, that he doubted not to receive all kind of Satisfaction.

But the Matter which is most in speech here, is the Enterprise of *Milan*, which this King is to undertake for the *Duke of Savoy*. Which matter is so far resolved, as there is an Estate set downe of the Forces to be employed therein, and things made in readines for effecting of them: But as yet there is no Money disbursed, and consequently no Levies made. But of the Particularities hereof, as I shall discover more, I will not fayle to advertise you. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

8th Feb. 1609.

YOU shall receive here inclosed an ample Instruction under his Majesties Hand and a Letter of Credit to the *Princes* in generall for your repair to *Dusseldorp*, and assuming for his Majestie how far he is pleased to engage himself in their Assistance, according as by the said Instruction you shall be more particularly informed; to which I have nothing to add at this time, but to let you know, that the protraction which hath happened since *la Boderie's* departure from *Paris* proceeded not out of any difficulty or irresolution in his Majesty, but from contrarieties of Wind and Weather, which detained *la Boderie* three Weeks at *Calais*; by whom his Majestie was to be particularly informed of the Propositions of the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the *French King's* Resolution thereupon, which was a principal Cause of his Imployment hither. Another Cause is to make a Motion for renewing of antient Leagues and Treaties betwixt the Crowns, sith that Treaty of *Blois*, which was of mutuall Defence, is not to be held in force, for certaine Circumstances omitted to be performed upon the Death of *Charles* the 9th, and of *Henry* the Third. It is likely his Majesty (who desireth nothing more then to live in streight Friendship and Amity with his old Friends) will condescend to the Motion, though upon some such Reservations as the present State of each others Affairs will bring into Consideration, whereof hereafter you shall be advertized as occasion shall be offered.

From the House of *Saxony* we have here three Ambassadors; those that lately were in *France*. The Answer which they are like to have here will be much conformable to that which heretofore his Majesty gave to their forerunner *Helfrick*; which is in Substance as much as they received in *France*, of which, for your better information, I do send you a Copy here inclosed, as also of the Answer which the *French King* gave to the Prince of *Anhalt*. And indeed what

can

An. 1609. can his Majestie do otherwise, who is not to take his Judgment of their Cause upon him, neither is he carried by Affection more to the one then to the other, any farther then the Equity of their Right shall lead him unto it, it being equall to him and all one, whether *Saxe*, *Brandenburgh* or *Newburgh*, or all three be possessed. The only Reason why he interpolet himself, is to preserve their Right inviolated, and to keep them from Oppression against those, *that have no other Colour for their Intrusion but the Cloak of Religion*, and *Le droit de bienfiance*; and therefore his Majesty will endeavour as much as he may to lead the *Dukes of Saxony* into the right way, which is to conjoyn themselves with the two other Pretenders against the *Intruders*, and there to stand either such course of judicial Proceeding, as is most agreeable with the Constitutions of the Empire, or to submit themselves to some indifferent Compromise.

From *Venice* we have here an Extraordinary Ambassador about the Accidents which happened heretofore there concerning *his Majestie's Book*, whereof formerly you have been advertized, and in which the *Venetians* are carefull to give his Majesty the best Satisfaction.

It remaineth only, that at your going to *Dusseldorp* you be carefull to establish a safe and speedy Currancy and Address for your Letters hitherward, that his Majesty may be in time advertized, and may not depend upon the uncertainty of Reports. And so, &c.

From the Court
at *Whitehall*.

R. SALISBURY.

Instructions for Sir Ralph Winwood, Knight, our Ambassador with the States of the United Provinces, for his repair to Dusseldorp in Cleve.

JAMES R.

8th February 1609.

TRUSTY and well beloved, you are already so full acquainted with the precedent Courses of our Proceedings in this busyness of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, &c. as well how far we stand already engaged in general Termes of Assistance to the Princes of *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh*, as with the Reasons and Motives that have induced us thereunto, as it shall not be needfull now to make any recapitulation of it. That which we have now to deduce unto you, is first to acquaint you with our particular Resolution in the point of Assistance; and next of the use which you are to make of it towards the Princes interested, and towards all their Allyes and Confederates in the same Cause. And therefore in the first having now understood of our good Brother the *French King* (by his Ambassador whom he hath purposely sent to us) the Propositions which *Christian Prince of Anhalt* hath lately made unto him, in the behalf of the *Princes United in Germany*, that namely have undertaken to levy at their own Charge and Entertainement, four thousand Foot, and one thousand Horse, with some pieces of Artillery, and other warlike Necessaryes, over and above the present numbers of Horse and Foot which the *Marquis of Brandenburgh* and *Count Palatine of Newburgh*, have in pay already within these Territories of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, being estimated to be four thousand five hundred Foot, and some twelve hundred Horse, which the said Princes of *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh* are to continue in Pay at their own Cost and Charges: And also having now understood the Resolution which consequently our good Brother the *French King* hath taken thereupon, to furnish himself alone at his own Costs and Charges, the like number of Horse and Foot, with the like Equipage of Artillery and Warlike Provisions, as the said Provinces and their Confederates shall joyntly furnish together. We have also thought it convenient (out of our Affection to the Justness and Equity of that Cause

Cause and Friendship to these Princes our Allyes) to declare our selves particularly, that we are willing (according to our former generall Declaration) to put our selves for their Defence to the Charge of four thousand Men, to be continued in their Service upon such Termes and Conditions as shall be agreed upon by the generall Assent of the Confederates. Of which our princely Resolution, our Will and Pleasure is you do give notice both to the said Princes at *Dusseldorp* and their Confederates, and that you transport your self to *Dusseldorp* with all convenient speed, to assist in that generall Assembly of all the Princes Confederates, (which we understand is to be held there upon the dissolving of the Meeting that is now at *Hall* in *Suabia*) for to consult and agree with the said Princes, as well of those things which depend upon this our Resolution, both for the Manner and Form, and the Time when, and for how long our said Assistance is to be prepared and continued, as to consult and conclude of all things else that may result to the common good and utility of the Cause; whereof from time to time you shall particularly advertize us with all convenient Expedition, that you may receive such further Directions from us, as shall be necessary in that behalf.

For the Form of our Assistance whether in Men or Money, although we could have been contented to have left it absolutely to the Election of *the Princes pretenders*, yet considering the Difficulties that are imminent in the levying and transporting of Men, in regard of the Place more remote from us then from others, and subject to the Incommodities and Incertainties of Wind and Weather, besides other Considerations of State respecting the time of our Parliament, where we shall have Cause to charge and burden our People many Ways, we require you to let them understand, that we are desirous that this Aid which we do give may be rather accepted in Money then in any other kind, unless you may find a Disposition in the *States* of the *United Provinces* to accommodate us with some convenient Numbers of our Subjects that are now in their Pay to be used by us in that Service, over and above such Succours as the *States* from themselves shall resolve to contribute to that Cause. To which purpose we require you to deal effectually with the *States*, that accordingly you make your Propositions to the Princes. For as we could be contented rather to furnish the Money then to send any Men from hence, so if we should find that our Subjects there should still stand to the Hazard of cashiering, (as now they do,) we think the *States* ought not to deny us this Opportunity of imploying our own Men (if things must come to that pass) in *Cleves*, rather then to have them returned back again into their own Country; to their own Discouragement, and the rest of our People that shall see their Fortune, after so much hazard. And therefore if you find any Intention in the *States* at this present to cashier any, you may interpose your self to suspend their Resolution, till it may appear how things will dispose themselves in *Cleves*.

You may also seriously exhort the *States*, now that they know both our Resolution, the *French King's*, and the Princes united, that they be not backward in declaring themselves at this time; as well in respect that their means are at hand and their State better provided of warlike Provision, (who have cause to stand more on their Guard then others,) as in regard of that Importance which it is to them and must be, to have those Countries in the Hands of their Friends; by whom otherwise they are like to be environed so many ways, as their own State cannot but run great Perill both at present and by Consequence. All which considered, you shall let them know that we expect they shall use all possible Expedition; and the rather, because *their Ambassador* here hath sollicitted us in this Matter in their Name, and hath assured us that they did attend our Resolution with great Devotion.

Having now made you understand our Pleasure, and by virtue of the Letters and Instructions we have enabled you to speak upon good Warrant both in the generall and in the particular, we think it not amiss to furnish you with some such Reasons as may make the Greatness of our Favour in this Conjunction appear, in case any should go about to diminish the Lustre and Reputation of the

An. 1659. same, respecting the Proportion; which often happens amongst Persons that look no further then the Superficies of things. Wee think it fit that by way of Pre-occupation, you offer those Considerations unto them. First, that *in all Auxiliaries the Proportions ought to be always parallel'd to the present Estate of the Party assisting, what he may do without apparent Inconvenience to himself.* In which particular it is well known, that at our coming to this Crown we found not only the Kingdom exhausted but wrapt into great Arrear of Debts, by reason of a continuall War that hung upon it; and since our coming have been put to many severall occasions of Expence which necessarily could not be avoyded: So as to have enlarged these our auxiliary Numbers, might rather be deemed a disproportionable Formallity in shew, then a Resolution intended to be actually performed. Secondly, if it be observed what manner of Auxiliaries have heretofore been afforded by our Predecessors in Causes as urgent, and wherein there were not so many Supporters as this Cause hath, it will be found that we have yet strained our selves in this our Offer; for the greatest Auxiliaries that were afforded out of *England* under the late Earle of *Essex* to the *French King*, (in whose Conservation this Realm had more Interest in many Considerations then in this,) exceeded not the Number of four thousand Men: And that great Assistance which was afforded to the *States in their extreame Miseries*, was but of five thousand Foot and five hundred Horse, and that upon many Reserves and strict Conditions of Security for Repayment; where this our Offer proceeds freely, and for ought we know without Expectation of Requital.

And as for comparing it to the *French Kings*, though our purpose be not to extenuate the Reputation thereof, yet if the Nature of the one and the other be well fitted, there will not appear any great Disparity in the present Charge: For it must be considered, that by the Constitution of the present State of *France*, there are many Bands and Troops in continuall Pay, of whom the *French King* may serve himself in this Action without any great Increase of Charge. Next, he entertaineth already in Pay two Regiments of *French* in the *States Service*, whom he also designeth (as 'tis said) for that Employment; so as his present Charge must rather rise by his Levyes of *Suisse* or other Strangers, which are not like to pass much the Number of four thousand Men.

Concerning any Reimbursement for the Charge, if you find this Matter already passed over and not likely to be stood upon by the Confederates, you may also forbear to speak of it; otherwise you may procure us as advantageous Conditions for it as may be. You may likewise acquaint the Princes with our Approbation of the Choice they have made of *Christian Prince of Anhalt* to be their Commander in cheif of all the Forces united; of whom we have received so many Testimonies of his Sufficiency and Valour, as we must hold him most worthy of that Place, and most likely to discharge the same to the Satisfaction of all Men.

And now that you are so fully instructed in the Particularities of our Assistance, our Will and Pleasure is that at your Repair to *Dusseldorp* you do mainly inculcate these two Considerations. First exhort the *Princes* and especially the *Pretenders*, to Uniformity and Concurrence in Councill and Actions, without any particular respect to their private Interests; but to referr that wholly to the Integrity and Conscience of the Arbitrators, or to some such judicall Proceedings as otherwise might be best sitting and agreeable to the laudable Constitutions of the Empire. For as in this our Interposition for them, our only Scope is to protect them from Violence and apparent Oppression, (howsoever the same may be masked by their Adversaries under the *Cloke of Religion or Convenience of State*,) so we do freely protest, that our Intention is not either to wrong any Authority of the *Emperours*, or to draw unto us the Cognizance of those things which we know by the ancient Constitutions of the Empire to be otherwise determinable, neither prejudicately to favour the one Pretender more then the other, how near soever he might be allyed to us.

The next Consideration is the Recommendation of the general Peace and Repose of Christendom, as a Matter which Almighty God hath committed to our
Speciall

speciall Charge, and wherein we have with others, tho painfully yet successfully acquitted our selves of late in the *Low Countries*. Which you may seriously represent unto them, to the End that neither by Animosity, or upon Confidence of the Strength and Multitude of Confederates, they attempt any thing rashly or improvidently against the same; but standing in their just Defence against any Intruders, which neither have nor can pretend any Right or Title to themselves, whatsoever do proceed of it they may be excusable before God and Men, that they have not attempted any thing which is not just and equitable in their behalf. In which Consideration, if upon the Conference among the Princes some other Course might be thought of for compounding of these Differences then by the Rigour of Warr, which by reason of the Consequence, considering the partaking on either side cannot but be most dangerous and dreadfull to all *Christendom*, as we could be contented rather to embrace the same, so we require you to second any such Motions as far as they may subsist with the Equity of the Cause, and without apparent Prejudice to the Safety of the *common good*, upon both which Foundations this our Interposition is grounded.

RO. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord, Hague 10th Feb. 1609. O. S.

MY last did advertize of the *seditions* and *mutinous Uproare* at *Utrecht*; and that the Count *Maurice* by the Advice of the *States Generall* (for the Prevention of the present and greater Inconveniencys which then instantly were to be feared) did give Allowance to the Choice of these Magistrates which the Burghers had assumed, being known to be able and sufficient Men, both for Judgment and Experience and for Duty and good Devotion to the Welfare of the Publick.

The Magistrates thus confirmed, to give Contentment to the Commonaltie by whose Favour they were promoted to the Office, and the rather to induce them to lay down their Armes, they did abollish three sorts of Impositions, of small Beer, of Corn for Bread, and of the Taxes laid upon the Houses; of which Grievances the poorer Sort had long complained of being too heavylic surcharged. The *States Generall* understanding that the Burghers had laid down their Arms, made instance to the Count *Maurice* to go to *Utrecht*; and untill then neither they with good Manners could intreat him to that Voyage, nor he with reason adventure his Person into the Hands of a turbulent Multitude. He went thither the first of this Month, accompanied by order of the *States* with three of *their Assembly*, and two of the *Councill of State*. By Letters from them we understand, that this Mutiny hath long underhand been projected by one *Brackhel* a principall Gentleman of that State, who in the Government of the Earle of *Leicester* did bear an extraordinary Power in that Province, and made use thereof accordingly: Since whose time he hath been banished out of the Town, and untill now hath lived retired in his own House in the Country. He hath been moved by the Count *Maurice* to depart out of the Town, which he doth refuse to do, making many strange Demands; and in some pretending rather a new Alteration then a Reformation in this State. The *States* have written that he should be pressed to retyre out of the Town: That if he hath any Grievances he should present them *by Request: That by a strong hand nothing is to be carried*. That they gave Advice that the Magistrates cholen by Violence should be confirmed, was in Contemplation of the publick Good, not that they wanted either Power or Resolution to range them to Reason, who by undirect Courses should seek to make any Innovation, either in the whole Body or in part of their State. At this present the Affairs of that Province are in these termes. The Town did

receive

An. 1609. receive the Count *Maurice* with their best Magnificence, and since have made him many fair Presentations to this purpose: That they did desire the Advancement of his Person and the Honor of his House; and that they had rather to be governed by one absolute Prince, then by so many petty Masters. But he knows the World too well to bite at so poor a baite; and understands his own good better, then to begin with a petty Inland Province, whereby he shall discover an unreasonable Ambition (which hitherto with great Wisdom he hath concealed) without Fruit or Effect.

From the Assembly at *Hall* (where it is said the Elector of *Brandenburgh* arrived the 19th of the last) we hear this; that the Princes and the Towns with one consent have concluded the *Union* for joynt Defence in the Cause of Religion; but for the particular Matter now in hand, which concerneth the two Princes for the Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, the Towns do refuse to take part in that Quarrell. The principall Towns whose assistance is most to be required, are *Strasburgh*, *Ulm*, and *Nuremburgh*, upon whose Example the rest do depend. *Ausburgh* and *Franckfort* have not sent to this Assembly; and for those three former Towns, certaine Princes have undertaken to sollicite them not to separate themselves from their common Allyes, in a Cause so just and important for the Establishment of Religion throughout all *Germany*. In the mean time nothing is more certaine then that *Archduke Leopold* is distressed and in extremity on all sides; neither hath he hope to be relieved, unless the King of *Spaine* shall speedily declare himself openly in his Cause; which he cannot do unless he embark the *Archdukes* with him: and hardly can they enter into a new War in *Cleves* and *Juliers*, without falling into a Relapse of the old, which so many Years they have sustained full fore against their Wills, with these Provinces.

That which we hear of the Prince of *Condé*, that the Gates of *Brussells* should lately be shut upon a search for two French Men, which should have a practice against his Person and the Person of his Lady, hath so little ground of Reason in it, that 'tis not believed here; and if there be in shew any such thing, it is taken to be but a Spanish Artifice, to nourish Jealousies and Differences in the Spirit of the poor Prince, thereby to alienate his Affections from acknowledging his Errour, and from receiving that Grace, which now refused, hereafter perhaps may be demanded and will not be obtained. Yet this withall might have come into consideration, that this (if it be but a piece of cunning) doth cast a blemish of reproachfull Dishonour upon a great King; whereof he cannot but be most sensible, who through all the Traverses of his Life hath ever been free from the least aspersion of any such disloyall attempt. The Prince is said as yet to be free from being engaged by touching any Money from the King of *Spaine*, though a Pension hath been tendered him of 5000 Ducats the Month. His Friends give forth that he can be content to go into any neutrall Place, so it be not into the Jurisdiction of these Provinces, nor into *Lorraine*, nor into *Savoy*: All which parts having their necessary dependance upon *France*, cannot or will not in his Judgment warrant his Security.

The States are now upon the point of sending their Ambassadors into *England* and *France*. This Day nomination hath been made amongst the States of *Holland*, for those who shall be deputed for their Province. For *England* are named *Monsieur Waremendt*, whom your Lordship doth know. He hath been Admirall of *Holland*, and is a Gentleman descended of a most antient House; and *Monsieur Berche*, Pensioner of *Dordrecht*, who two Years since was imployed to his Majestie. To these two they will joyne one or two more, to treat about the Question of Fishing and the Commerce of their Merchants. One of these I think will be a Brother of *Monsieur Barnevelt's*, who is Pensionary of *Rotterdam*. For *France*, are named from *Holland* *Monsieur Brederode*, whom likewise your Lordship doth know, but he yet doth excuse himself from that Charge, and *Vandermile*, Son-in-law to *Monsieur Barnevelt*, who lately is come from *Venice*. The other Provinces yet have not declared themselves. I

understand

understand that the *French* King doth much desire that *Monsieur Barneveldt* the *Advocate* of *Holland* should come to him in this Ambassage: But the Affairs here at home (which at this time are so much out of order) cannot spare his Presence from hence; and if they could, yet because *Corpus* cannot be *in duobus locis* at one time, both in *England* and in *France*, he would be so well advised as to forbear that Journey.

The late and long Tempests have caused such extraordinary Inundations in these Parts, that the third of *Holland* is over-flown with Water. The Damage is incalculable which these People suffer by the breach of the Dikes, which in many parts are carried away by the violence of the Water. Every particular Province doth bear a part, only *Zeland*, by God's Providence, and the Diligence of them whom they Employed about these Affairs, is free. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

London, 13th February 1609.

I Can make you no long relation of our *Christmas Games*, being grown such a *House Dove* that I stir little abroad, specially to look after such sports. The *Barriers* on twelfth Night they say were well performed, and the *Prince* behaved himself every way very well and gracefully. The three Prizes were bestowed on the Earle of *Montgomery*, young *Darcie* Son to the Lord *Darcie*, and Sir *Robert Gordon* a Scot, more in Favour of the Nation then for any due desert. Instead of a *Plaudite* they had an exceeding good Peal of Ordnance or Chambers, that graced the matter very much. The next Day the *Prince*, with his Assistance all in a Livery, and the Defendants in their best bravery, rode in great Pomp to convoy the King to St. *James's*, whether he had invited him and all the Court to Supper, (the Queen only being absent) and there ended his Table; the allowance whereof from the Publishing of his Challenge, had been 100*l.* a Day. If the Charge do not hinder it, he would feign undertake another *Triumph* or Shew against the *King's Day* in *March*, and the Queen would likewise have a Mask against *Candlemas* or *Shrovetide*. She hath been somewhat melancholly of late about her Joynture, that was not fully to her likeing; whereupon to give her Contentment, there is 3000*l.* a Year added to it out of the Customes, with a Donative of 20000*l.* to pay her Debts. The *Lady Arabella's* Busyness (whatsoever it was) is ended, and she restored to her former Place and Grace. The King gave her a Cupboard of Plate better then 200*l.* for a New Year's Gift, and a 1000 Marks to pay her Debts, besides some yearly addition to her Maintenance; Want being thought the cheifest cause of her Discontentment, though she be not altogether free from suspicion of being collapsed. At a Supper the last Week made by the Lady *Elizabeth Hatton*, there grew a Question between the Earls of *Argile* and *Pembroke*, about *Place*, which the Scot mainrains to be his by Seniority, as being now become *all-Britaines*. Our Nobility now begin to startle at it (now it touches their Freehold,) but for ought I hear the King leaves it as he finds it, and refers it over to the Parliament; which is now likely to hold on, for young *Telverton* hath made his Peace, and divers Gentlemen that were put out of the Commission of the Peace for being over busy the last Sessions, are restored; and Sir *Henry Witherington* released from his confining or restraint. One *Coeffeteau*, a *French Fryer*, Preacher to that King, hath answered our King's Book very moderately and modestly they say; yet he is nothing satisfied with his *fawning*, nor takes it in better part, then if (as he says) *he should have bid a T—d in his Teeth, and then cry Sir Reverence*.

An. 1609. Wee hear of a great Assembly of *Papists* of late in *Ireland*, where there were between six and seven thousand together in an Island with 150 Priests, that had erected 50 Altars; but upon notice given, and some sent to discover them, they vanished away and scattered.

Our *East India Marchants* have lately built a goodly Ship of above 1200 Tun; to the launching whereof the King and Prince were invited, and had a bountiful Bankquett. The King graced Sir *Thomas Smith* the Governor with a Chaine, in manner of a Collar, better then 200*l*, with his Picture hanging at it, and put it about his Neck with his own Hands, naming the great Ship *Trades increase*; and the Prince a Pinace of 250 Tun (built to wait upon her) *Pepper Corn*. Dr. *Abbot* Bishop of *Litchfield* was elected to *London* the 5th of this present. The Bishop of *Ely* is set to work to Reply to *Cardinall Bellarmine's* Answer to the King's Book; whereof I perceive he makes no great account, but thinks that either the Man is much crazed from what he was, or else that he did it with a contemptuous negligence.

I hope we shall have his Sermon (upon the 4th to the *Galatians* and 4th verse) preached on *Christmas-Day* with great applause. The King (with much importunity) had the Copy delivered him on *Tuesday* last before his going towards *Rousson*, and says, *he will lay it still under his Pillow*. So with the remembrance of my best Service to my good Lady, I commend your Lordship and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Madrid 14th February 1609. O. S.

THIS Evening the Secretary *Prado* sent for me, and (after some circumstance) told me, that both from your Town and *Paris* yt was written him, that his Majesty (our Master) was by Treason hurt, and that all the Ports of *England* were *Cerrados*: That the Lady *Arabella* and the *Cavallarico Mayor* unto the King, were in the *Tower*. With this (although he would not delyver it unto me for certain truth) I am so much trobled, that I am not able to write you almost any thing.

We here turn out our *Moriscoes*, without suffering them to carry eyther in Specie or in Letters any kind of Gold or Silver. The French Ambassador lately receaved from some of them great sommes of Money (as it seems) on good Conditions, sending his Steward Post for *France* (at their cost,) with such Papers as he gave them. But the Steward was taken some thirteen Leagues hence, and brought Prisoner to thys Towne, and his Maile taken from him. Herein the Ambassador stirred so bravely, as the Steward ys againe gon with his Maile unopened.

Strange Multitudes of *Irishe* were here lately assembled, but upon my complaint they are commanded from hence. Your Colonel *Simple* ys here, and follows our Councillours with much diligence: I will, as you advise me, have a watchful Eye over him. So much we fear the *Plague* here, as all *English* Shipping, from what part of the Kingdom soever, are by Proclamation prohibited to enter any of the Ports. Our Ships that came from *Dunkirk*, are now gon about to joyne with the rest of the *Armada* at *Cartagena*. And so, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our King and Queen will shortly go into *Galicia* and *Portugall*, and not return hither in two Yeares.

* Mr.

* Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

London, 15th Feb. 1609.

SINCE the Writing of my last by the ordinary of the last Weeke I received yours of the last of *January*, together with the Copies therein enclosed of your late Treaties with the *States*, for the which both my self and my Freinds have had cause to thanke you for the Satisfaction which thereby we have received by the particular Informations of that long expected Conclusion: *Which after so much labouring, doth appear a great deal more fruitfull in the Quantity of Articles, then in the Quality of the Matter.* But the best is, that it doth not import them much that are in possession to have the Right of the Controversy decided.

Upon Sunday Monsieur de la Boderie and the two Ambassadors of *Venice* extraordinary and ordinary, were solemnly and magnificently feasted at *Whitehall* by the King, where there passed good Mirth and plenty of Healths between his Majesty and them. *At the same Table the Prince did sit with them.* Upon Tuesday those of *Saxony* had the like Entertainment. This Afternoon my Lord was visited by the Extraordinary of *Venice*, *El Senor Contarini*, of his old Acquaintance, who doth still profess much Freindship with him. Of the occasion and subject of all their Negotiations you have been fully employed by my Lord's last Letters. The said *Contarini* is now within four Days upon his return.

Our Parliament doth now begin to grow warm. The Matter of the *Union* hath ben there hotly revived by Sir *William Maurice*, who hath made some long Orations in that behalf, but not without Interruption and Whistling of the *lower House*, which took no great taste *en ce potage reschauffé*. At this tyme they are in hand with the Cause of the four litigious Shires of the Borders of *Wales*, which sue to be absolutely severed from the Jurisdiction of that Principallitie. Whereupon there is a Committee appointed of 50 of the *Upper House* and 100 of the *Lower*, to determine this Matter, who are to meet this Afternoone about the same.

The Lady *Arabella*, who (as you know) was not long ago censured for having without the King's Privy entertained a Motion of Marriage, was again within these few Days deprehended in the like Treaty with my Lord of *Beauchamp's* second Sonne, and both were called and examined yesterday at the Court about it. What the Matter will prove I know not; but these Affectations of Mariage in her, do give some Advantage to the World of imparing the Reputation of her constant and virtuous Disposition. Any other Newes I have not to write to you at this tyme. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris 17th Feb. 1609. O. S.

I Received yesterday yours of the 9th Instant, and having so good an Opportunity of writing back by the Voyage of this noble Gentleman Sir *Thomas Howard* into your Parts, I thought it more sure and speedy then the ordinary Messengers; and besides, I am sure you will be glad to be advertized with the first, of his coming to *Brussells*. His going so soon after the Receipt of your Letter, is the occasion that I cannot at this time give you answer of those Books of the

* Mr. Beaulieu was Secretary to Sir *Thomas Edmondes* in his Embassies to the *Archdukes* and the *French King*. He appears to have been a Gentleman of fine Parts and good Judgment; for which Reason I embraced with Pleasure the generous Offer of a very learned and worthy Gentleman, who gave me leave to insert such of his Letters as I judged proper, to make this Collection more compleat.

Preten-

An. 1609. *Preensions of Saxe* which you desire, but by my next I will send them, or at least an Answer that I cannot find them; for as yet I hear not of them. The Truth is, that before the Receipt of your Letters we had great Rumours and Discourses here, both of *the Enterprize against the Princesse* as it is generally beleived, tho' some say against the *Prince*, and of *his strange Deportment thereupon*; not only in having so *outraged* the Secretary of the Ambassador, but likewise in having driven the Ambassador's Wife out of his House with very heinous Reproches, and *having used direct and open Speeches of his Right to the Crown of France, and how he meant after this King's Death to come and challenge it.* Since, we understand he is secretly departed thence into *Germany*, with a purpose to go unto the Emperor's Court or else unto *Milan*; and that *his Wife and he are in very evill mesnage together.* Upon which reason there is a Speech in this Court, that *Madam d'Angoulesme* shall go into *Flanders* to demand the *Princesse* of the *Archduke*, in the Name of her Father and the rest of her Kindred, *as meaning to seperate her from the Prince, and that upon just Occasions as is pretended and by her own Consent; to which end there are published very heinous and unnaturall Vices in the Person of that Prince.*

You may well conceive that *the Bitterness of these Matters* doth much incite the King likewise in the Buisness of *Cleves*; in which all kind of Reasons do concur to make him forward. First to *despite the Spaniard and terrify the Archduke*, in regard that the nearness of those Warres may inwrappe him in a more dangerous one then any yet past. The *Considerations of State* remain the same or rather more urgent, that moved him first to declare himself. The *Almaynes* in this last Assembly at *Halle*, have shewed themselves in Courage and Agreement in this Buisness beyond hope and expectation, and did send hither within these four or five Dayes the Baron *Dhona* to signify their Resolution to the King, and withall to move him to hasten his Levies, as his Ambassador there hath given them great Assurance he will do; and on their Parts they do promise, that their Levies shall be ready by the middle of *Aprill*. This King hath thereupon lately dispatched into *Suisseland* to cause the 6000 *Swiss* to march with all Expedition; and here is no talk but of the Charges which are newly distributed and the Commissions for the Levy of Souldiers: But as yet there is no Money parted with although the Disbursements are every Day expected. And lastly, that which of all others will carry this King the most resolutely into this Buisness, is the Assurance which he hath that his Majesty will joyne with him.

The Enterprize likewise of *Savoy* goeth forward with as much heat as ever, Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* being departed out of this Town within these three Dayes. He was conducted out of Towne with an extraordinary great Troop of Gentry, and is to conferr personally with the Duke of *Savoy* before they begin to fall to work. The Surprise of *Geneva* (which hath been bruited here) hath given no hindrance to this Intelligence with *Savoy*, for that it is conceived to be no other Matter then *Discovery of certain antient Correspondents* of the Duke of *Savoy's*, who both seconded him in many of his Enterprises and gave him Intelligence from time to time of what passed; who though they were now discovered and confessed all their former Practises, yet absolutely cleared the Duke of having any new Enterprize upon the Towne. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 20th Feb. 1609. O. S.

I Received your Lordship's Letters of the 8th, accompanied with his Majestie's Instructions and some other Pieces, (with all which your Lordship hath been carefull to furnish me for my better Directions in the Cause of *Cleves*) the 13th

of

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of this Month. The Day after here was held a generall Fast throughout all these *An. 1609.*
 Countrys, wherein no Matter of Busyness with Conveniency could be treated.
 The 15th of this Month I found Mr. *Barneveldt*, to make him first capable of his
 Majestie's Motion for *the Loan* of 4000 Foot, for so I understand his Majestie's
 Meaning, and therefore have made no mention of Horse before I would profe-
 cute it in open Assembly of the *States Generall*, which I did the 16th; and
 thought good to do it rather *by way of Question and Consultation* with them,
 then by way of *Request or Demand*; with these *two expresse Cautions*, that his
 Majestie's Pleasure was not to deprive them of the Service of his Subjects to any
 prejudice which might thereby be feared to arise to the Provinces, neither to
 withdraw them from their Service, where his Intention was they should return
 (if at all they should be used) at the End of this War. My Proposition I send
 herewith with the Copy of the *States Answer*, (the Original I am bold to retaine
 because I may have use for it in his Majestie's Service,) who willingly are con-
 tent that his Majestie may be pleased to make use of 4000 Foot of his own Sub-
 jects, which now are in their Service.

I crave leave to present unto your Lordship's Consideration certaine Motions,
 the Resolution whereof may be for my better Direction in this Busyness, wherein
 his Majestie's Honour and Service doth hold so great an Interest. 1. First, his
 Majestie being served by these four thousand Foot from the *States*, whether his
 Pleasure be (this War being like to be but *feu de paille*, and the Troops present-
 ly to return to the Service of their old Maisters,) that they be commanded a-
 part by a Collonel of their Nation who only shall have reference to the generall
 in chief, or to march in one Body with the Troops which the *States* shall send
 and be subordinate to their Commander, who is intended to be Count *Henry of*
Nassaw, as in these Wars they have been to the Count *Maurice*. 2. Secondly;
 whether it be not his Majestie's Pleasure that these *four thousand* Men shall be
 continued for their Treatment, upon the self-same Foot as hitherto they have
 been in the *States Warr*: The Collonels and high Officers at thirty two Days
 the Month, the Souldier forty two, which here are called *States Months*: Yet
 can I not but acknowledge that Sir *Edward Cecyll* and Sir *John Ogle* have but
slender Provision, each of them only 300 Guilders the Month. The Charge of
 these four thousand Men in the Field will amount (according to Proportion of the
States Pay and of their Month forty two Days for the Soldier,) to the Summe of
 6559 *l.* Sterling the Month, as will appear by the particular State I send herewith,
 which I received from the *States Commissioner*. 3. Thirdly, whether it will not
 be most for his Majestie's Profit and the Advancement of their Service, that the
 Money for the Provision of these Troops be consigned into the Hands of the
States Paymaster for the Warr, who afterward may make his Account to such
 who shall be authorized from his Majesty to receive it; and that his Majesty be
 served by their Masters and other Officers, and the Troops subject to the Form
 of Discipline in their Warr. 4. Fourthly, and if any Captaine shall decease dur-
 ing the Time that these Troops shall be in his Majestie's Pay, whither the Com-
 panies vacant shall be bestowed (as heretofore they have been) by the Advice of
 the Collonel under whose Regiment the Company is, or that his Majestie's Plea-
 sure first is to be known.

I send herewith to your Lordshipp a State of the War of all the Companys
English and *Scottish*, whereby your Lordship will see that no Company but the
 Collonells do pass one hundred heads, the rest are at ninety, eighty and seventy.
 This may be considerable, whether his Majesty will be served by these Compa-
 nies according to the Number of the Heads as now they stand, whereby the
 Charge will be the greater, and be augmented by the Pay of many Captains and
 Officers; or whether he will command the Collonells (whose Regiments he will
 use) to give order to their Captains to reinforce their Companies to one hundred
 Heads, against that time (which by my Letters from *Dusseldorp* I shall advertize
 to be assigned) the Troops of all the Confederates shall be ready to march. And
 untill that time I think it is not his Majestie's Purpose to enter into Charge, though
 the *States* in their Answer to my Proposition, do transport them to his Majestie's

An. 1609. Pay upon the first of *Aprill*. And because the *States* in their Answer say nothing to that Clause in my Proposition for the Return of these Men to their Service, it may be your Lordship may think it most convenient that they remaine as they are under the *States* Command; without any other Difference then only this, that for the time they shall be employed in the Action of *Cleves* they shall be defrayed at his Majestie's Charge.

I have presumed on your Lordship's Favour to propound these Considerations, which I humbly submit to your Lordship's Judgment; the Resolution whereof may be of some Service, if I may conveniently receive it before my going from hence to *Dusseldorp*, for as the Season now is here between freezing and thawing, it is not possible to travail through these Countries neither by Land nor Water; neither as yet do we hear of the Dissolution of the Assembly at *Hall*. In the mean time I have written to the Marquess *Ernest* of *Brandenburgh* (who is there,) that I have Commandment to repair unto him, with that Charge which will make known his Majestie's Resolution for the Maintenance of their Right, and give full Satisfaction to all the Princes Confederates of their Union.

I do design to carry along with me *the Deputies* of the *States*; who though yet they declare not themselves in this Cause, yet will do that which shall best become them in Honor and Reason. Yet there is some Misunderstanding between them and the Princes of *Germany*, who require to have *the Precedence* of them in all Meetings. The *States* within the Precincts or *Circles* of *Germany*, are content to give Place to the *Princes Electors*: I presume his Majestie will be pleased that I shall joine with *the French Ambassador*, to assist the *States* in the Maintenance of such Rights as in Reason ought to appertain to them.

Of the Proceeding and Issue of this Busyness of *Cleves* the Opinions here are divers; this is the most currant, that the Archduke *Leopoldus* having to his great Honor and Reputation so long held out, will see an Army in the Field before he quitt the Town of *Juliers*. Yet there are Letters, that the last Week he passed through *Cologn* accompanied with 40 Horse, but not without purpose to return againe; and that he hath left in the Town for Commander *Pompey Giustiniano* a Master of the Camp, and one of principall Note in the Archduke's Service.

I think a little Rhetorick will serve to make the Princes and the Allies understand the Greatness and worth of his Majestie's Succours. For all Circumstances duely considered, that his Majestie doth enjoy a perfect Peace at home, and doth not enforce a Warr abroad; that no particular or private Reason of State doth advise him to embrace this Cause, but only true and pure Honour without Vanity or Ambition, and that the Charge he doth undergo is undertaken solely and simply for this Cause; they cannot but acknowledge the Succours to be great, and *equipollent* to the greatest which they shall receive.

I hope the time of his Majestie's Charge in this War will be so short that there will be no need much to insist for Reimbursement. I understand that Monsieur *de Boisfisse* hath treated at *Hall* about a League defensive with *the Princes of the Union*, and the *States* intend to give the like Charge to their Deputies. What Directions your Lordship shall be pleased to give me in this Point, I desire to receive by your next.

The Prince of *Condé* (as we hear) is departed from *Brussels*, and his Lady lodged with the *Infanta*. It hath been advertised here that the Marquess of *Coeuvre* did present him his Pardon from the King if he would return into *France*; which when he refused to do, *he then threatned him to be declared by the Parliament of Paris a Rebell, and Criminel de leze Majesté, and that the King would put a Taille on his Head of 100000 Crowns, for a Reward to him that should bring him in dead or alive.*

The *States* have assigned the 5th of *March* for the Rendezvous in this Town of their Ambassadors for *France* and *England*, who the next Day are to go to the *Briel* there to embark. The Count *Maurice* is yet at *Utrecht*. The Faction of the Burghers doth grow so violent, that nothing will make them understand Reason but a strong Garrison or a good Cittadell. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Beau-

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

London, 23^d Feb. 1609.

THE Contents of your last Letter of the 7th of this Month concerning the Prince of Condé's buisness, have staggered many Mens Judgments here, who could never perswade themselves that there should be so much difficulty found in the working of his *Reconciliation*, or so much alienation in his Spirit, as that strange and absurde alarme taking of his (whereof you make mention) doth discover in him. But for my part, how weak soever the poor Prince may be of his Apprehension, I do surely thinke that some frivelous and panicke fear in him hath ben either wrought, or at the least put forward by some devise and policy of the *Spaniards*, then by any probable ground and just impulsion. And howsoever some amongst us may think that *these good Neighbours of ours* would hold it for a *burthen to have him lye upon their Armes*, yet by the Judgment of those that are clear sighted amongst us it hath been always thought, that *they rather long to have him fast in their Bosome*; and that they will be content to cut off many other Pensions, afore they will shrink or grudge at that; *it being well known, that they have not stayed for his coming into their Countrey to broach their Practices with him*. For the matters of *Cleveland*, I am glad that they go so well forward for the *Princes*, as you give us to understand, and as we are otherwise informed: But of one thing I must entreat you to clear me, concerning that *Admission* (whereof you speak) of the *Electo*r of *Brandenburgh*, and *Lantgrave* of *Hessen*, into the *Union* of the Protestant Princes; amongst whom these being of the chiefest, it made me always think, that they likewise had ben the chiefest both Instruments and Members of that good conjunction.

The *Parliament* here doth now chiefly occupy the Minds of our Court and the Tongues of our *Exchange*. My *Lord Treasurer* is famous for an excellent Oration delivered to the House, whereof though the Subject and End could not be very pleasant to the hearers, being especially for a *new Contribution*, yet the Grounds and Strength of his Arguments were *so energetically*, and his Speech *so persuasive*, as it seemeth to have given very good Satisfaction both to the Minds and Judgments of all the House. Amongst other Reasons and Inducements which he used to them, he alledged (as I understand) this; that at the tyme of his coming into the Charge of *High-Treasurer*, he found the King indebted 1300000*l.* whereof part grew in the late Queen's time, for supplying of the Wars of *Ireland* under the Earles of *Essex* and *Devonshire*, and the rest since the King's coming to the Crown; specifying particularly the manner and occasions of the Expence. That since the said tyme there had ben 900000*l.* of the said Debts acquitted, so that there remained yet 400000*l.* to discharge. He shewed moreover that the ordinary Expence of the King amounted to 81000*l.* yearly more then his whole Revenue, besides the incidents of Extraordinarys; which he said there is no Man but in the supputation of his private Accounts did commonly finde to amount to the fourth part of his ordinary charges. So that both for the discharging of the remainder of the King's Debts, and the due supplying hereafter of his Expences, (whereof he did not omit to represent the new encrease coming upon him by the *Installation* and *emancipating* of the *Prince*) his conclusion and demand was, *That the House would yeild to a yearly and perpetuall graunt, and that without Necessitie of new Consents and Assemblies, of 200000*l.* for a subvention to his Majesties Charges*. And the better to encline and encourage the House to the granting this high and extraordinary Demand, he willed every one of them to bring and proffer freely any such Grievs as they had, and promised in the King's Name, that his Majesty would redress the same, and give them all satisfaction therein, as far as should lye in his Power. Whereupon there hath ben, and is every Day, an infinite number of Bills of complaints put

An. 1609. put up to the House, and some of them, as I hear, very extravagant and strange: But the chiefeſt and moſt ſtood upon are againſt the oppreſſion of the *Wardſhips*, and of the *Purveyors*; againſt the abuſes and diſorders ſuffered amongſt the *Clergy*, as in their *Non-refidence*, enjoying of *Pluralities* of Benefices, abuſing of *Excommunications*, &c. as alſo againſt *Penal Laws*, and many other things wherein they find themſelves grieved. In the Reformation whereof, although there were heretofore ſome Difficulties and Oppoſitions, yet it is thought likely now, for the conſideration above-mentioned, that there will be ſome abolition or correction granted of thoſe Points, for the common ſatisfaction and better encouragement of all the Realm. This is as much as I can write unto you concerning Parliament matters; for although I may be reckoned of the Court, yet I am not of the Houſe, and leſs of the Councill.

For other Matters or Occurrances I have little to ſay: *Monſieur de la Boderie* goth often to the Court, but maketh no mention as yet of his return from hence. He is expecting an answer out of *France* concerning an Inſtance here made unto him, of the reimbursement of thoſe Monies which remayne yet due by the King of *France*. At the leaſt it will be expected and required, that the ſaid King do in deſalcation of that ſomme, pay and entertaine the 4000 Men which are promiſed from hence for the Wars of *Cleveland*. For the League propounded by *Monſieur de la Boderie*, I have underſtood ſince my laſt, that it is thought better here to fall only to the renewing of the old Treaties, then to the making of any new. As ſoon as the Answer cometh out of *France*, we ſhall ſee what will be done, for whatſoever it be will be done out of hand. And ſo, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Reſident at Bruffells.

S I R,

London, 1st March 1609.

I Cannot entertaine you with any other, nor indeed with any worthier Subject, then with ſuch Occurrences as our *Parliament* doth produce; which doth now begin to grow *very Warm* about thoſe important Matters I mentioned in my laſt; and according to the common opinion and hope, is like to bring forth *very great alteration and reformation in the State*. Thoſe things which by my former I did write unto you to have ben *reciprocally propounded by both the Houſes*, were as then but *Informis materia*, whereupon they were to worke; and as they are both of a *ponderous conſideration, and laborious effecting*, ſo can they not (as the Proverb is) *be caſt in a Mould*, nor ſo eaſily be brought to paſſe, as perhaps Mens Affections and Curioſities may deſire. For it being in queſtion not onely to eradicate the *ſtrongeſt and moſt inveterate Diſeaſes of the State*, but alſo to admitt new *Seeds of temperature or diſtemperature in that bodie*, you may thinke with what caution, warineſs and ſlowneſs they will proceed in ſo important a Worke, and with how much labour they are like to come at the perfecting of the ſame: Therefore hath there *nothing ben donne almoſt hitherto in the Parliament, but only conteſting of the Forme of their propounding and offers*: For that after my *Lord Treasuſurer* (as I wrote to you by my laſt) had concluded his Speech, and for an inducement and better inclining the *lower Houſe* to the graunting thoſe high and extraordinary Demands which he made for a Supply and Support of the King's Neceſſities and Charges, (for, more then I expreſſed in my Letter, beſides the 200000*l.* yearly and *perpetuall* which he demanded for the ſupport, he did alſo demaund 600000*l.* for the *Supply*;) he promiſed them that the King would now to his Power give them Satisfaction in any of thoſe Grievances which they had heretofore propounded, or had now to propound; the ſaid Houſe being on the one ſide very deſirous, and almoſt reſolved, to do any thing to obtaine a Redreſſe of the ſaid Grievances, and a Suppreſſion of thoſe

those Abuses and rigorous Customes wherewith they found themselves oppressed, as with the matters of *Wardships, Purveyors, &c.* So on the other side being very jealous of the Power of the King's Prerogative, whereunto some are of Opinion these things are so adherent and affected, as that he might hereafter resume by little and little unto himself the Right and Appropriation of the same; *they were very much affraid to engage themselves in any offers or promise of Contribution to the King, afore they were sure of some certain and sound Retribution from him; least that after they had given over the one, they should also be in danger to lose the other.* And therefore after my Lord Treasurer had propounded his Demand of Money, those of the *lower House* did desire to know, afore they would make any Answer, *what the King would retribute to them for the same.* For the which being checked by my Lord Treasurer, as for an *unrespectful proceeding* towards his Majesty, of whom they would draw the first proffers of Conditions, afore they had so much as assured him of their Wills for the Satisfaction of their Demands, there was (and this but Yesterday) a great contention and stirre in the House about the *terms and framing of that Assurance* which was required at their Hands; the which at length was conceived and delivered in this Form; *That the House had an inclination and willingness to give his Majesty Satisfaction.* But this Answer was found *so weake and brittle* by the *upper House*, as not implying any *determination or resolution* of theirs, as that they were put to another deliberation upon the same: Whereupon there grew such a contestation and division in their House, as they were there till two of the Clocke in the Afternoon, without being able to come to an agreement and Resolution amongst themselves about the same. And howsoever they shall open themselves in this generality, they seem to be resolved not to proceed otherwise with the King in the graunting of his Demands (at the least of the *Supply*) but by way of *Contract*, and upon good assurance of Retribution. So that you may judge if there hath ben so much difficultie found in *the manner* of the propounding, how much there is like to follow in the debating and reconciling of *the Matter*, which is of so high a Nature, and of so great Consequence both to the King and to the State: And yet it is generally expected, that without doubt there will follow some great and happy conclusion both for the one and the other, before the Dissolution of the Parliament.

Those of the *lower House* have been very much *nettled* and offended at one Doctor Cowell's Booke, for a certain *exorbitant Position* therein held by him in the *interpretation* and in favour of the *the King's Prerogative*; whereunto he doth attribute the Power of making Laws, raising Subsidies, &c. without the Consent or Authority of the Parliament. Which hath been so odious to the House, that if the King will give them leave (as by Petition they have desired it of him,) to proceed by their Authority against the said Cowell, it is thought *they will go very near to hang him.* He is a Doctor of the Civil Law in Cambridge, and is now come to this Towne to answer this Matter in the Parliament House.

One Sir Stephen Sproeten (if I doe not mistake the Name,) who is a cheif Officer for the executing the *Penal Laws*, being charged with much Corruption and Misdemeanour in his Office, *was called there also to the Barre*; where they had begun to proceed very quickly and severely against him, if *the King had not taken both him and the Cause into his Hands.*

Besides the Points contained in my last, whereof the House doth sue either the *Abolishing or Reformation*, I have heard that they do insist much likewise against the *respiting of Homages* for the ordinary and prejudiciall abuses which are committed therein; and many other *Bills of Grievances* they have put up, which shortly we shall see come to light. For the Matter of the *Wardships* I know there be many that cannot perswade themselves that it will be so easilie put downe, seeing * in whose Hands that Office is; but I have heard for a certaine

* The Earl of Salisbury was made Master of the Court of Wards in the Year 1599, (as appears from a Letter of his own, Vol. I. pag. 41.) in which Post he continued to his Death.

An. 1609. truth, that my Lord Treasurer himself is he that in good earnest doth most effectually put it forward; knowing how great a Service he shall thereby do to his Prince, how much good he shall procure to his Countrey, and what an eternall commendation and love he shall get to himself and his Posterity by such a worthy Deed. And this Reason for my part I hold very probable, considering how the said Lord's Actions do appear every Day more and more, to tend rather to Honour and Reputation, then to profit.

Thus much had I to discourse unto you of the Matters and Doings of our Parliament, till that I may feede you with some more substantiall Points of their good Resolutions. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

3^d March 1609.

AFTER our hearty Commendations to your Lordship. Your Letter of the 20th of February directed to me the Treasurer, we have received the 26th of the same, by which his Majestie hath been informed of the *States* readines to accommodate his Majestie with Four thousand of his own Subjects that are now in their Pay, to be used in the Service of *Cleve*. In which their Resolution (though the *States* seem to be contented to value themselves toward his Majestie, as if there were not any thing in their Power which they would not willingly and readily perform to give his Majesty contentment, yet) know they well enough, (and it may be said that 'tis no smal Motive of their Resolution) that thereby they shall be disburden'd of a great Charge, and no less secured then they were before in the safety of their Country, by having them still at hand upon their Frontiers. But howsoever it be, his Majestie doth thankfully accept of their offer, and will make use of it if things come to a War in *Cleve*.

That which we have now to say unto you, is to direct you from his Majestie in some Circumstances that are depending on this offer of 4000 Men; and therein, first, we must require you to deal with the *States*, that these 4000 Men may not enter into his Majestie's Pay from the first of *April* next, (as it is contained in the *States* order,) but only from such time, as upon the Conference to be holden at *Dusseldorp* (where you are to assist in Person) it shall be generally concluded by all the Confederates, against what time their Auxiliaries are to be prepared. For as his Majestie intends not to enter into Charge or Action before any of his Associates do the like, so it is also considerable, that the Season of the Year will not be soon proper to sustaine an Army in the Field, to which many things are belonging, that must depend upon the growth of the Country.

Next we are to put you in mind, that as his Majesties Assistance of 4000 Foot for this Service of *Cleve* hath had an Aspect to the proportions already declared by the other Princes, as namely of 10000 Men by the Princes of *Germany* together, and of as great a number by the *French* King alone, and of a consequent proportion to be also furnished by the *States* and the King of *Denmark*; so if you do find upon Conference, that these severall numbers (being sufficient rather for a Conquest of whole *Germany*, then for the Recovery of the Town of *Ju-liers*) will not be thought fit to be furnished at one time, as well in respect of the opposition it self, as in regard of the Country which will not be sufficient to feed them; so likewise you will be carefull rateably to ease his Majestie's Charge, and to draw no more Men into the Field then needs must be; and so much the rather, seeing they are at all times so near at hand as is the *States* Country, from whence they may be had upon few daies warning. And to this purpose you are likewise to deal with the *States*, that so many only may be drawn forth as the present occasion shall require; and the rest may remaine (as now they are) in their Pay, without putting his Majestie to any unnecessary Expence.

Concerning

Concerning the other Circumstances, touching the choice of the Men, the *An. 1609.* quality of the Pay, and their Commanders, you shall hereby particularly understand his Majestie's Pleasure, according to which you are to govern your self. First for the Men, his Majesty is pleased that two parts of the 4000 be *English*, and a third part *Scotts*; and that the choice be made proportionably of so many Companies out of the severall Collonellships, without the preferring the one more then the other. For their Pay, his Majesty likes it well that it be continued upon the self-same foot, as now they are in the States Service. The Collonells and high Officers at thirty two Days the Month, and the Souldiers at forty two, according to the Note you have sent unto us from the States Commissioners. And this his Majestie doth the rather, not so much for easing of his Charge, as in consideration that these Men being to return againe, after the Action of *Cleve* is ended, into the *States* Service, his Majesty is loath to give the Soldiers any occasion of Discontentment against their former Pay, which they received before this Action. As for the Commanders, his Majestie holds it fit that seeing he bears the Charge, he may also receive the sole Reputation of it, which he thinketh may rather be by having them to subsist of a Body by themselves and commanded by their own Officers, then by having them obscured by a mixture of others, and under the Command of another. And therefore hath made choice of Sir *Edward Cecill* to be *Commander Generall* of these Forces, and to have under him two *Lieutenant Collonels*, (one for the *English* and the other for the *Scotts*,) with all such other Officers as are requisite to a particular Body, for the better Government and Contentment of his People, when they shall not find themselves subordinate to others, but only subject to the generall Command of the *great Generall* of the whole Army, which is *Christian Prince* of *Anhalt*. And now lastly for the returning these Men into the *States* Service againe, his Majestie requires you to deal effectually with the *States* in it, and that you draw a *direct promise* for the *re-accepting* of them: Otherwise his Majesty would be loath to make any use of them at all in this Action of *Cleve*, or to be beholding to the *States* for it, if thereby the *States* should seek to take any advantage to discharge them the sooner, more then the urgent Necessities of their own Affairs shall directly constraine them. In which case his Majestie must be contented to yeild, especially if he finds that the like Course is proportionably taken with the other Nations, as well as with his own Subjects. For the coming of *their Ambassadors*, you must remember to insist that they came instructed in the matter of Fishing according to his Majestie's Edict, wherein hitherto they have not given his Majestie such Contentment as was expected at their Hands. And so we bid your Lordship heartily farewell.

T. ELLESMERE, <i>Canc.</i>	T. SUFFOLKE.
R. SALISBURY.	GILB. SHREWSBURY.
H. NORTHAMPTON.	E. WORCESTER.
NOTTINGHAM.	

Mr. Levinus Muncke to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My Lord,

3^d March 1609.

YOUR Proposition to the *States* for the 4000 Men (*being so warily carried*) hath given here good Contentment, but the Answer thereunto hath been thought defective, in that it is *not directly expressed* that the Men shall return again into their Service; and from thence cometh this second Motion to have it *directly promised*, otherwise it was upon the Point, not to have accepted at all of their Offer: And therefore I pray get some kind of further Engagement either publick or private, as you know it best beseemeth to the Courses of their State. But it hath been impossible to perswade any other course for the Commandment

An. 1609. mandment of them then is prescribed, because his Majesty thinks *his Assistance* then *would be too much smothered*. It hath been thought fit to defer to write unto the *States* about these Men, untill it shall be known from you whether the Men must be used, and against what time they must be in readyness; or whether the 4000 together, or some part of them. For the first, the better you can manage this, the more acceptable will be your Endeavours.

For the *new Inscription* of his Majestie's Letters to the *States*, I will endeavour to do my best, though I cannot promise any great Success of it, considering the *Niceties* whereon we stand. I like your Opinion well, that we ought to be observant of the *French* Proceedings, for he hath severall Ends in his Actions, and I am apt to believe he will put forward (what he may) this Action of *Cleves*, and it may be the *States* will not be much behind him from seconding it, for they have had already *little other then bitter Fruits of their Truce*; and this protecting of the *Prince of Condé* on the other side, *setteth France on Fire*. Hitherto here hath been no treating at all with Monsieur *la Boderie*: It stayeth upon some Answer from *France* about his Majestie's Debts, wherein we are not so honourably used as I could wish. All things here are well God be praised, and the *Parliament* are up to the Ears about a *supply and support for the King's Necessities*; in the first *six hundred thousand Pounds* is demanded, and in the second *two hundred thousand Pounds a Year*. I pray God we may see a happy Issue to his Majesties Contentment; and thus I take my leave.

Tours to Command,

LEVYNUS MUNCK.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Madrid, 7th March 1609. O. S.

MY last unto you was by an Extraordinary. I do assure you that in all outward Apparance we are glad that the *French King* is angry at the Entertainment given unto the *Prince of Condé*, and do directly make our selves merry with it. We have styll a Conceit that we can beat *France*, though *England* and *Holland* be too hard for us. It is here said that *the Prince* shall come hither; but how truly I know not.

I cannot thinke that *thys King* will as yet be *apparently seen* in ayding the *catholique Pretenders* of *Cleves*, for that were directly to move the King our Master to declare himself on the other side; which they do here *extreamly fear*, and dayly prayse unto me his *Reservedness* hitherto.

Strange Multitudes of *Irish* we have at this Instant here in our Court, above seventy Gentlemen, Captaines and *Titulados*, besides above 700 others, Men, Women and Children. What Construction his Majesty will hereof make I know not, but I hope I shall have some order about it. To the Lord *Maxwell* (who fled hither for having basely murdered a Gentleman in *Scotland*) they gave 1000 Ducats, and besides a Letter to *your Duke*, willing him to give him an Entertainment according to his Quality. He is gon to see the *Pope*, and from thence will come to serve you in *Bruxells*.

We think your Colonel *Simple* lives a very idle Lyfe here: Of late for many Dayes he comes lyttle out of his House, yet is in Health. Our King, Queen and *Duke* are at *Valadolid*, but the long Journey is much doubted of. Mr. *Robert Shirley* is not yet dispatched from hence, but (as I understand) holds still his Resolution to go from hence into *England*. Mr. * *Toby Mathew* ys in thys

* Mr. Mathew, was the Son of Dr. Toby Mathew Archbishop of York, and born in the Year 1578, whilst his Father was Dean of *Christ Church*. Soon after this King's coming to the Crown, he was by Perswasions of Father *Parsons* reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and for refusing to take the new Oath in the Year 1607, obliged to leave his Countrey. In the Year 1617. by the Intercession of the Duke of *Buckingham* he obtained leave to return into *England*, but the Year following was obliged again to retire: However in 1622. he was a second time recalled, and the next Year knighted. He dyed at *Ghent* in the Year 1655.

Court;

Court; but I do not understand that he hath Pretension or Intent to stay here *An. 1609.* longer then tyll he hath gotten the Language. And so, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, London, 8th March 1609.

OUR Parliament is going very slowly forward in the determination and compounding of those great Buisnesses which it hath now in hand; and if that publicke work must stop the Proceeding of our particular, we are not like in hast to see it come to any Issue. After that those of the *Lower House* had given an Assurance to the *Lords* of their good Disposition to satisfye the King's Demands (as by my last Letter I did partly intimate to you) upon such *Retributions* as they do expect from his Majesty, the *Lord Treasurer* did propound unto them certain Articles grounded upon the common Greivances to serve by the Performance or Redresse of the same to the effect of the said *Retributions*, whereof I send you a Copy inclosed; and thereby you shall see almost as much as I am able to tell you concerning the Passage of these Matters. You shall see amongst the said Articles the Point of the *Wardships* somewhat *slightly touched* or put forward by the said Lord: Who in a Speech delivered thereupon to the *Lower House*, declared unto them, " That for three important Respects of Honor, Conscience and Profit, the King could not part with that Right of his Prerogative, which he sayd was like a precious Stone set and *inherent to his Crowne*; the which having received from hand to hand, after so long a Possession, from his Predecessors, *he could not in honor now make it away from himself and his Successors*, nor in Conscience give over unto others that important Care of *Pupills* which was belonging unto himself; nor lastly pluck away, without too much prejudice to his Crowne, *that rich and beneficiall Flower from his Hatt*". But notwithstanding as the utter Suppression of the same is most earnestly followed by the House, so it is thought that these Allegations are but artificiall *pour encherir d'avantage le Marché*, and to obtaine the more for the same; and that assuredly great things, both in that and other Propositions, will be determined and agreed on in this Parliament, to the Content and great good both of the King and People.

Cowell's Book (whereat as I wrote unto you by my last there is great Exception taken by those of the *Lower House*,) being read upon * those Points which are offensive to them to those of the *upper House*, they took (as I hear) some time to deliberate upon the same, and this Day they did appoint to give their Answer thereupon. By my Lord's Letter, who is as you know a Member and an assiduous Attendant in the House, you shall know more then I am able to relate unto you.

I did much long and expect to hear by your Letters, which way and to what part the unfortunate Prince of *Condé* had shaped his Course, but neither of your last made any mention of him. Here is a Report, that the *Princesse* his Wife should have delivered some Complaints to him to the *Infanta*; saying, that by coming into her Dominions she hath ben freed of a great Fear which she was in to have ben overtaken and carried back into *France* by those that were sent for that purpose against her; and that by coming into her Court she had ben delivered of another and greater Trouble and continuall Vexation, wherein she was by the *jealous Practices of her Husband*, who did nothing but set Men every Day at her to seeke to suborne her, to make tryall of her Faithfullness and Chastity.

* The Exceptions which were taken by the House of Commons, were to Words *Prerogative*, *Subsidy*, *Parliament*, *Recoveries*, and some others.

An. 1609. If this be true I doubt not but that you may know it, and I would be glad to understand it from you.

Heretofore I did write unto you how that there was here an Opinion of some forreign Employment to be bestowed upon Sir *Edward Conway*. The same is now confirmed by the Conjectures of some observant Spirits, who seeing him often riding with my *Lord Treasurer* in his Coach, do suppose (and not methinks without ground) that he is receiving some Instruction for an Ambassage, which they guesse to be for *Spaine*. I hope (as you do) that *Don Alonso de Velasco* will breake the Ice to the supplying of so many void Places, and that after his coming there will be some Resolution taken concerning these Matters. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris 13th March 1609. O. S.

I Wrote you by the last Ordinary, and now I write againe rather to accompany these Gentlemen with a Letter to you and to recommend them to your Acquaintance, then that this short time hath brought forth any Occurrences worth the advertising you of. There is in this Troope Sir *John Sheffield* Son and Heir to my Lord *Sheffield*, Mr. *Hazwell*, Mr. *Varney* and Mr. *Wake*, who are passing home by *Flanders* to see your Court in theyr way.

We looke very assuredly to morrow for the Prince of *Anhalt*, upon whose coming many particulars in the proceeding of the Affair of *Cleves* will be resolved. Some Bruits we had here a while since, that the *Princes Possessors* were in Terms of Agreement with the other Party, but they are proved vayne. Within these two Days the King was at the *Arsenal*, and there before divers of his Council called Monsieur *Bongars* newly returned, to make relation of the Affayrs of *Germany*; and after that, he confirmed fundry Contracts for provision of Victuals for the Army, to which he still holdeth his Resolution to repair in Person. There are great Quantities of Money already disbursed for the Levies and for Provisions, above 200000 Crowns, and dayly there is more paid.

Here is lately arrived one from *Geneva*, who cometh to give the King an Account of the late Treason there discovered by the Physician of the Town; but I take it his principall Errand is to learne how the Alliance of *Savoy* goeth forwards, and to deterre the King from it. There came a few Days since a Courier from Monsieur *Lefdiguieres*, but he had not then seen the Duke of *Savoy*, so as nothing could be yet known of the probability of that Enterprize more then before.

Within these five Days there parted hence towards *England* Don *Alonso de Velasco* Ambassador ordinary from *Spaine* thither, to releive Don *Pedro de Cunaiga* in his Charge. He came by with a great Trayne, and had divers Women in his Troop. He did see the *Queen*, but the King being then at *Fountainbleau* he did not see him.

It is beleived by the King that the Prince of *Condé* is secretly in *Milan*, and that he purposeth to pass from thence to *Rome*. He hath (as I understand) caused a *Manifesto* to be spread of the Reasons that moved him to forsake France. I have not yet seen it, but am promised it, and as soon as I can get it I will send you a Copy thereof. His evill Agreement with his Wife is here so generally and heinously reported, as there is no doubt made but they shall be divorced: And whereas the Money which the *Constable* gave in Mariage with her was deposited in this Towne, to be employed for the disengaging of his Lands, he hath of late taken it to himself again. And so, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.
Mr. Beau-

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S. I. R,

London, 15th March 1609.

AS the proceeding of our Parliament is very slow in the handling and compounding of these high Matters which they have now in hand, so shall I be forced to be somewhat short with you at this time, which doth scarce afford any other Occurrences but such as passe in that solemn Assembly. Most of the Tyme since my last Letter hath ben spent in Conference of the Lords with the King, about those Points which seemed to breede the greatest Difficultyes: For that upon Declaration made by my *Lord Treasurer* (as by my last I signified unto you) of those respects of *Honor, Conscience* and *Proffit*, which kept the King from parting with the *Wardships*, (those of the *Lower House* having given it to understand that they were not willing to urge the King upon any thing which should be prejudiciall to his Honor or Conscience, but represented withall by some good Reasons, that he might without any such Inconvenience yeild to the surrendring of that Right, and that for as much as concerned the Point of *Proffit*, they would be willing to *contract* upon the same with his Majesty,) there was two of the *Lords* deputed to make Report and deale with the King about this Answer of theirs. And though by the *whisperings and dissuasions of some of those which are about him* he was made more *averse* then he had ben before from yeilding to this Composition and making away the *Wardships* from the Crown, yet in the end he hath ben brought unto it; and now hath given Order to the *Lords* to treat with the *Lower House*, and to compound with them, both upon the Points of that and of the *Purveyors*, which are the most important, and most stood upon by the Commons. So that the Matter being brought thus far, there is no doubt but that in the end they will come to some Agreement upon the same; although perhaps it will require some tyme and much debating to discusse and reconcile all the Difficulties which will arise on both sides, in the dissolving and framing anew againe of so great and strong a worke in the State.

Towching *Cowell's Booke*, the same having been also examined before his Majesty upon those Points which were excepted against by the House, *it hath ben found therein repugnant to the fundamentall Lawes of the Realm*: And therefore the King hath promised that it shall be *suppressed*. But for the *Author*, having made it appear that he would not have his Person to be troubled or to incur any Danger for the same, (as the House seemed very desirous to proceed criminally against him,) they do now *relent* their poursuite therein, and are not willing to inforce it any more against the King's Will. During the handling and debating these Matters in the Parliament, the Point of the *Union* remaineth altogether silent; and if the King do still constantly and earnestly affect the effecting of it as hitherto he hath done, the Assembly is very like to be prorogued to another Session.

Monfieur de la Boderie is yet expecting the Return of his Secretary Monfieur de Vertault out of *France*; untill when it seemeth he cannot proceed in his Negotiation here. In the mean time because the Lords shall have occasion to have often Conference with him about the renewing of the League, there is another House providing for him near the Court: And it is thought that when they shall once be entred into Buifness, they will within less then a Fortnight bring it to an End.

Upon the continuall Complaints made here by the *Spanish Marchants* of the great Wrongs and want of Justice which is offered to them in *Spaine*, I am informed there hath ben lately an Expres sent to Mr. *Cottington*, to make Instance there for an absolute and speedy Redress of the said Wrongs; or else that the King would take the further delaying of the same for an absolute Denyall.

Yesterday

Av. 1609. Yesterday Captaine *Frost* came hither out of your Parts, having ben (as he told us) three Weeks upon the way by the roughness and contrariety of the Winds, and delivered a Letter from you to *my Lord*. We do all wonder that there is no other Cause apparent of the foule and damnable Murder committed upon Captain *Kinsman*, then he doth relate, and your Letters also mention. And the same fear perhaps hath (not without cause) moved this poor *Frost* to leave *such a hot Countrey*.

I must entreat you, as your leasure shall serve you, that when you write unto me you will take the pains to insert into your Letters such News as you shall have there currant out of *France*. For I can assure you, of all those *great Occurrences*, which by dark Reports we hear to have lately happened in those Parts, we have here (I mean we of the popularitie) no certain knowledge at all; and I for my part have not heard a word of Newes from thence since I came out of *Low Countries*. We speake of great Levies and Preparations that are making there for the War of *Cleveland*, some say for *Milan* also, upon an accord of Marriage made with the Duke of *Savoy*; whereof I cannot understand any certainty, neither also of the *Pope's Excommunication of the Parliament of Paris*, whereof there hath ben here no small Rumor, but no constant confirmation. All these things, and such other Accidents you may hear from thence *truely* from Weeke to Weeke; and though the Relation thereof shall come somewhat stale to us from you, yet it shall be enough for us, if we can have it certainly delivered. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 16th March 1609. O. S.

THOUGH yet I do not hear that the Princes are assembled at *Dusseldorp*, and by my last from thence (which are of the first of this Month) *Monsieur de Boisfisse* was then at *Franckfort* attending his King's Pleasure how he would dispose of himself, neither have the *States* as yet once entered into deliberation what Deputies they will send, or what Succours for the Assistance of the Princes Pretendants, more then herefore I have advertized for the Provision of 600000 Guilders to be employed in that Service; notwithstanding, having received from his Majesty so pressing a Charge speedily to hasten thither, I should have been there before the Date of these, were not my Presence at this time more necessary here, (which there would be as yet fruitless and without purpose) both for his Majestie's Service, and the Service of these Provinces. In my former I have advertized of the beginning and proceeding of the *Mutiny of Utrecht*, and that the *Count Maurice* (by order of the *States*) with some *Assistants* of their Assembly was sent thither, with charge to take knowledge of the Cause of their Discontents, and with Authority to give them such Satisfaction as in Reason they ought to demand. He spent a whole Month, and so far their Humours were from being appeased, that with more bitterness and violence they dayly appeared to be incensed. About the end of the Month the *Town* sent three Deputies to the *States Generall* with this Motion, that the *States* would discharge the *Count Maurice* of the Oath which he had received of them to be Governour of the Town and Province of *Utrecht*; which done they would give him a Commission of a more large and ample Power, and then they would submit the decision of all their difference to the discretion of his Arbitrage. This Motion did seem to the *States strange and exorbitant*; and so much the *stranger*, that neither by Letters from the *Count Maurice* (though at that time he wrote) neither by Advertizement it could be understood, how he was affected with this Overture, whereof he could not but be privie. This the *States* did conclude, that that since the *Count Maurice* and the Deputies had treated with this People a whole

whole Month without purpose, *it is not Reason that can prevail amongst them:* An. 1609. That nothing can be more dangerous then to suffer a Town seated in the Center of their Provinces, to live so long in Mutinie without suppressing it: That to suppress it force must be used, which could not well be as long as *Count Maurice* was in the Town. This therefore was their Care, how to retire him from thence, and with him his Brother the *Count Henry*. About this Point the *States* consulted with the *French Ambassador* and my self; and at length resolved to write to the Magistrates of the Town, that they could not resolve of their Motion propounded for the Discharge of *Count Maurice* from his Oath given to the generallity, without first advising with him; which that they might do without drawing him far from them, untill their Difference which were in his Hands were first determined, they did intend in full Assembly the 6th of this Month to be at *Wor-den*, a Town of *Holland* three Leagues from *Utrecht*, and to bring with them the *Council of State*. To the same purpose they did write to the *Count* himself; and withall intreating *Monsieur de Ruffy* and my self to accompany them thither, they prayed us to write to him, to signify that we would be with the *States* at *Wor-den*, to confer with him both about the Differences of *Utrecht* and the Matter of *Cleves*, for the Service of the Kings our Masters. The Day appointed, the *States Generall* and *Councill of State*, with *de Ruffy* and my self, arrived at *Wor-den*. *We had no great hope that the Magistrates would have suffered the Count to come out of the Town.* Difficulty they made; and as they alleadge he gave his Word and his Hand to return againe; but within one Hour after the *States* arrivall, he with his Brother and his Traine arrived at *Wor-den*. The *States* having *that which they did desire*, did purpose the next Day to return to the *Hague*; but finding that *Count Maurice* did much affect (which he did not spare openly to profess) that the Matter might be accommodated to the full Contentment of the Town, they were well contented to give him this satisfaction, though they who in the Assembly represent the *States of Holland*, at their departure from the *Hague*, had received from their Superiors contrary charge. The Town of *Utrecht* did send to *Wor-den* six Deputies, three from the Magistrates, and three from the Commonalty. There also did present themselves the *States of the Countrey*, against whom the Town doth Mutiny, and who for the safety of their Persons were retyred thence. The *States* were content (at the *Count's* Instance, and for his private satisfaction) to give Audience to both Parties. First were heard *the States of the Country* who are the Plantiffs. When they had delivered their Grievances, the *States* did demand of them, *whether they would submit their Cause to the Arbitrage of the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France, his Excellency and the States Generall.* They replied, that the *States Generall*, by the Union of *Utrecht*, are *their competent Judges*, who ought to reinstate them in the Quallities whereof by violence they had been deprived, according to the Rule in Law, *Spoliatus ante omnia est restituendus:* Notwithstanding, for the Honour they did bear to their Majesties of *Great Britain* and *France*, and the Respect they did owe to the *States Generall*, they were willing to submit the difference of their Cause to their Judgment. The Deputies from the Town were then called in, who delivered their Charge; which was, that the Magistrates and Commonaltie of *Utrecht* did desire that the *Count Maurice* might be discharged of the Oath which he had made to the *States Generall* as Governor of their Province; *into whose Hands they would remit the Determination of the Difference.* But being required to submit themselves (as the *States* of the Province had done) to the Arbitrage of the *States Generall*; that they utterly refused. Two Days were spent in admonishing and advising them to understand Reason. When nothing would prevail, the *States* did send them away with this Answer; That they should (in their Name) require their Magistrates to govern the Town in peaceable pollicy; to cause the Commonalty to lay down their Arms, and every Man to return to the Exercise of his former Trade and Course of Life; and that they should send their Deputies to the *Hague* to the *States Generall*, to receive Resolution in all their Controversies from their Authority.

An. 1609. *thority.* These Deputies of the Town (in the Presence of the *States*) did *challenge the Count Maurice of his promise* to return back with them Home. He made no Answer, and solicited the *States* not to hinder him, or divert him from that purpose. But they answered, *that they held him in a more dear recommendation, then to suffer him to return into a mutinous Town, where he had remained a whole Month together contemned and neglected, and his Authority exposed to so many Scorns and insolent Affronts.* The 9th of this Month we all returned to this Town: Since we understand that the Commonalty have laid down their Armes, and that the Magistrates have resumed into their Hands the Government of the Town. But this is not sufficient, for the *States Generall* do attend that they should send their Deputies to them to acknowledge their Authority, with submission of the Question in Controversy between them and the *States* of that Province, to their Arbitrage; which if they do not, and that speedily, their purpose is *by force and violence to range them to their Duty.*

I know not well how I can be spared to go from hence into *Cleveland*, as long as this Difference shall hang in suspense, for the principal is not to be neglected for the Accessorie; but if it shall remaine long undecided (which with Care and Diligence the *States* ought to prevent, for all unsound and corrupt Humours make their repair to the part which they find to be ill affected,) when I shall understand that *Monsieur de Boisfisse* is arrived to *Dusseldorp*, I will make a posting Journey thither, and deliver my Charge to the Princes, and so with speed return hither againe.

Thus far I had written the 14th of this Month; which Day the *States Generall*, with the *Count Maurice* and *Councill of State* (whither *Monsieur de Russy* and I were called) did hold a *solemn Assembly* about this Cause of *Utrecht*. After many Hours debating of the matter this was concluded; that a Letter should be written from the *States* to the Magistrates and Commonalty of *Utrecht*, to *require them peremptorily* within four Days to send their Deputies to this Town, with full power to submit the Difference in question between them and the *States* of that Province *to the Arbitrage of the States Generall*; or if they had rather that the Matter should be accommodated among themselves without the Mediation of the *States Generall*, that then they should admit into the Town a Garrison of 400 Men, for the Security of the *States* of the Country against the violence of the Populacie. It is doubted that the Town will do neither the one nor the other, and then the *States Generall* will be driven to a great Exigent; and the greater, because the *Count Maurice* doth favour the Town, *against which (if he may be heard) no course of Rigour or Force shall be used.* But the *States* are resolved to *maintaine their Authority*, which if they do not, their State will fall into an *Anarchy* and *Confusion*; which perhaps is wished by many, who (under that Subject) do desire to *Metamorphise* the present *Aristocracie* into a *Principallity*. It will seem (and so it will be judged) a course of exorbitant Violence to besiege one of the principall Towns in the Country, *but the Medicine must be apportioned to the Nature of the Disease.*

I received the Lords Letters of the 3^d of this Month whilst I was at *Wor-den*. At my return to the *Hague* I took the first opportunity to receive the *States* Answer to the two Points for the return of the 4000 Men to their Service when the War of *Cleves* shall be ended and for retaining of them in their Pay untill by common consent of all the Confederates it should be concluded when the Army from all parts should meet in the Field. Their Answer I send herewith to your Lordship, which they desire may give full contentment.

The *States* much desire, that as the two *French Regiments* which are in their Service are appoynted to do, so the 4000 *English* and *Scottish* might march in one Body with the Succours they shall send, which will consist most of Cavalry. Which they hold (without Dishonour to his Majestie's Forces) will be a

great Advancement to the Service, if ever the Troops shall come to blows; *An. 1609.* and a Security to his Majesty's Commander, who without the Covert of Horse will be single and naked. His Majestie's Commander shall have delivered into his Hands 4000 Men, as able Souldiers, and as well appointed for Armes and Clothes as *Europe* can Muster: *In the choice of them* (I find by their Discourse) *the States do look to have a Voice.* That the rest of our Nation which remain in their Pay, (whom likewise they will imploy in the same Service of *Cleves*) by dismembring of the Regiments, be not made unserviceable to their use, their purpose is to lend his Majesty two *English* Regiments entire, and one *Scottish*; and out of the two other Regiments in their Service, Supplies of so many Companies as shall make up 4000 Men. Your Lordship will be pleased maturely to think upon this Point, that no misunderstanding may fall amongst the Collonells, all most able and noble Gentlemen, worthy to be employed in a greater Charge, whom to hold in Love and Unity hath been one of my greatest Cares; nor Confusion amongst the Troops, which I fear in my absence will happen, if any thing be left to Liberty and Discretion, and be not first by Authority declared, who shall be taken, and who shall remaine in the *States* Service.

The truth is, there are not many who understand themselves aright, who much affect to serve in this War of *Cleve*. They foresee the Charge will be great, and in the Concurrencye of so many Commanders, (all of strange Nations) preparations must be made suitable to the bruit of the Warr; which they fear will not be seconded either by Honour or Profit, for as most Men judge, *the Warr will be ended before it be begun.*

The Marquess *Ernest* of *Brandenburgh* lately went forth to besiege a Castle called *Bradebant*; but hath been forced to retire with some Shame, besides the loss of *Albert*, eldest Brother of the Count of *Solmes*, and some others of Mark and Quallity.

It is advised hither, that the Prince of *Condé* is arrived at *Milan*. He was conducted by *Frittima*, Secretary to the *Marquiss Spinola*; who in the way played the Master, and the Prince his Servant. The Ambassadors from hence will be in *England* by the end of this Month. *Monsieurs Waremendt* and *Berch* are now at the *Briel*, to assist at Sir *Horatio Vere*'s entry into his Government. The *Pensionary* of *Rotterdam* (who is Brother to *Monsieur Barnevelt*) hath the Charge to treat for the Fishing; *Verins*, *Pensionary* of *Amsterdam*, about Commerce: These four come from *Holland*. From *Zeland*, *Monsieur Fouching*, an honest and sufficient Man; from the other Provinces none at all. For *France* are to be sent *Messieurs Brederode*, *Vandermille*, and *Monsieur Maldrey*. After these were signed I received these Letters, which I send herewith to your Lordship, from the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*: for Answer to them I humbly attend your Lordship's Direction, &c. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

London, 22^d March 1609.

SINCE the Writing of my last there hath been small Advancement in the *Parliament Buisness*; and my Lord who seeth and knoweth personally what passeth every Day in the House intending to write you thereof, it will be needles for me to proffer here my barren Relation of the same: Yet to give some Furniture to this Letter I will tell you as much as I have been able to understand of these Matters; which is, that since the said Time those of the Parliament have been twice with the King; once of their own Motion, to give the King thanks for yeilding his Consent to the giving over his Right to the *Wardships* and to the suppressing

An. 1609. suppressing of the *Purveyors*, upon Composition to be made with them of the House; and another time (which was yesterday) by his Majesty's calling; who by a long and formall Oration did deale with them about divers Points, both for the justifying of himself, and for the inducing of them to the granting of his Demands. What all these Points were I could not yet perfectly learne; but as far as I understand he stood much upon the declaring and expressing his Concept touching *Cowell's Booke*, to justify the Imputation which some had cast upon him *that he favoured more the Civil than the Common Law*; *explaining to them what his Opinion was touching the same*; and *professing, that although he knew how great and large a King's Rights and Prerogative were, yet that he would never affect nor seeke to extend his, beyond the Prescription and Limitts of the municipall Laws and Customes of this Realme*. Then he recommended to them the Consideration of his Demands propounded unto the House touching the *Supply* and the *Support*, and of some other Particulars which he required of them, as concerning *Hunting* and other Things: And this is as much in Substance as I could learn of the Speech of his Majesty. Now the House (as I hear) is buisy in examining *the Tenures of Lands*, that they may know how to proceed in their Composition with the King for the *Wardships*; wherein there is no doubt but the particular Interests of every one will breed much Trouble and Contestation.

Upon *Tuesday* the Funeralls of Sir *John Spencer* were made, where some thousand Men did assist in Mourning Cloakes or Gowns, amongst which there were 320 poore Men who had every one a Basket given them stored with the particular Provisions set down * in this Note inclosed; but to expound to you the mysticall Meaning of *such an anticke Furniture* I am not so skilfull an *Oedipus*, except it doth design the *Horn of Aboundance* which my Lord *Compton* hath found in that Succession. But that poor Lord is not like (if God do not help him) to carry it away for nothing, or to grow very rich thereby, being in great Danger to loose his Wits for the same; whereof being at the first Newes either through the vehement Apprehension of Joy for † such a plentifull Succession, or of Carefullness how to take it up and dispose it, somewhat distracted, and afterwards reasonably well restored, he is now of late fallen again (but more deeply) into the same Frensy; so that there seemeth to be little hope of his Recovery. And what shall these Thousands and Millions avayle him if he come to loose, if not his Soul, at least his Wits and Reason? It is a faire and ample Subject for a *Divine to course Riches*, and a notable Example to the World not to wooe or trust so much in them. It is given out abroad *that he hath suppressed a Will of the Deceased's, whereby he did bequeath some 20000 l. to his poor Kindred and as much in pios usus*; for the which the People do exclaime that *this Affliction is justly inflicted upon him by the Hand of God, for a Punishment of such an impious Deed*. But whither that Suppression be true or not, it is not yet very constantly reported.

Upon *Friday* last Monsieur *de Vertault* came back again out of *France*, which doth now put us in hope of some present Expedition in Monsieur *de la Boderie's* Buisness, untill when I do not look to hear of any Resolution in ours. But what his Returne is like to produce, I cannot yet learn or conjecture.

I did I think heretofore omit to specify unto you the Death of old Sir *Thomas Layton* Gouvernor of *Guernsey*, who dyed some six or seven Weekes ago, leaving the Place to my Lord *Carew*, who doth purpose after the ending of the Parliament to make a Journey thither. My Lord of *Walden* hath gotten his Rever- sion of the said Place. Any other Newes or Matter I have not at this time to entertaine you withall. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

* The inclosed Note is as follows. A black Gowne; four pounds of Beef; two Loaves of Bread; a little Bottle of Wine; a Candlestick; a pound of Candles; two Sawcers; two Spoons; a black Pudding; a pair of Gloves; a dozen of Points; two red Herrings; four white Herrings; six Spratts, and two Eggs.

† Mr. *Beaulieu* in a precedent Letter to Mr. *Trumbull*, relates, that Sir *John* dyed worth at the least 300000 l. some said 5 others 800000 pounds.

The Marquis of Brandenburg to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Ernestus Dei Gratia Marchio Brandenburgensis, Prussiae, &c. Dux. Illustri & generoso viro serenissimi potentissimique Regis Magnae Britanniae Legato Domino Rudolpho Winwoodt Equiti Anglico S. P. D.

UT I a longo tempore literæ istæ quas Hagæ-Comitis sub 15 Cal. Martiis huc ad nos misisti, nobis fuere desideratissimæ, ita quoque accepta extitere longè gratissimæ: Iis enim lectis percepimus, te jussu ac mandatis serenissimi tui Regis jam probè instructum, huc ad nos, designato tantum stato die, iter facere constituisse. Quod sanè hoc magis, ut ipse auguraris, unanimiter desideramus, quo negotia nostra tum politica tum Bellica id impensus flagitare cernimus. Et quanquam non negamus, rebus nostris non parum adjumenti accedere posse, si, uti cupimus & literas quoque nostras eo fine dedimus, Ordinum Belgicorum Legato comitatus huc nobis advenires; veremur tamen rerum publicarum incommoda non exigua, quæ ex tantilla remora facile nobis obvenire possent. Rogamus itaque te sedulo, ut sepositâ omni dilatione, iisque quæ moram necere valeant posthabitis, primo quidem die huc ad nos advoles, negotiis nostris indies augescentibus . . . instanti diætæ provinciali, præsentia tua juvamen daturus maximum. Id benevola mente agnoscemus, & de Rege tuo Domino & Amico nostro colendissimo, quantum in nobis erit, promereri assatim studebimus. Hisce Deo ter Opt. Max. te commendantes, iter auspicatum precamur. Dusseldorpio 5 Id. Martii, Anno reparatæ salutis 1609.

Ernestus Marchio Brandenburgensis, &c.

Sir Thomas Edmonds to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, London, 17th March 1609.

THIS other Letter of mine hath lyen long by me, in expecting the Commodity which I have staid, to send the same away by Mr. Moor's means. That which I have now to add to this, is only to let your Lordship know, that since the Writting of my former, Doctor Cowell hath been againe called before the King himself and the Lords, *to answer some other Passages of his Book, which do as well pinch upon the Authority of the King, as the other Points were derogatorie to the Liberty of the Subject.* And because he could not regularly deliver what Grounds he hath for the maintaining of those his Propositions, he is committed to an Alderman's House till he can better prepare himself for his Justification in that behalf. Our Parliament House hath also since received an Answer from his Majestie, that he is pleased we shall contract for the *dissolving of the Court of Wards* and taking away of *Purveyances*; whereupon we are now entering into Consultation what Offers we shall make him for those things, and how we shall establish the Revenew which is to be answered for the same, which will be a work of no smal Difficulty.

The Lord Compton hath been so transported with Joy for the great Fortune befallen him by the Death of Sir John Spencer his Father in Law, as the overworking of the same in his Mind did hinder him from taking any rest, whereby he was grown half distracted, but now he is reasonably well recovered againe. And so with my best Wishes I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDS.

An. 1609.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 20th March 1609.

I N my Letters of the 16th of thys Moneth, I advertized your Lordship, that the *States Generall* had written to the Towne of *Utrecht*, either to send their *Deputies* to thys Town with full Power to submit their *Differents* to their *Arbitrage*, or to admit a Garrison into the Towne of 400 Men, for the better Suertye of the *States* of the Province; who thereupon would adventure to returne, and *treate in the Towne* about the *Differents* which now are in question. Their Answer was, (which arryved here the 17th) that the *Magistrates* and *Cominonaltie* did *persist* in their former *Resolution*, solely to submit the Decision of their Cause to the Count *Maurice*, who they could be content should take the *Advice* of the *States* of *Holland*; but yf the *States Generall* did so desyre it, they would *submit themselves* to the Count and the *States* of *Holland*. Upon the Receipt of thys Letter, the *States Generall* called an *Assemblee*, and to the Assembly *M de Ruffy* and my selfe. The Letter being read, and the Opinion of the Provinces required by the *President*, it was concluded with a generall Consent of all, (except the *Deputies* of *Zealand*;) that sith by no Remonstrances of Reason the Towne could be induced to acknowledge the *Authoritie* of the *States Generall* and submit the *Differents* in question to their Discretion, that without further Delay Force should be used and the Towne be-seiged. The Count *Maurice* was not present at thys Resolution, being then (as he now is) troubled with a grudging of an Ague. But the *Council of State* had Orders presentlye to acquaint him with this Resolution, and to require him from the *States*, to call to him all the Commanders and Collonells and Officers of the Field; and to give them Charge to prepare themselves for the beseiging of the Towne, and for all Provisions to be requyred for such an Exploit; which presentlye was done without dispute. Count *Henry* hath the Charge of the Armye, though his Brother made instance to have him excused from this Employment. Sir *John Ogle* doth commaund the *Englishe*. The Hope is, that the Towne will not be so obstinate as to endure a Seige: But the *States* are resolute to hearken to no *Capitulation*; but will have the Towne to render yt selfe absolutely at *Discretion*. The *Demaundes* the *States* will make, will be of thys Nature. That the Towne shall receive a competent Garrison: That the new *Magistrates* shall be *deposed*, and the old ones *reintegrated* in their Places: That the Towne shall reimburse the Charge which the *Generallitie* hath bestowed, by reason of thys *Mutinye*.

The Towne is charged to have *practized* all the smaller Townes in the Province to joyne with them in thys *Mutinye*; and to have sent certaine *Deputies* to *Amsterdam* and *Dordrecht*, to sound the *Burgesses* yf they would take up Arms agaynst the *States*. There was lately a *Libell* set upon the Gates at *Rotterdam*, That the People did well and valiantly to take Armes against the Duke of *Alva*, only for *demaunding* the 10th Penny; and now the People shall do as well to take Armes agaynst the *States*, who *demaund* and have the 4th Penny.

Necessity doth enforce the *States* to take thys Course to preserve and uphold their *Authoritie*; which once trodden down with Contempt and Scorne (where a rude Populacy doth swarme and bear Sway,) will never be raysed. The Ambassadors destined for *France* and *England* are all here in thys Towne; but gladly they would carry over with them both the *Resolution* of the *States* for *Cleves*, and going to give Thankes for the Peace abroad, yt woulde have no good Grace to say they have left *Warre* at home. This Day Count *Henry* doth go to his Charge, and the Troopes already do marche. There are in the Towne of *Utrecht* two *English Companies*, Sir *Edward Cecyll's* and Sir *Matthow Check's*. Yt hath been propounded to call them from thence; but the

Resolution

Resolution is to leave them to the Discretion of the Towne, to hold them or send them forth. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honourable my very good Lord,

Hague 24th March 1609. O.S.

MY Letters of the 20th of thys Moneth did advertise your Lordship of the Resolution taken by the *States Generall* to beseige the Town of *Utrecht*; which presently was pursued and put in Execution. The Army which consisted of 9000 Men encamped before the Towne. The *Magistrates* sent *Deputies* to the Generall Count *Henry of Nassau* to know the Cause of his coming, and the Charge he had received from the *States*. Which when they understood, and that he had no Power to enter into *Parley* or Treaty with them but upon *these Termes*, that the Towne should receive a Garrison of twelve or fourteen Companies of Foot and one of Horse: That the *old Magistrates* should be restored to their Places, and the *new removed*: That the *Impositions* which they had laid down should be resumed: That the *Burgers* should deliver up their Armes; and that the *differentes* in question between them and the *States of that Province*, should be submitted to the Arbitrage of the *States Generall*; they returned into the Towne. The *Magistrates*, upon the Relation finding these Conditions to be of the heaviest, (especially that the *Magistrates now in Possession* should be displaced,) demaunded *Passports* of the *General and Council of State* who assisted him in the Camp, to send their *Deputies* to the *Hague* to treat with the *States Generall*: The *Deputies* arrived here the 24th of this Month, and the same Day the *States Generall* assembling with the Count *Maurice* (and calling to them the *French Ambassador and my self*;) after long Deliberation (for we sate from three in the Afternoon untill ten in the Night) this was concluded, that the *Deputies* of the Town should be sent back to receive from Count *Henry and the Council of State* the Resolution of the *States Generall*; to whom Letters instantly were dispatched with this Charge, that they should precisely require the Town to receive a Garrison of ten Companies of Foot, which should be chosen out of the Army, the most Heads and ablest Men, and that they should demand from the *Magistrates* two Acts; the one, that if the *States of that Province* did not hold the Town of *Utrecht* a Place of sufficient Security for their Abode to reside and treat of the Affairs of the Province as heretofore they have done, that from being the *Metropolitan* of that Province, the Town should send their *Deputies* to reside with them at *Amerford*, a smal Town some three Leagues from thence. The other, that they should submit all their Differences to the Discretion of the *Ambassadors of Great-Britaine and France, the States Generall, the Count Maurice, and Council of State*.

By Letters yesterday from the Army, we understand the Town hath accepted all these Conditions, and that the Garrison is received. So this War is speedily and happily ended without Bloodshed, but not without Honour to the *States Generall*; whose Authority by this Resolution (wherein they shewed both Courage and Constancy) is strongly reinforced, and the Edge rebated of all those who by underhand Practices do desire to sapp and undermine the Groundworks of this present Government.

During this Contestation which we have had with the Town of *Utrecht*, there have been some who would have broached this Heresy amongst us, that not the *States, but the common People, the ordinary Burgher, the Schipper, the Foremen, and in one Word the Riffraff of the Country, are the Masters of the Provinces: They are the greater Part, they bear the Burden of the Imposts and Taxes,*

An. 1609. Taxes, they were the first that did shake off the Yoke of Spaine, and in them the Power doth consist, at their Arbitrament to make the Magistrate and to depose him, to call him to an Account for his Carriage and Comportment in his Office; and in consequence, to alter, fashion and settle the Government of the State. But the States do see in what Shop these Shaffts are made, and to what Marke they levell their Aim. In them will not be wanting Care nor Dilligence to preserve the present State in the self-same Government they now possess it, which they hold the most assured for the Security of the Provinces, and the Service of their Freinds; and are confident they shall be able to do yt, so long as they are (as ever they have bin) supported by the Protection of his Majestye, their nearest Neighbour and truest Freind.

Now we are delivered of thys trouble of *Utrecht*, which your Lordship may please to beleive did weigh heavy upon us, though for *Considerations of State* we did carry yt in outward Showe with a chearfull and careless Countenance; I do purpose (God willing) presently to put my self in order for my Voyage into *Cleveland*; yet gladly would I carrye with me the *Deputies* of the *States*, who (as heretofore I have written) are engaged to the *French Kyng*, not to send to *Dusseldorpe* tyll *M. de Boisfisse* be arryved there; and he is now (as we understand) with the *Catholick Prynces*, to detourne them from assysting the Party of *Leopold*. The *Palatin of Newburg* who now is returned to *Dusseldorp*, (as we hear) doth take upon him the Title of *Duke of Cleves and Juliers*; whereat the *Marquis Ernest of Brandenburg* doth profess open Discontentment; * and hath thys Week written unto me, that part of his Majesty's Succours might presently be sent up to be put in Garrison for the Defence of their Townes: And to that end hath sent one to treat with the *States*, for some Companies of their Men. I thincke the *States* will not hold yt convenient to send their Assistance by *Morsells*, which neither wyll be for the Service of the Princes, (yf with Judgement they wyll consider what is for their good,) neither for their Honor Peicemeal to send their Troopes; which distracted, will loose Courage and Spirit, and so become unservicable and contemptible. The Troopes which from hence the *States* send, (who yf they might marche in one Body would make a Batallion of 12000 Foot besydes the Horle,) must bear the Brunt of the Service yf ever yt come to a Day of Battail; and therefore they are to be reserved to a better use then to keep their petye Townes; which their own Troopes may well doe, being able to perform no other Service.

I take thys to be his Majestye's Pleasure, that the Succors he doth send should be employed for the recovering of the Towne of *Juliers*, and the establisshing of the Princes in those Possessions; and not to any other exorbitant Purposes, which perhaps the Phantasies of some Men (for their privat Ends) may propound. Herein I am the bolder humbly to crave your Lordship's Directions, both because I have had an Advertisement, that the *Princes* (for the freer Passage of the River of *Rhine*) would be glad before they beseige *Juliers* to assaile *Rhinberg*; which though yt properly appertain to the Bishop of *Collogne*, yet by Law of Arms is possessed by the *Archduke*: And, that there is here no light Opinion, that the *French King* (to discharge his Kingdome of some distempered Spirits, who for want of Worke abroad will endanger the Quiet and Repose of his State,) can be content to enter into an open Warre, so he might embarque his Majesty and the *States* in the Quarrell he shall undertake.

Sir *Hatton Cheeke* doth only make thys Journey into *England*, out of the Respect he beareth to his Colonel, by whom he is called over. He is well able to give Satisfaction to your Lordship in any particular of the Accidents we have had here, which you shall be pleased to demaund of him.

To that which heretofore I have written (concerning our Troopes which are to go into *Cleveland*) thys only I shall add at thys present; that the *Captaines* (besydes the Miseryes the Souldiers shall fynd for want of Victualls, especially yf

* See his Letter, pag. 137.

they shall be severed from the States Army,) apprehend the Ruine of their Companies, unless his Majestye's Bounty will vouchsafe to releive them. For althoughe the *States* are bound by their *Act* to receive the Companies after they shall returne from that Warre, yet they are not bound to *reinforce* the Companies to the Number of those Heads with which they went forth: And the *Captaines* of themselves being unable to sustaine so great a Charge, must have recourse to his Majestye's Favour.

The *Tresorier Robiano* hath lately written to the *States Generall* (as he sayeth) by Order from the *Archdukes*, not to take any Allarm at the Levies they now make, which are only to *reinforce* the Frontiers towards *France*, (where that Kyng doth arme,) and not to offend these Provinces, with whom he will carefully observe the *Truce*. The Ambassadors for *France* departed hence yesterday. They goe by Land throughe the *Archduke's* Countrey; which will prove a Journey of Charge to the Countrey, and of trouble to themselves. They shall be lodged at *Paris* in the *Hostel de Gondy*; and 'tis reported, defrayed by that King. Those for *England* meet at the *Briel* to embarque there on *Tuesday* next. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

24th Mar. 1609.

HENRY Balam arrived here yesterday in the Afternoon with your Lordship's last Dispatch; and about the beginning of the next Week my Lord will send an expresse Messenger with Letters towards you: So that this Day (being for the most part spent in delivering your Letters and other Buisyness abroad) I would not at this time have given your Lordship the Trouble of my Letter, had not Mr. *Levinus* imposed this Charge upon me, to advertise with all possible speed, that my Lord *Treasurer* doth much desire your Stay at the Hague untill his Lordships next Dispatch may there find you: For that his Lordship doth conceive that the Broils of *Utrecht* will not be so soon appeased; that it will be long ere Monsieur de *Boissie* come to *Dusseldorpe*, and that it is questionable whether the Princes will hold any Assembly in *Cleves*, before these shall have negotiated some new Matter with the King's by fresh Ambassages, which now they are in hand to send. He then likewise told me that my Lord was somewhat troubled to think that some Disgrace might light upon some one of our Collonels, if the *States* draw not some Companies out of every Regiment to make the 4000 Men, but send two entire Regiments of our *English*, as by your last it seems they intend; for so Sir *John Ogle*, who is not to be commanded by Sir *Edward Cecyll*, should receive Dishonour. But his Conclusion was, that since the Lords had written unto you to prevent that Inconvenience, he did presume you would take order for it. Sir *Henry Neville* is at *Pillingbear*, but I understand by the Party whom he useth about the Lease that it is not as yet upon Sale. The Parliament is still busy about the abrogating of the *Wards* and the *Pourveyours*; but as yet they have brought their Work unto no Shape. Upon *Wednesday* last both of the Houses being assembled in the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*, his Majesty made them a Speech of two Hours long; wherein he shewed great Learning, admirable Memory, and exceeding Piety, to the great Contentment of all Parties; only the most strictly religious could have wished that his Highness would have been more spareing in using the Name of God, and comparing the Deity with Princes Sovereignty: Yet withall the Speech had this plausible Conclusion, that howsoever the Sovereignty of Kings was absolute in generall, yet in particular the Kings of England were restrained by their Oath and the Priviledges of the People,

People, and so his Majesty condemned Dr. Cowell's Opinion; who is like to be censured for his Position, whereof I presume your Lordship hath heretofore understood the Particulars from a better Hand. And so, &c.

JOHN MORE.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

An. 1610. Right honorable my very good Lord,

Antwerpe, 27th Mar. 1610. O. S.

HAVING so fit an Opportunity to make offer of my humble Service to your Lordship by the Repair of this worthy Gentleman * Sir Griffin Markham into your Parts, I thought yt my Duty by these few Lines to give your Lordship Assurance, that no other cause hath all thys while made Stay of my Letters, then only the Corrispondence, which in your Lordship's Absence was settled between Mr. Dickenson and my self. But forasmuch as I have understood both from Sir Thomas Edmondes my Master, and your Lordship's Secretary Mr. More, that your Lordship will be pleased to do me so much Honor as to accept such Letters as I shall address unto your self, I have now taken a Resolution to visit your Lordship with such Advertisements as shall come to my Knowledge, during the Tyme of my Residence here; and in all other Matters wherein my Service may be of use to your Lordship, to do the utmost of my Endeavours to make yt appear to the World how much Power your Lordship hath to command me, and how much I do honor and respect your Lordship's Virtues.

Sir Griffin Markham cometh towards your Lordship accompanied with so much sufficiency and knowledge of all Things which have lately passed here, and hath so much Confidence in your Lordship's good Affection towards him, by reason of your worthy Disposition and his old Acquaintance, as for me to make any Repetition of the present Actions of this State would prove both idle and troublesome; and to add any thing in his Commendation, would be both impertinent and presumptuous. I will therefore say no more concerning this particular, but that ever since the Departure of Sir Thomas Edmonds from hence, he hath continued to carry himself with all Duty and Respect towards his Majesty and the State; desiring rather to advance any Busyness which did concern their Service, then to embrace any Courses which might give Furtherance to his private Interest. And I may boldly affirm out of my own knowledge, That for those Causes only he is sent away from this Place, with so just grounds of Disgust and ill Satisfaction, (being turned off without one Penny of 2700 Crowns which are due unto him for the Reward of four Years Service,) that their evill Carriage towards him, may really warrant any Course of Revenge which he shall undertake for the Retribution of Injuries received by their means. Besides, his Experience gained both in these and other Warrs, and his zeal of doing Service to the confederate Princes of Cleves, are so great, as he will shew himself by Merit to be very worthy of any Charge, which at your Lordship's Request they may be pleased to conferr upon him.

We are here at a gaze to see the Issue of the Seige which the States have laid before Utrecht; and flatter our selves with an Opinion, that it will either serve to disunite their Affections, or to found the Designs of the Archduke Leopold, who doth now begin to spread the Plumes of his Hope to win the Victory. It is said the Genoesse are contracting in Spaine for 500000 Crowns to

See Vol. 2.
page 11.

* This Gentleman had the Misfortune (together with the Lords Grey and Cobham, Sir Walter Rawleigh, Mr. George Brook, Brother of the Lord Cobham, and others) to be concerned in a Conspiracy in the beginning of this Reign, whereof some Account is given before. How long he continued in Custody does no where exactly appear; but 'tis probable he with the Lord Cobham was soon discharged, and that not long after he entered into the Archduke's Service; from whence (for the ill Usage mentioned in this Letter) he removed himself into the Service of the Princes of Union, as we shall see afterwards.

supply

supply his Want; but whether it shall be remitted to *Franckfort* or this Place, *An. 1610.* is yet uncertaine. The *Archdukes* are now seriously imployed to raise 36 Companies of Foot, and six of Horse; which (as we suppose) shall be put in a readiness to defend his Subjects, rather then to invade his Neighbours.

Your Lordship hath formerly understood of the Prince of *Condé's* Passage to *Millan*; and hereby I can certainly inform your Lordship, that one *Monsieur Gerrard*, Secretary to the Constable of France, is now at *Bruxells*, to sollicit for the withdrawing of the Princess into the Custody of her Father, and as it is thought is likely to prevail. *Don Alonso de Velasco* arrived here the last Week with a great Traine of Servants, and many Women in his Company. He is resolvedly presently after *Easter* to begin his Journey towards *England* for the relieving of *Don Pedro de Cuniga*, who is most desirous to be at Home. As there shall fall out any Matter in these Countries worthy your Lordship's knowledge, I will not fail from time to time to give your Lordship information of them. In the mean tyme I beseech your Lordship, that I may referr you for the rest to the Report of this Bearer, and have permission, because I am in hast; to take my leave; and I will ever remaine,

Your Lordship's, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood, *28th March 1610.*

BY your * last Letters his Majesty hath been sorry to fynd that the Matters of *Utrecht* have been brought to that Exigent, by their strange and obdurate Obstinacy, as to drive the *States* to use thys Extremity, as to reduce them to reason by force of Arms. A Matter which is ever accompanied with many Dangers, especially in a Commonwealth as that is; where almost every Towne presumeth to stand upon their own Strength, under that specious support of Priveledge and Freedom, which commonly swayeth a populacy to desperate attempts. Yet his Majesty is loath to make any other Judgment of yt, but that the *States*, who were ever held to understand themselves, and to temper their Actions with Providence and Foresight, do best know what is expedient for them in thys Commixture of Tymes and Humors, and most conducive to the maintenance of their just Power and Authority; without which, things must needs fall into Confusion and Ruine.

For your self, his Majesty approveth of your Discretion (*rebus sic stantibus*) both in forbearing to go to *Dusseldorpe*, where as yet I do not hear of any present Assembly of Princes or their Ministers; and in your interposing your Mediation in his Majestie's behalf, for appeasing of those Troubles at Home; his Majesty requiring you to continue so still, untill those stirs be accommodated, or untill you understand that the French King's Ministers be already come to *Dusseldorpe*, and that you find a forwardness in the *States* to send likewise thither. It seemeth (however the Princes Pretenders present Necessities in *Cleve* may otherwise require,) that things are like to suffer great protraction, for that his Majesty is now advertised of the coming hither of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* from the rest of the Princes of the Union in Germany; and you have advertized that Christian Prince of *Anhalt* was expected in France, where now he is arrived, and so pass'd by the *States*.

Concerning the 4000 Men, his Majesty hath received good Satisfaction by the Act the *States* have made to re-accept of the Men into their Service upon the

dissolving

An. 1610. dissolving the Action of *Cleve*, and in the mean time to continue them still in their Pay for *some few Days* after their first Resolution of the first of *April*; which Circumstance of *few Days*, his Majesty conceiveth to be understood, untill the *States* do also send their own proportions thither; and therefore his Majesty expecteth that you do still press them to that Conformity, to the end he be not drawn into greater Charge than needs he must be; considering that his Engagement for that Action is but in the Expence of 4000 Men, limited to the time and proportion of others the *Assistants*, according as you have been directed heretofore by our former Letters. For *the States desire*, that these 4000 Men, as likewise the two *French* Regiments, *might march in one Body together with the Succours of the States*, which will most consist of Cavallry, his Majesty conceiveth no inconveniency in it, for that the one will prove a good Security and Safeguard to the other, so his Majestie's Forces be absolutely commanded by his own Generall, and not subject to any Commandment of the *States*; but for the choice of the Men, his Majesty thinketh that the Courle before prescribed (by selecting them out of the severall Regiments of *English* and *Scotts*,) was less prejudiciall to the Interest of the Collonells, and no way hurtfull to the Service of the *States*. On which Point it seemeth by your Letters you did not so much insist as there is Cause; considering that you must needs foresee some difficulty like to arise, in respect of the Points in which Men of War so near one another in place of Commandment are like to stand. In which consideration his Majesty hath thought it the most convenient courle for him to command Sir *Edward Cecyll* (of whom he hath made choice to be their Generall) to make his speedy repair to the *States*, where both the subordinate Places and Commandments may be best ordered; both in respect that their Service and their Claims are best known there, and because the Authority of his Excellency will satisfy any private Man's doubt. In which busyness his Majesty doubts not but you will be ready to interpose your self so, as that Men of good Merit may not out of any partiallity disorder such a busyness, by being needlessly drawn into private Contentions. It is also considerable, that the Companies or Regiments that are to be employed in thys behalf, may be selected (as near as the *States* Affairs will permit) out of the nearest Garrisons towards *Cleve*, for avoyding of the charge of their transportation from the remotest Places: And also, that such Companies may be chosen, as are compleat both in Numbers, and furnished of their Officers. In all which his Majestye willeth you to assist Sir *Edward Cecyll* when he cometh; to the end that an *Establishment* may be prepared here in tyme, by which these Men and their Officers are to receive their Pay and their Lendings. And so, &c.

From *Whitehall*.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

London, 29th March 1610.

THE next Day after the writing of my last I received yours of the 14th of this Month, together with the Extracts of *Germany* therein enclosed, for which I must particularly thank you; for now all our Eyes and Ears are fixed upon the Stage of *Cleveland* and *Juliers*, which no doubt will produce every Day some new Matter.

Our *Parliament* here goeth very slowly to worke about the Matter of the *Wardships*; having found in examining thereof, such a *Labyrinth of difficulties and stops*, as that almost all that hitherto they could do, hath been to consult and set down amongst themselves what the things were which they were to demand

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of

of the King. These difficulties arise specially by the *wariness* and *caution* which they use in this Proceeding, *for fear of being circumvented in their Contract*; because they hold this Matter of the *Wardships* to be so fast annexed to the King's Prerogative, as that it cannot be wholly separated from it, but by the extinguishment of the *Tenures* whereby he doth hold them, and therefore they take the course to get the *Tenures in Capite* and *Knights Service* to be abolished, and all *Tenures* in *England* to be reduced into one, which is of *Soccage*; wherein you may judge how many difficulties will be found. And as out of those *Tenures in Capite* and *Knights Service*, there be many other Rights besides the *Wardships* arising to the King, whereof some are dependants of this main Head, others standing separately by themselves as naturally belonging to the Regalities of the Crown, there hath been no small trouble and altercation in the Houses, about the distinction of those which should be suppressed with the *Wardships*, and the other which should be reserved to the King. In the end, they have agreed upon the exception and reservation of some of those Rights, which (as I hear) are the *Rents, Personal Services, Suites in Court, Escheats* and *Releifs*, which shall still remayne due and affected to the Crown. And so after all these difficulties and contestations, the two Houses being met on *Monday* last, those of the *Lower* desired the *Lords* to joyn with them in the offer, which upon that ground they had resolved to make to the King, of 100000*l.* a Year for the extinguishing of the *Wardships* and the dependences thereon, and to procure the same to be accepted by his Majesty. Whereupon the *Lords*, because they were not (as they said) so well skilled in the knowledge of those Matters as they of the *lower House* were, took some time to deliberate of it; and as yet have not delivered their Answer thereupon. This Point being passed and agreed on of all sydes, yet there will remaine no small difficulty in the rating of every one that hath *Wardable Land*, for the yearly and perpetuall paying of that great somme to the King: Wherein shall be as well comprehended those which hold of *inferior Lords*, and are lyable to them for the same, as those which hold immediately from the King; for as well the one as the other *Wardships* are meant by this Act to be extinguished. Then it is presumed, that for the well building and assuring this Contract with the King, these jealous and circumspect Spirits will not a little belabour their Brains; so that a Man may guess that this only Point of the *Wardships*, is not yet near its perfect conclusion. Out of these *Wardable Lands* there was wont also by the antient Custom of the Realm to be allotted some Aid to the *Princes* and *Princesses* of *England*, which now by the House is reduced to a certainty of 25000*l.* by the Year.

Within these two Days the *Proclamation* is come forth for the suppressing of *Cowell's Booke*, whereof I send you the Copy; together with that which you desired to have sent you backe again of those Acts which passed in writing between the Prince of *Condé* and the *Marquiss de Cœuvre*. Touching the said Prince, we do hear that under the Protection and Patronage of *Monsieur Fritima*, whom he followed like a Lakey, he is safely arrived at *Milan*. A simple Glory for that great *Friesland Horse*, to have had his Stirrup held up by the first Prince of the Blood of *France*! But indeed no small Honour for him; and I am sure not without great Reward to come, to have by any means soever brought him safely to that black and pernicious Sanctuary.

Here is expected this Day the young Prince of *Brunswick*, who shall be lodged with the Prince at *St. James's*. The speech is that he cometh for a Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth*, and that he will stay some Months in these Parts.

Here is dead within these two Days the old Lady *Spencer*, following the Heels of her Husband; who gave away amongst her Kindred 13000*l.* of the 15000*l.* which she was to have of my Lord *Compton*; who is now altogether distracted, and so franticke as that he is forced to be kept bound. The Administration of his Goods and Lands is committed to the Lords *Chamberlaine*, *Privy-Seal*, and *Worcester*; who coming the last Week into the City took an Inventory (in the

An. 1610. Prefence of the Sheriffs) of the Goods, amongst which (it is said) there were Bonds found for 133000 Pounds. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

3^d April 1610. O. S.

I Shall now advertize your Lordship, that this Afternoon here is arrived in this Town a Brother of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who, as I understand, doth go into *England*, sent by the *Princes of the Union*, with Charge to advertize his Majesty of the Resolution taken in the late Assembly of *Hall*. He is accompanied with a Councillor of the *Elect*or of the *Rhine* named *de Colli*, and with a Gentleman of special Credit with the Duke his Brother named *Bunickhausen*; who, if I mistake not, was sent into *England* by the late Duke upon his Majesty's first coming to the Crown. They propose to stay here two Days, but (at least in Publick) not to treat before they return. The *Prince of Anhalt* is expected here out of *France* within three or four Days. The King of *Denmark* hath revoked his Ambassador for *Dusseldorp*. *Monsieur de Waremendt* (who is the chief of this *Legatine* into *England*) is fallen Sick, yet he hopeth within two or three Days to be able to Embark at the *Briel*. The Bearer Collonel *Broge* is an antient Servant to these Provinces; and never having as yet seen *England*, doth now pass over to present his Duty and humble Service to his Majesty. So I rest,

Your Lordship's, in all Duty humbly to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable and very good Lord,

Hague, 6th Apr. 1610. O. S.

I N my last by Colonel *Broge*, I advertized your Lordship of the sodayne sickness of *Monsieur van Waremendt*, destined to be employed towards his Majesty in thys Legation from the *States-Generall*, yet that he did hope within a Day or two to be able to embarque at the *Briel*, where his Colleagues did attend him. But the good old Man did make his account without his Host; and the same Daye and Hower which he did purpose to take Shipp (which was Yesterday at Seven of the Clock in the Morning,) he departed out of this Lyfe. The *States* presently assembled, and advised whether they should make choice of another, who was to be one of the Nobillitie of *Holland*, or suffer the others to depart, who were already *deputed*, and readye to Embarque. Thys latter Opinion prevailed in their Judgments upon these Reasons: That the *States of Holland* were not assembled, out of which Assemblye the choice was to be made: That he who should be chosen, could not demand less then twelve or fifteen Dayes to putt himselfe in order for the Voyage: That their Ambassadors for *France*, within a Day or two will be at *Paris*; and the desyre of the *States* is, that both should marche *passibus aquis*: That one of the Companye failing when they were all in *procinctu*, (the rest attending him at the Sea syde) in a favourable interpretation will be construed, as yf he had deceased (as *Monsieur Valche* did seven Years since) in his Employment. That they which shall be sent, being of the principal Townes of *Holland*, as of *Dordrecht*, *Rotterdam* and *Amsterdam*, betydes *M. Joachim* from *Zelande*, and their Ambassador Resident, they have the Confidence

fidence in his Majestye's Favour and Clemencye, that he will not attribute this defect to want of Respect, whose Royall Dignity they Honour with Dutye and Reverence; but fyrst to fatall destinye which cannot be prevented, then to these *specified Considerations*, which in his Majestye's Judgment (they hope) shall synd favour and regard. An. 1610.

I am moved before they shall have *Access, by way of Provision*, to present these their Reasons to your Lordship's Consideration. They well knowing, that thys their coming (carrying in outward shewe no greater Lustre or Appearance) may be subject to interpretation, and turne to the *disservice* of their State, and the *particular Disgrace* of the Ambassadors themselves, unless by your Lordship's Mediation, *the true Reasons with Favour* be represented to his Majestye's Knowledge.

The Prince of *Wirtemberg* is yet in thys Towne. The towne Counsellors by whom he is accompanied sollicit the *States* (but in private) that part of their Succours may presentlye be sent into *Cleveland*. To the same purpose they will move his Majestye; *to whom the cheif Point of their Legation, is to induce him to be pleased to declare himselfe to be of the Union contracted amongst the Princes in the late Assembly at Halle.*

Yesterday I received your Lordship's Letters of the 28th of the last. I fynd by *Monsieur Barnevelt*, (with whom I was Yesternight) that the *States* could wish, that for the Performance of *the Service*, and for the Subsistance of the Troops, his Majestye would be pleased to employe the Regiments *entyre*: But what his Majestye shall direct, that I presume they will suffer to be put in Execution. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

7th April 1610.

BY my last Letters of the 28th of *March*, I have acquainted you with his Majestie's Resolution to send over Sir *Edward Cecyll* to the *States*; to advise with them about the choice and appointment which is to be made of the Troops that are to be employed under him for the Service of *Cleves*, because his Majestie thought it the most convenient course for him to refer it to be done younder, as well in respect of the *States* Conveniency, as for preventing of Misunderstandings amongst other the Collonels that are his Subjects; and to that purpose Sir *Edward Cecyll* besides his Commission; hath delivered to him certaine Directions to which he is to conform himself, and wherein his Majesty expecteth you shall afford him your best Assistance. Concerning your remove to *Dusseldorpe*, his Majesty finding now so many Alterations in the Prince's Proceedings, and no Meeting as yet to be appointed there of the other Confederates, his Majesty wil- leth you to suspend the same, untill you shall understand that both the *French* and *States Commissioners* go thither; and in the mean time his Majesty may be informed what the Prince of *Wirtemberg* hath in Charge from the *United Provinces*; as also what the Prince of *Anhalt* hath negotiated in *France*; that accordingly he may instruct you as there shall be occasion: But above all things I must inculcate unto you that you hold your hand with the *States*, that the 4000 Men be not cast upon his Majestie's Charges before there be occasion, and that you see the *States Auxiliaries* be likewise rising for that Service. And so I committ you to God's Protection.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. SALISBURY.

Mr. Dick-

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine,

Dusseldorpio 16^o Aprilis 1610. O. S.

*S*uperiores meae datae sunt pridie idus, posteroque die (nempe ipsis idibus) huc allata sunt nova, quorum haec est summa; Quod Passavienses relictâ Pragâ, post corrasas pecunias tum a Cæsare tum ab incolis novi oppidi, iter habuerunt ad oppidum quoddam dictum Bodouits; quod rex Mathias aduersis eos jam movit, multæ autem Bohemorum turmæ eos persequutæ sunt, adeo ut Cæsar, senex miserrimus quod se vertat nesciat; neque enim fieri potest ut in manus fratris sui non incidat nisi magna aliqua & mira fiat Catastrophe, quod tamen vix credendum est rebus tam deploratis & Bohemorum animis adeo exacerbatis. Leopoldus est cum Passaviensibus suis, qui nisi ab equis ad asinos, à sago ad superpellicium redierit, & spem regni Bohemici deposuerit, non bene sibi consulturus videtur. In his turbis memoratur etiam Dominus Lessieur; eum jam iter ingressum cum satellitio, Passaviensium assequuti sunt milites ab Ordinibus Bohemicis missi, qui fuis fugatisque hostibus captisque multis taleorum millibus (fuit autem hæc Ramæi præda quam aliquod misit asseruandam,) deinde & scriptis pluribus, mira (ut aiunt) & gravissima arcana continentibus, ipsum etiam Legatum nostrum reduxerunt, qui tamen & humanissimè habitus est & statim ferè dimissus: Puto eum Colonix futurum intra paucos dies. Muræus (ut audio) jam etiam in itinere est versus Angliam.

Soluto conventu Ordinum nostrorum, petiit Marchio ut quidam eorum adhuc hic manerent, quod & factum est; jamque denuò ventum ad scripta & rescripta, sed quo fructu non video. Ad dominum quæstorem minimè scribo quia non satis est argumenti; & ad Bohemica quod attinet, aliunde proculdubio intellexerit. Deus Opt. Max. te diutissimè conservet. Raptim, &c.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

P. S. Jam intelligo captos esse & Leopoldi cancellarium & qui Ramco a secretis unà ut videtur cum Dom. Lessieur; Rameum etiam ipsum, qui mansit (nescio quibus de causis) aliquanto post exercitum, conantem evadere Hungarici vestitus beneficio, agnitum & comprehensum. Bohemi jam in arce etiam Pragensi dominantur, omnesque eos interfecerunt quos Leopoldicarum partium fuisse aut scirent aut suspicarentur.

Allatae sunt literæ ab Electore Brandenburgico Marchioni fratri inscriptæ, qui nondum ruri & venatu reversus est ubi fuit jam biduum. Aliquid promotum videtur in conventu Guterbogiano, sed ante reditum Marchionis, quid sit scire nequimus.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 22^d April 1610. O. S.

*I*N my former I advertised your Lordship, that upon the Instance of the Prince of Wirtemberg, the States did promyse that whensoever the Princes should call upon them, they would be content to lend unto them by way of Advance (to prevent the Desseings of the Archduke Leopoldus) the Service of 1000 or 1500 Horse. Upon the Prince of Anhalt's Deparrure from thys Towne, the Advertisements coming from all Parts, that all the Force both Horse and Foot which the Archduke Leopoldus had assembled (which were not in the Towne of Juliers) was fallen upon the Countrey of Leige, there to live upon the Spoyle of the Countrey untill the Season of the Yeare should call them into the Feild, the

the *States Generall* with the Advise of Count *Maurice* dyd resolve (in manner *An. 1610.* of a Convoy under the Conduct of Count *Henry of Nassau*) to accompany him in his returne to *Dusseldorp* with 800 Foot and 1500 Horse; leaving it to his Discretion as occasion should present, or as in his Judgment the Service of the Princes might be advanced, to make use of these Troupes; with thys Reservation, that the *Archduke's* Countrey should not be infested by them, nor any Assault made upon his People if haply they should *rencontre* them in their Waye. The Count *Henry* and the Prince of *Anhalt* conducted their Men into the Countrey of *Leige*; and on the 21st of thys Moneth (which is *May-day* there) by Surprize they fell upon the Troupes of *Leopoldus* lying scatteringly here and there in the Villages, and with los only of eight Persons, did put to the Sword 300 Men (as we have the Report,) and took Prisoners 400 Foot and 600 Horse, which the Prince of *Anhalt* hath carryed with him to *Dusseldorpe*: So the *States* Souldiers have broken the Ice to all the Confederates in thys Warre; whereby the Marquis of *Brandenburg* hath his Revenge for the Disgrace he lately received upon th' Attempt of the *Chasteau* of *Bradebant*. Yt is constantly reported here that the *Archduke* doth purpose in his owne Person to hynder the Passage of the *French King's* Troupes throughe the Cowntreys of *Luxembourg*; and to that end he hath dreyned all his Garrisons of his best Men, who have Orders for their Rendezvouz at *Bastoigne* in *Luxembourg* the 15th of *May*, *Stylo novo*. The *Archduke* hath sent hither Monsieur *Maase*, (who lately was joyned here in Commis- sion with *Robbiano* and *Verreyken*,) to geve Contentment to the *States Gene- ral* in all the Poynts for the Observation of the Treaty of *Truce* wherein they complayne he hath beene defective: What in particular he shall treat, in my next I shall be able to inform your Lordship.

The Magistrates of *Utrecht* yet doe not cease to trouble thys State: *Passato il periculo gabbato il santo*: Now that the Armye is rysen from before the Towne they make difficultie to submitt the decision of their Differences to the Arbitrage of the *States*. *Deputies* they have sent, but not authoris'd with full and suffi- cient Powers. They have written Letters to the *States* themselves, wherein they challenge this Government to be more tyrannicall, then the Government of the Duke of *Alva*. They have suffered *Mass* to be sayd in the open Church, where 500 were present, and so in Troupes came forth; of which Company the Son of a *Burgomaster* named *Canterus*, is the cheif. They have written and sent *Deputies* to the cheifest Townes in *Holland*, as to *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Leyden*, *Delft* and *Dordrecht*, to assyst them in their Cause. They have pub- lished in Prynt certaine seditious and scandalous Libells, authorising them to be sold publickly in their Towne. Upon thease Reasons yesterday in the Assembly of the *States Generall*, where the Count *Maurice* was present and my self, (the *French Ambassador* through his Indisposition yet keeping his House,) yt was re- solved that the Magistrates of *Utrecht* which were made by the *Mutineers* should be removed from their Office, and the former who by Violence were dis- possessed, should be restored to their Places. To put this Decree in Execution, to morrow the Councell of State dothe go to *Utrecht*; who have Orders to assume to them for their better Assiystance the Count *Ernest* of *Nassau*, who hath the Gouvernement of the Garrison within the Towne.

* We say that the Prince of *Condé* arryved at *Milan* the fyrst of *April*; where he was entertayned by the Count *Fuentes* with great Magnificence, and lodged in the Pallace; To whom he had given for the Guard of his Person 20 Halber- diers and 20 Mousquetaires. There is a Letter this Day come to thys Towne, which says that the Princeesse of *Condé*, assisted joyntly by Monsieur *de Berny* and *de Preaux*, did press the *Archduke* that she might be sent to her Father into

* Cardinal *Bentivoglio* (who was at this time *Nuncio* at *Brussells*) has given the World so exact a Rela- tion of all that passed in this Affair, that it would be almost impertinent to referr the Reader to any other Author; however to have a perfect view of that Affair from the beginning, he may add *Bassompierre's* Me- moirs Vol 1. and *Le Vassor's* History of *Lewis* the 13th, Tom. 1. pag. 19, 20, 21, &c.

An. 1610. France, for that she was resolved to be *demariée* (that is the Word) from the Prince Condé. The Archduke's Answer was, * that without her Husband's Consent he could not justify her Departure out of his Custody. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

† The Copy of a Memoriall presented by the Duke of Montmorancy and the ‡ Dutchess of Angoulesme to the Archdukes.

A leurs Alteſſes Sereniſſimes,

*D*iane fille légitimée de France Duchesse d'Angoulesme tante de Madame la Princesse de Condé, & le Duc de Montmorancy Pair & Connestable de France son Pere, remonstrent humblement à vos Alteſſes, que ladite Princesse de Condé s'est plainte à eux plusieurs fois par letters & propos qu'elle a tenus à personnes de qualité, & d'autres leurs serviteurs pour leur rapporter, des outrages, indignitez, & mauvais traitemens quelle a receus de Monsieur le Prince de Condé son Mary, pendant qu'ils estoient ensemble, & qu'elle desiroit leur représenter sur ce sujet des particularitez qu'elle n'ose commettre à des lettres, & moins encores declarer à qui ce soit, si non à eux à qui elle estime ne devoir rien celer, & desquels elle se promet aussy recevoir les conseils qu'une fille & neipce qui leur a esté tousjours tresobeissante doit attendre de leur pieté & charité; les priant à ceste occasion la retirer du lieu ou elle est pour la tenir pres d'eux. Sur laquelle plainte reiterée à diverses fois ils auroient esté induis d'envoyer vers vos Alteſſes, pour les supplier de permettre à ladite Dame Princesse des les venir trouver; attendu que à cause de leur indisposition & antien age ils ne se pouvoient transporter vers elle, pour luy rendre ce devoir d'amitié, ayans tousjours creu qu'ils ne seroyent esconduits de ceste demande, trouvée juste par tous leurs Parens & gens de conseil ausquels ils en ont communiqué. Néanmoins vos Alteſſes en auroient faict refus, dont ladite dame Princesse de Condé avertie auroit derechef eu recours à eux avec pleurs & gémissements, pour les prier de continuer & repeter encores la mesme supplication avec si serieuse instance, qu'elle ne soit plus retenüe ou elle est contre son gré, & par ce moyen empeschée de poursuivre en toute liberté la separation à laquelle elle veut tendre, y employant le remede que les loix & la justice luy permettent par l'avis & avec l'assistance de ceux qui luy appartiennent. Au moyen dequoy eux qui l'ayment & compatissent en son affliction supplient humblement vos Alteſſes (par ceste requeste signée de leur main, & qui leur sera présentée par le Sieur de Preaux gentilhomme envoyé expres,) leur accorder ceste juste demande apres tant d'instances qu'ils ont faict, sans leur donner sujet de se plaindre & avoir recours à la protection de leur Roy, pour obtenir par son moyen ce qu'ils estiment ne leur pouvoir estre justement denié.

* Voila des sentimens bien genereux, (says Monsieur le Vassor upon this Occasion,) l'envie d'exciter quelque broüillerie en France pour traverser les vastes projets d'Henry, ne les inspireroit-elle pas du moins autant que l'amour de la droiture & de la Justice? Histoire de Louis 13^{me}, Tom. I. p. 25.

† This and the Memoriall immediately following I found amongst Sir Ralph Winwood's Papers; and do imagine they were communicated to him by Mr. Trumbull, with whom 'tis evident he held the strictest Correspondence. As this is sufficient (I hope) to establish the Genuineness of these Papers, so I am perswaded I shall be easily pardoned for inserting them in this Collection, since (tho' they are hinted at both by Cardinal Bentivoglio and Monsieur le Vassor,) they are no where printed, and give very considerable Lights to this Affair.

‡ Diana Dutchess of Angoulesme, was the naturall Daughter of Henry the 2^d, by the Dutchess of Valentinois, and married (to her second Husband) Francis Son of Anne de Montmorancy, Constable of France.

Copy of a Memorial presented by the Princeſſe of Condé to the Archdukes.

* *M*Arguerite Charlotte de Montmorancy Princeſſe de Condé ayant eſté advertie tant par letters de Monſieur le Conneſtable de France & celles de Madame la Duchefſe d'Angoulême ſa tante, que par le rapport que luy en a fait le Sieur de Preaux de leur part, qu'ils ſupplient derechef vos Alteſſes leur permettre de la retirer pres d'eux, elle a eſtimé ſon devoir joindre ſa ſupplication à la leur, & remonſtre humblement à vos Alteſſes, tout ainſi comme elle reconnoiſt leur eſtre grandement tenuë & obligée de l'honneur & bon traitement qu'elle a receu de leur bienveillance & faveur depuis le temps qu'ils l'ont receüe en leur Palais pour la garantir des mauvais traitemens qu'elle recevoit de Monſieur le Prince de Condé ſon mary, & empeſché qu'elle ne fuſt contrainte de l'accompagner & ſuivre (contre ſa volonté) au voyage qu'il deſiroit faire aux pays eſtranges, elle auroit auſſi grande occaſion de ſe plaindre, ſ'ils refuſoyent la liſenſe de ſe pouvoir retirer pres dudit Seigneur Conneſtable ou de ladite dame Duchefſe; attendu, que en entrant en leur Palais, elle les a ſuppliez & requis que ce fuſt avec ceſte reſervé condition, d'en pouvoir ſortir pour ſe retirer pres de ceux qui luy ſont ſi proches toutes & quantes fois qu'elle en ſeroit recherchée par eux, ou qu'elle meſme le voudroit faire: Ayant des lors en ceſte intention & deſir pour leur representer des plaintes que ſa pudeur & quelques bons reſpects l'ont empeſché juſques icy de deſcouvrir, ce qu'elle eſt à preſent deliberée de faire ſans plus uſer de remiſe. Mais d'autant qu'elle ne peut venir à l'exécution de ce conſeil avant eſtre miſe en liberté & rendue à ſes plus proches, par l'avis & aſſiſtance deſquelles elle entend poursuivre la ſeparation avec ledit Seigneur Prince de Condé ſon mary, afin de ſe garantir à l'advenir du mauvais traitement qu'elle en a receu; elle ſupplie à ceſte occaſion vos Alteſſes luy vouloir permettre de ſ'y retirer; & conſiderer (ſ'il leur plaiſt) qu'eſtant de la qualité qu'elle eſt, & d'une vie du tout innocente, elle ne peut eſtre retenue ou elle eſt de preſent contre ſon gré ſous quelque couleur ou pretexte que ce ſoit, ſans luy faire trop grande injure & à ceux auſquels elle appartient, à qui elle aura recours, & par tout ailleurs ou elle penſera trouver quelque alлегement à ſon mal.

† Proposition de l'Empereur à la Diete de Prague; traduite du haut Alleman.

SA Majeſté Imperiall noſtre treſexcellenſt Seigneur remercié les Princes Electeurs, Princes, & autres Ambaſſadeurs ſe trouvant à preſent icy, aimablement & benigneſſement qu'à ſa request ilz ont enterprins ſi long voyage, & que pour ſon honneur & plaiſir ilz ont comparuz en perſonne, ce que ſadite Majeſté reconnoiſtra en amitié, grace Imperialle, & tout autre bien, toutes & quantes fois que l'occaſion ſe preſentera.

* Mezeray ſtiles her Henriette Charlotte, &c. She was the Daughter of Henry de Montmorancy Conſtable of France, by Louiſe de Budos his ſecond Wiſe. Her Father intended to have married her to the Mareſhall Baſſompierre, (of which he has given the World a very particular Relation in his own Memoirs,) but the King would not ſuffer it: For ſays he, Si tu l'eſpouſes & quelle t'ayme, je te hayray; ſi elle m'aime, tu me hairois. Il vaut mieux que cela ne ſoit cauſe de rompre noſtre bonne Intelligence: Je ſuis reſolu de la marier à mon neveu le Prince de Condé, & de la tenir près de ma famille: Ce ſera la conſolation & l'eſtation de la vielſſe où je vais deſormais entrer, &c. *Tom. I. p. 175, 176, &c. Ibid. p. 187.*

† This Paper was communicated by Mr. Trumbull. See his Letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, 1st June 1610.

An. 1610. La cause principale pour aviser avec lesdits P. P. est entre autres, que à leurs Altezes & Excellences Illustrissimes, voire à tout le monde, est assez notoire quelle innovation violente est advenue à sadite Majesté Imperiale durant son bon & heureux gouvernement oultre quelque 30 années tant en temps de la guerre que de la paix, sçavoir deux années en ça, contre espoir & sans preallable advis, hors le Royaulme de Hongrie, Pais d'Autriche & Moravie, par ou les vaisseaux, subjects & pais de sa Majesté luy ont esté ostez & alienéz par force d'armes; & comme par ce moyen non seulement a esté grandement diminué l'autorité de sa Majesté Imperiale (comme l'on voit journellement à l'oeil) & qu'aux autres tant par dehors que dedans leudit pais, a esté donné mauvais exemple de quitter aussy la deüe obeissance & subjection, mais aussy que ceux qui se sont detournéz de sadite Majesté n'y trouve ni paix ne benediction à cause de la puissance de l'ennemy capital le Turc sur les Frontiers & autres nouveaux inconveniens, ains qu'ilz sont en continuel peril & hazard, se plaignants n'estre pas forts assez d'y pouvoir resister, suppliants treshumblement l'ayde & assistance de sadite Majesté: Cause que sa Majesté requiert lesdits Seigneurs Princes (auxquelz comme ses proches parents & alliés elle se fié avec singuliere confiance,) aimiablement & benignement de vouloir considerer meurement ledit Estat perrilleux ensemble les mauvaises consequences qu'en peuvent proceder, & donner & declarer leur bon advis & conseil; sçavoir par que moyens ces inconveniences pourroyent estre remiz ou precavéz, le respect & autorité de sa Majesté restauré, les presentes dissentions remises en son premier & melieur estat; donné deüe satisfaction à sa Majesté, & planté tant entre la maison d'Autriche qu'autrement, accord, bonne confiance, paix, tranquillité & obeissance, & de vouloir donner ayde & assistance effectuelle à ce que dit est.

Ce que sadite Majesté a commandé d'estre pour ceste fois & pour le commencement proposé auxdits Seigneurs Princes; presentant aimiablement & gracieusement, en cas que leurs A. A. & Excellences Illustressimes avoyent besoing de declaration ulterieure, que se fera incontinent y estant requiz: Demeurant au reste sadite Majesté enclinée envers lesdits Seigneurs & P. P. avec toute amitié & grace Imperiale. Faict soubz le cachet secret & propre Signature de sadite Majesté à Prague le 2^{me} de May 1610.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

London, 26th April 1610.

Presently after the writing of my last I received yours of the 11th of this Moneth, for the which and the Extracts therein inclosed, I do hartily thanke you. They do wonder here to see that War of *Cleveland* going on both Sides so slowly forward; and especially that the *Archduke Leopold* doth not use more diligence to make Advantage of our Protractions; but they are all Germans, and it is well for the other Parties that they are so.

Here we are upon the beginning of a great Treatie with Monsieur de la Boderie; unto whom though there is no direct Assurance sent yet out of France for the Remboursement of the Money, because of Monsieur de Sully's Absence from Paris, yet there is good Hopes given of the same, and Commandment given unto him to proceed in the Treaty: Whereupon, he being come to his new Lodging at *Westminster*, the Lords are now preparing to enter into Conference with him, for the which the Commission is already signed by the King, wherein are comprehended the Lord Treasurer, Lord Admirall, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Worcester*, the Lord of *Kinloss*, Sir *Julius Caesar* and Sir *Thomas Parry*, (who in Conscience will make too strong a Party against one Man alone,) besides Sir *Thomas Edmondes*, Sir *George Carew* and Mr. *Levinus*, who are named to be Assistants and to wait in the Conference, as my Lord did in the *Spanish Treaty*. By the Choice and Number of

the Commissioners you may judge that the Matter is of Importance; and as it is *An. 1610.* great so I do suppose and fear it will be somewhat long in the handling, whereby our Departure into *France* will be protracted.

For the Matters of *Parliament* this only I understand, that *the King* will not yeild to the cutting off of the *Tenures* in Capite, as the House did demand, for the utter extinguishing of the *Wardships*; holding it a Matter too prejudiciall and dishonorable both to himself and the gentilitie of England, to abolish the noblest Tenure of his Kingdom, and to reduce all his Subjects, base and noble, rich and poor, to one Tenure of Lands: But otherwise he is content to put down utterly the *Wardships*, and to give the House such Assurance in the Contract as they shall desire. His Majesty departed hence yesterday towards *Newmarket*. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, London, 2^d May 1610.

THE Parliament House having considered the King's Reasons against the extinguishing of the *Tenures* in Capite, have been contented to yeild to his Desire therein; and leaving the Root, to accept of the cutting off of the Stock, upon the Assurance which he promiseth them that it shall never spring out again. But they are very much distasted and stricken dumbe with his excessive and exorbitant Demands (as they do esteem it,) who for the putting down of these *Wardships* and the *Purveyors* and remedying all other Greivances, according to the Memoriall thereof propounded, doth insist on a Contribution from them of 200000 l. by the Year, besides and above the ordinary Benefit and Revenue which was wont to come to him of those Rights, which he maketh to amount to 100000 Pounds more. The which they do hold to be so far exceeding Reason and the worth of those Things, as they would give no Answer to it at all, but remain silent till the King will be pleased to make some more reasonable Proposition unto them, or break absolutely the Bargain; wherefrom they do not seem now much averse, thinking to have done enough, and to have dealt very liberally with the King to have offered him so much as they have done, viz. 100000 Pounds for the *Wardships* alone. Upon the which Difficulties, his Majesty who did purpose to stay a Fortnight or three Weeks longer in the Countrey, is now out of hand to return hither, untill when there will be nothing done in the Buisness.

The Lords of the Councill are now so taken up with the severall Buisnesses and Conferences with the Ambassadors of *France*, *Germany*, and the *States*, which began almost upon the same Day, as they can scarce attend any thing else; and my Lord who is employed in every one of them hath his Hands so full therewith, as that he is forced almost to forsake the Parliament. But what they have done hitherto with all those Ambassadors, I am not yet able to tell you; only I have heard that for the *States*, the King hath uttered some Discontent against them for keeping no better Proportion with him, in that they having sent Men of such Quality to the King of *France* as they have done, they have served him only with mean Pensioners of Townes, wherein he findeth himself much neglected; and that hath been the Reason why they have not been otherwise then ordinarily received and entertained here, notwithstanding all the Recommendations which Sir Ralph Winwood could make in their Favour. Whereby they also on the other side are somewhat discontented, seeing how honorably and liberally their Fellows have been used in *France*. But that (we say here) hath not been done so much out of respect to them, as for the Spight conceived there against the Spaniards for their entertaining of the Prince of Condé. With the Duke of *Wirtemberg* there hath been almost the like Expostulation from the

An. 1610. King; who upon the Instance made by the said Duke unto him that he would enter and joyn with the *Protestant Princes* in their League as the King of *France* had done, answered him, that they had not invited him to their Assembly, nor honoured him with solemn Ambassages as they had done the *French King*, with the sending the Prince of *Anhalt* unto him; and besides, that the Buisness was not of so near Importance unto him as it was unto *France*, and therefore needed not to engage him so far into it. Nevertheless, I thinke that *after these Surges of the King's Anger shall be a little aswaged, which he could not at the first but utter out*, he will yeild to joyn hands with them, and not set himself out of so noble and worthy a Match. But both the *Duke* and *States Ambassadors* do find themselves *much neglected and aggrieved*, that upon their entring here into Buisness with them he should so leave them and their Buisness, and go for so long a Time out of the Towne.

My Lord hath Orders to write a Letter to the *Archdukes*, in behalf of the *States* and at their Request, for the Redress of some Points which they complain not to have been observed by him according to the Treaty, whereof the King hath made himself both the Mediator and the Suerty. The cheifest of these Points are concerning the *Trade* and the *Limits* about *Twente*; some *Impositions* unlawfully raised by the *Archduke*, and the Arrearages of *Rents* due unto the *States* from the Tyme of *Charles* the 5th and *Philip* the 2^d. The rest concern only particular Matters and Persons; as Satisfaction of the 100000 Crowns to the House of *Nassau*, to the Countesse of *Solmes*, to Monsieur *Caron* and others of their Pretences. Having nothing else to trouble you withall I take my leave, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

London, 2^d May 1610.

SINCE my last coming to Town I received yours of the 21st of *Aprill*, and find thereby great likelyhood of new Troubles in those Parts; which if they go forward, I fear will draw all *Christendom* into the Quarrell: *Wherein we for our Parts, are fitter to skirmish with the Pen then with the Sword, and readier to uphold our side with Words and Wishes, then with Arms or other reall Assistance.* In the mean time, I cannot conceive what should move the *French King* to engage himself so far in a Busyness that no more concerns him, and at these Years as it were *de gayeté de coeur* to thrust himself into so difficult a War; *The Preparations whereof they say make his very Friends fear some further Mistry.* I cannot yet believe that he is in so good earnest, but that when he hath made a great Noise in the World, he will be content to put Water in his Wine, and think that *Motos præstat componere fluctus.*

The Lord Treasurer hath sent over his Secretary *Kirkham*, to take order to furnish the Lord *Cranbourn* with all Necessaries to follow the *French King* in this Journey; and more of our Court Gallants talk of taking the same Courie if the Voiage hold. *Indeed it were fitter they had some Place abroad to vent their superfluous Valour, then to brabble so much as they do here at home;* for in one Week we had three or four great Quarrells, the first 'twixt the Earls of *Southampton* and *Montgomerie* that fell out at Tennis, where the Racketts flew about their Ears; but the Matter was taken up and compounded by the King without further Bloodshed. But the Matter was not so easily ended 'twixt young *Egerton* eldest Son to Sir *John* and one *Morgan* a Lawyer's Son of good Estate; the first being left dead in the Feild, and the other sore hurt, and yet cannot be bailed nor dispensed withall, but that he lyes still by it in *Newgate*. The Lord *Norris* likewise went into the Field with *Peregrine Willoughby* upon an old

reckoning,

reckoning, and hurt him dangerously in the Shoulder. The last Widow *Lady An. 1610.*
Dorset found the Way to the Fleet againe, where she lay six or seven Days for
pressing into the Privy Chamber, and importuning the King, contrary to Com-
mandment. Here was one *Peter Lambert* a swaggering Companion, hanged
the Week before *Easter* for killing one *Hamden* a Low Country Lieutenant,
and dyed forsooth a *Romish Catholick*. His Friends carryed him in a Coach from
the Gallows, and would have buryed him the next Day in *Christ's Church*, but
were forbidden by the Bishop. Now upon a Rumor that he was seen in France,
the King suspected there might be cunning and cautelous Dealing in his Execu-
tion, and would not be satisfied till the Sheriffs of *London* in the Presence of
much People took him up where he was buryed; and upon view found he was
sufficiently hanged.

Here were *Privy Seals* ready printed to be sent abroad, but upon better Ad-
vice there is means found that our *Aldermen* furnish the King presently with
100000*l.* upon Security of the *Customs*. Our Parliament is at a stand, and
knows not (as they say) *de quel bois faire fleches*. Their Offer of 200000*l.*
yearly for *Wards* and *Tenures* is neither refused nor accepted; but withall they
were given to understand by the *Lord Treasurer*, that the King besides that,
must have two hundred thousand Pounds more of yearly Support; which makes
them pull in their Horns and know not what to say, for the *Realm* grows poor
and Traffick decays apace, insomuch that the *Customs* of *London* are fallen this
Year 24000*l.* and fewer Ships arrived by 360. So that this Proposition breeds
much Discontentment already, and I am sorry to see us in this as in all the rest,
to grow so fast into the French Fashion of lowd Speaking and base Suffering.
Our *St. George's Feast* passed without making any new Knights, there being no
Place void but only that of the *Lord Scroope*. The next Day the King went
towards *Thetford* where he now remains. In the mean time what becomes of
your Ambassadors or how they are entertained I know not, nor greatly enquire
after such Matters; for I assure you I have not so much as seen the Face of any
Ambassador to my Knowledge since I was with your Lordship at Sir *Noel Caron's*.
I heard two or three Days since that there is a new * *Spanish Ledger* come, but
what he is, or where he lodges, I know not. The Solemnity of creating the
Prince of Wales, is appointed to be the Day after *Trinity-Sunday*.

Dudley Carleton and his Lady are now packing away, and make account about
a Fortnight hence to set forward. So with Remembrance of my best Service to
your good Lady, I commend you and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's most assured to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague, 3^d May 1610. O. S.

THE *Marquess* of *Brandenburgh* by an expresse Messenger hath advertized
me of the Arrivall of *Monsieur de Boisfisse* to *Dusseldorp*, and thereupon
doth summon me by the Promise of my former Letters presently to repair thi-
ther. I have returned his Messenger with this Answer, that I will follow him
within a few Days, within which time I hope to receive your Lordship's further
Directions. By the Copy of this Letter written to the *Archduke* which herewith
I send, your Lordship will see the French King's Resolution to conduct his Army
in Person through the Country of *Luxemburgh*. What his Design is in an En-
terprise of so great Charge Trouble and Danger, and for ought yet is seen to
so small a purpose, our wisest Men in these Parts do loose themselves in the

* Don Alonso de Velasco.

An. 1610. *Discourse.* For *Quorsum ista perditio* to bring an Army of 30000 Men attended with 50 Pieces of Cannon before a poor miserable Place such as *Juliers* is? Into a wasted and desolate Country, which cannot yeild Victualls for so many Mouths one Day? Against a contemptible Enemy as *Leopoldus* is, who if the Report be true is already fledd, for certaine will not abide the Hazard of a Siege: Through a Country inaccessible for Mountains, Rocks, Woods, Streights of Passage, for so *Luxemburg* is. If he doth hope the *Archduke* will refuse his Passage, and doth intend to take that Pretext to break with him, why rather doth he not pass through *Brabant*, an open and champaign Country, where his Cavalry, which will be the Flower and Strength of his Army may be of most Service? Wherein he doth as far surpass the *Marquis Spinola*, as he doth him in Infantry, who hath 15000 good Foot, all old and able Souldiers. But the Answer to this is, *Abditi sunt Principum sensus, & si quod occultius parant inquirere illicitum, anceps, nec ideo adsequare.* The Ears of all Men are open to understand what Answer the *Archduke* will make. As some do discourse they will pay him in this *Specie*; return him as kind and loving a Letter as they have received from him, but neither promise him free Passage nor yet refuse him; but leave him to his Discretion, as they will use theirs as Time and Reason shall advise them. Yet the Advertisements are constant that the *Marquess Spinola* doth undertake to guard the Passages. All their Garrisons both of Towns and Cittadells are drawn, and he doth make account to assemble an Army of 15000 Foot and 3000 Horse; and to keep them in devotion from mutinying, he doth intend to give two Months Pay to every old Souldier.

The *States Ambassadors* in *France* do advertize, that the Duke of *Savoy* and the Marshall *Lesdesgueries* have both concluded the Marriage between that Prince and the eldest Daughter of *France*, and the War against the Dutchy of *Milan*; *dos est uxoria Lis.* That that Warr is intended, it doth seem by the Letters which the Marshall *Lesdigueries* hath written to Captain *Hanchez* the Serjant Major of Monsieur *Chattillon's* Regiment, to be with him by the first of *June* to undertake the Charge of *Sarjant Major Generall* of the King's Forces in that War; and for his *Viaticum* he doth assigne him to receive at *Paris* 500 Crowns; besides, he doth give him Charge to bring with him *Canoniers*, with such other Instruments of the War as may be spared out of this Country, who shall receive Entertainment from the Day they embarque from hence.

We look for the return of our *Ambassadors* out of *France* by the end of this Week. Though they have been treated with great kindness, and in some sort with Magnificence, yet if all Advertizements be true, the King hath not received the Contentment from them he did expect: Neither is he the best satisfied with their Sufficiencies, whom he doth not find (notwithstanding the Love he hath of late made to them) so forward to run all Courses joyntly with him, as he hath presumed. The *States* have not forgotten the tripartite League, nor the Treaty of *Vervin*. How that Busyness was carried, and with what cunning, they often cite the Testimony of your Lordship, who was thereof an Eye-witness. This may be believed, that these Men will have no Design to return to the War, untill they see they cannot longer with Safety of their State remaine in Peace. I send herewith to your Lordship a Memorial exhibited by Monsieur *Maase* the *Archduke's* Deputy, containing the particular Points wherein the *Archduke* makes Offer to give Satisfaction for the full Performance of the Treaty of Truce. The *States* rest not contented with this Representation; where they finde more Appearance in shew, then of Substance or of Effect, whereupon he hath sent back to *Brussels* (as he saith) to have his Powers more enlarged.

My Lord Generall doth now dayly expect the coming over of the Treasurer for his Troops. In the mean time his Care is to have all his Companys lodged near at hand (as now they are) without Charge to his Majestie, and to treat with the *States* both for Provision of Waggons and furnishing of Victualls, not only during the March into *Cleveland*, but for the Continuance of that Service: And yet

we

we fear all Care in this Point will not be sufficient for preserving the Troops (if *An. 1610.* the French Army come down) from extreame Miffery and Famine.

Here is arrived an Ambaffador from *Venice* who is of the House of *Contarini*. Yesterday he had Audience. He made an Harrangue full of Complement and Ceremony, but not touching of any thing more then ordinary Amity or Alliance. I now understand that the Troops shall rise from hence towards *Cleveland* the 11th of this Month. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lord Treasurer Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord, Hague 3^d May 1610. O. S.

TO my Letters of this Morning this I shall add; that this Afternoon I understood that Monsieur de *Russy* the French Ambaffador hath treated with the States Generall, that the King his Master doth design that the Counts *Maurice* and *William* of *Nassau* with some of this Assembly deputed and authorized, may come to him before *Juliers*. The Reason of this Demand (which is alleadged) is this; that with them the King will resolve about the means how the Princes shall be so strongly established in the Possession of these Countries, that upon the dissolving of the Troops of the Confederates they be not dispossessed by *Leopold*, or by any other, challenging Pretension from the Emperour. The States have answered, that they will send for the Count *William* who is absent in *Friezland*; with whom when they have conferred they will resolve. The Ambaffador is not satisfyed with this Answer, as holding the Matter of so slight Importance that it doth not require any time for Deliberation: But I understand, that it is intended hereupon to assemble all the Towns of *Holland*, and to propound the Demand to their Judgments and Consideration; which if they approve, then it shall be referred to the Provinces. The Count *Maurice* doth prepare to meet the King; and then will himself command the Troops of these Provinces which shall be sent by them to Assistance of these Princes, which now are designed to be commanded by his Brother the Count *Henry*. Yet doth he doubt of the States Permission; who in these times of domesticall jealousies and Distrust, will make a Difficulty of it, to suffer both their Forces and all their Commanders together to be absent out of their Country. The Count *Maurice* doth discourse, as though he did believe the French King had a purpose to make himself in this Voyage King of the Romans; so there wants not those, who think that one of the King's Designs, is to make himself Prince of these Countries, or at the least Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*. Which if he shall attempt by Treaty, he will finde it *hic labor, hoc opus*; if by Force, his Army of 30000 will be as disproportionable for Weakness to compass that Work, as now it is esteemed for Strength to beseige *Juliers*.

This Afternoon I have had a long Dispute with Monsieur *Barnevelt*, whether the Succours entring into the Archduke's Country to facillitate the French King's Passage, be not a Rupture of the Truce. He yet says no; yet doth he wish that the Archduke would grant the Passage free without Impeachment; or that the French would pass (as he may with more Safety and less Trouble,) thro' the Archbishoprick of *Treves*. What his Majestie's Succours shall do in this Case, your Lordship will be pleased to direct my Lord Generall. We expect here Monsieur *Commartin* from *Paris*, who shall be Commissary Generall in this Country for Provisions for the Army. Monsieur *Rambour* Governor of *Dourlans* is sent to *Liege*, to require there the same Assistance of *Viſtuals* as heretofore the Archduke hath had: Another is at *Aix*, and so likewise one at *Collogne* for the same purpose. So in hast I humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1610.

Mr. Becher to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris 9th May 1610. O. S.

I Know the Newes of *this King's Death* will precede my writing; yet I will not leave to write it, both for more assurance and particularity. It was done on the 4th of *May old Stile*, two Days after this Queen's Coronation, by a *French Man* born at *Angoulesme* called *François Ravaillac*, sometime a *Fenil-lantine Fryar*, then a *Schoolmaster*, lastly retired * to Brussels. He hath been many Months watching his opportunity; and confessed, that he had failed of his purpose five times since Easter. He did it in the middle of *Paris*, the King having five hundred Gentlemen about him, as his Coach was stopped in a Street, and mounted up upon the Wheel, and strake him two blows with a Knife, of which the last cut the *Vena Cava*, as they call it, and suddainly he cast a great quantity of Blood at the Mouth, and never spake after. The Fellow hath hitherto confessed nothing, but pretendeth certain Revelations and Visions, which smell of *Jesuitisme*. There are likewise apprehended divers Spaniards, only for being in Town without apparent occasions, but hitherto there hath been nothing discovered. The young *Dolphin* was next Morning received King in the Court of Parliament, and the Queen Regent, who hitherto hath governed her self with admirable Constancy and Wisdom, and hath given Satisfaction to every Body. Those of the Religion were never more assured; all the antient Ministers of Estate confirmed, namely, *Monsieur de Sully*; and universally these beginnings do breed a hope, that the Queen's Regency will be no less commendable to Posterity, then that of *St. Lewis's Mother*. And to give a more familiar Example of an excellent Wisdom and Moderation in her, she hath, since the King's Death, sent for the *Marquise de Verneuil* by Letter, and caused her to come and speak with her, and given her all assurances both of her Security and of her Affection. As for Forreign Affairs they have not yet been dealt in, but according to the proportion of Domesticall Matters, we hope that they will bend the same course as in the last King's Days, though not in so swift a pace.

Since the King's Death, here are arrived Letters from the *Archduke* to him, whereby he accordeth Passage to his Troops, and promiseth Victuals through his Countrey as he passeth; and mentioneth that he hath given commandment to his Ambassador *Peckins* to treat with him, through what Place he will passe: And likewise the Archbishops of *Cullen* and *Treves* had given Commission to treat with *Monsieur de Boisfisse* about their Neutrality.

But to return again to this miserable Accident. Is it not very strange, that this King received Advertisement by one † La Brosse that Morning, that he should run an extreme hazard of his Person that Day, and if he could escape it, that he should live five and twenty Years after? Of which the King made not any account. This Accident hath made my Lord of Crambourne soudainly to retourn. So for this present, &c.

WILLIAM BECHER.

† Abridg.

Tom. 3. p. 553.

* This Circumstance of *Ravaillac's* being at Brussels, is not so much as intimated by any of the French Historians, (at least by those I have consulted) tho' they are all very particular in their Accounts of this detestable Villain. † *Mexeray* indeed says, that there was proof, qu'ils le menerent jusqu'à Naples, & que là dans une Assemblée qui se fit au Logis du Viceroy, il s'en trouva plusieurs autres qui s'estoient dévouez à même fin, but is silent as to his being at Brussels.

† See his *Dis-tionaire Historique*, tit. *Hen. IV.* Tom. seconde, p. 63, 64.

† The same Story is related by *Peter Mathieu*, in his Account of the Death of *Henry the IVth*, pag. 24. and *Du Pleix* in his History of this Prince, pag. 411. I own † *Monsieur Bayle* seems to doubt the Truth of this Relation; but this Account by one actually upon the Place, and a Man of good Sense and Probity, seems to add great Weight to the Truth of it.

Mr.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

London, 9th May 1610.

THE wofull and lamentable Newes which we have had within these two Dayes, of the most damnable and execrable Murder committed on the poor King of *France*, have stricken here such a sound and amazement amongst us, that no Man almost can attend to speak or think of any thing else; such an impression there was in all Mens Minds of his Valour, and such a Consequence generally foreseen to all *Christendom* of this unhappy Accident, specially in the conjunction of this tyme, and the present Action wherein he was entring, as that many Men have been no less moved and troubled therewith, then if he had been their naturall Prince. And indeed his Life was important to so many, as his Death cannot but breed a great alteration in all the Affairs of *Christendom*; so well the Devill and our Enemies have framed their Plot and taken their Time, as at length they have compassed their Desires. *This is the Fruit and Reward of his Favour and Trustfullness in the Jesuites!* (God forgive me if I do them wrong; but I cannot believe that that hellish Emissary, let him be never so hellish, or any other Man composed of Flesh and Blood, could have been so unnaturally desperate, as to expose his Life and Body to those certain and assured Torments which for this Fact he is to endure, without the devilish inspiration and powerfull impulsion of those Sorcerers working in their Chamber of Meditations,) so hath that poor Prince, out of his own wilfull blindness, taken and fostered in his Bosom the Vipers, which at length have gnawed out his Gutts and Heart. My greatest fear in this publick Desolation was, that in the generall Combustion which this unhappy and suddain Accident was like to breed in *France*, the poor Protestants should have the onsett: But as far as hitherto we can hear, God hath so favoured them and the whole State in that Calamity, as that all the Princes being at that instant assembled together in *Paris* for the Queen's Coronation, they have all united themselves and joyned their consents for the good of the State, in proclaiming the *Dauphin* King, and making the Queen his Mother Regent of *France* during his Minority; which maketh me hope that they will not give any occasion that should disturbe at this time the quiet of the Countrey within it self. Only we fear the Tail of this mischievous Practise, which many doubt to extend further for the embroyling of the State. If the Duke of Savoy had a hand in it, as some do suspect, and that his treating of Marriage was but fayned, it is feared that he will stay and offer some abuse to Monsieur *Lefdiguieres*, who is said to be there yet with him about that Negotiation. Poor Monsieur de la Boderie hath been so afflicted here with this dolefull Newes of the King's Death, as that he can scarce speak for greif and sighing to any Body. This Milchance hath put his Negotiation to an end, although he hath Orders to stay here about some new Commission out of *France*. The States and Duke of *Wirttemberg's* buisness are like also to receive some alteration by it: But above all the Marquiss of *Brandenburgh's* Pretensions to his new Succession, shall be hindred and prejudiced by that Death. For our part I cannot tell yet whither it will put our Embassage forward or backward, because the King is not yet returned out of the Countrey, but upon the Summons of this Newes sent him by my Lord Treasurer, is expected here this Day. My Lord is of Opinion that it will hasten his departure, specially by Monsieur de la Boderie's means, who no doubt will press the speedy sending of some Ambassador hence into *France*, the better to assure Affairs there: But howsoever it be, my Lord will not now go with that Alacritie thither, wherewith he did before prepare himself to it.

My Lord Treasurer having called Yesterday both Houses together, did acquaint them with the Newes of the King of *France's* Death; saying, that God be thanked the King, the Queen, and the Prince, with the rest of their Children were well; but that it was not so with him, who next unto them did touch nearest

unto

An. 1610. unto their State, namely, that most Potent, most Opulent, and most Magnanimous King of *France*, who had been most damnably and treacherously murdered in his Coach by a Traytor; relating particularly the manner how it fell out. And after he had represented unto them the importance of that Accident, and the loss which this State did suffer by it, for the good and fast Friendship which that King had always borne unto it; * standing (as he said) in the breach, and like a Rampier, against all Conspirations and Dangers which were hatched and threatned against them here, which by his continuall watchfullness and good Affection he did always seek to disclose and put by; his Lordship exhorted them to be watchfull for the safety and good of their Prince, and assist him with those means which were requisite for it; seeming to insinuate unto them, that this Accident would put the King in need of a greater Assistance from them then was before required at their Hands. Which was scarce well taken by the House; who are much distasted already (as I wrote unto you by my last) with the King's excessive Demands.

After they had paused some Days in silence upon these Demands, as half discontented, and unwilling to give any Answer unto it; at the last both the Houses being upon *Saturday* met together, them of the *Lower* delivered modestly to the Lords, that the King's Demands propounded to them were so high, as that it was not in their Power to satisfy them: For if those sommes should be imposed upon the Subject according to the Interest of every one, those which had *Wardable Lands* should have such a Burden laid upon them as they should be never able to bear it; and if they were imposed equally upon the generall, that the People would be so offended and moved thereby, that they should not dare to propound it to them. Nevertheless, they said that they held themselves very much beholden to his Majesty, and did yeild him very humble thanks, for that he had been pleased to make such an Overture unto them, and to give them leave to treat of those Matters (namely of the *Wardships*) which had never been granted afore. Whereby my Lord Treasurer perceiving that they were altogether cooled in the bargain, and willing to go back from their offer, he told them, that those summs which had been propounded unto them, had been tendred rather by way of estimation then of demand; and desired them to be well advised how they let go such an opportunity as they had now in their Hands, to free themselves of that Toke of the *Wardships* and of the rest of their Grievances, which they should not always recover; shewing unto them the importance and inconveniences growing unto them out of every one of those Grievances. But they are not like to trouble themselves much further in the matter, untill the King shall have modified and reformed his Propositions. Much ado there is also in the House about the Work undertaken and far advanced already by *Middleton*, of the cutting of a River and bringing it to *London* from ten or twelve Miles off, through the Grounds of many Men, who for their particular Interests do strongly oppose themselves to it, and are like (as 'tis said) to overthrow it all.

Heretofore I did write unto you of a certain Project which was here in hand, for † the erecting a Colledge at *Chelsey*, for the studying and handling Controversies in Religion: Which Work doth now begin to go forward, the King having passed his Grant of the Place and Lands about it, which he doth give them for the building and accomodating of the same, specially at the solicitation of ‡ the Dean of *Exeter*, who doth give 1000*l.* out of his Purse, and 300*l.* a Year towards the building and maintaining of the same. The number of those that are to be entertained there, is (as I hear) twenty Doctors, amongst which

* Mr. Osbourn (in his Memoires of King James the First, printed amongst his Works, p. 487.) is of opinion, that the Powder Plot was first discovered by Henry the Fourth, who received it from the Jesuites; which discovery (he says in another place, p. 490.) cost that King his Life. How far this passage seems to countenance such a Conjecture, I submit to the Judgment of the Curious; tho' at the same time I must acknowledge, my Lord of Salisbury has given a very different account of it under his own Hand. See Vol. II. fol. 170, 171.

† Arthur Wilson very justly attributes this Design to Archbishop Bancroft; whose Death (which happened the second of November in this Year) put an entire end to it. Hist. of K. James, fol. 53.

‡ Matthew Sutcliffe, LL.D.

there will be two for History, besides under Students, whereof a good number *An. 1610.* shall be entertained and instructed there for that Function. This Work is the more commendable, for that it is most necessary.

I shall long to hear from you *what Bonfires have been made in your Parts for the Death of our noble and valorous King; whereof some of them must have been the bloody and damnable Authors, since that Dog of Hell who hath stricken the blow, is a Wallon born, as we understand it.* And you may quickly discover by their proceedings with their Army, whither they have *any further Designs upon France* or no. For if they have not, they shall have no cause to keep it any longer a Foot, and I suppose they will not care to dissolve it; which if they do not, we shall be in *France* to look to our selves, and to turn our Auxiliary and Offensive Armes to our own defence. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

14th May 1610.

HIS Majesty having been made acquainted with your Letters of the 22^d of the last Month, hath commanded us to let you know, that he doth well approve the Form of selecting the 4000 Men which are to be used for the Service of *Cleves*, and of the choice of the two Collonels, and other new Officers certified by the Generall *Cecyll*. His Majesty liketh also the Motion which is made, that the Companies which are in remote Garrisons should be lodged on the nearest places to the Frontiers of *Cleves*, because they may with less incommodity and charge be drawn from thence to the Service against the appointed time; which time his Majesty ever understood, and so did we conceive in former Letters, not to be meant sooner then the Body of the *States* Auxiliaries should come into the Field: For there is no Reason upon any particular Motion made to the *States*, that his Majesties Forces should also be subject to be drawn forth by piecemeals without his Directions, untill they be once entered into *Cleves*; and then referreth it wholly to the Discretion of his Generall, to have them to be used as shall seem most advantagious to the Cause, and the Reputation of the Troops. For their Victualls and Ammunition, because it is inconvenient by the remoteness of the places to make any Provisions from hence, his Majesty expecteth (according to your Proposition already made to the *States*) that the 4000 Men may be furnished out of the *States* Magazines; the Victualls upon defalcation of the Souldiers Pay, and the Munition, for so much only as concerneth the proper use of the Souldiers, by way of advancement, to be afterwards reimbursed unto the *States* againe upon their Account, as we have dealt already with their Ambassadors in that behalf. Of whose further Proceedings since their arrivall here, because you should not be ignorant at your departure from the *Hague*, I think fit to add thus much. First for their Reception, that their own purpose to come in their Ships up to *London*, and their refusing to go on Land at *Gravesend*, hath prevented us that they were not brought into the City with such Lustre as is reported their Colleagues were at *Paris*. Yet we did what we could to send Barges to meet them by the way, (as they did) and Coaches to bring them to their Lodgings; wherein we hope they have had no cause of mislike. At their access to his Majesty, they received all the Honour that is here usually done to the Ambassadors of the greatest Monarchs; and in their first Proposition to the King, after they had expressed the maine Causes of their comming, *to give thanks for his Majestie's Royall Favours, &c.* because they intimated also that they had some further Particulars to be imparted when his Majesty would so please to appoint, his Majesty deputed some of his Council to conferr with them. In which

An. 1610. Conference they declared, First, the Resolution of their Superiors in what proportion they would assist the *Princes Pretenders of Cleves*; what Commanders they had chosen to lead their People. They desired that his Majesty would be pleased to increase his Succours, *and suffer them to march and to be under the Command of their Generall*: They exhibited also a List of the Charge of 4000 Men, with all things appertaining to it; such a one as heretofore we received from you, and have now received from *the Generall Cecyll*. They then further proposed the Consideration of a stricter League to be made betwixt *his Majesty, the French King, themselves, and the Princes of Germany*, for their common Defence against all others. They also exhibited a Particular of such things as depended yet unperformed on the *Archduke's* part towards the Truce, and desired his Majesty's Advice and Assistance in it: Then they came to the Point of *Fishing*, in which they desired that his Majesty would be pleased to express himself, *that his Edict did not extend to the United Provinces*, as their Superiors perswaded themselves. And lastly, they proposed a particular Treaty about the *Reglement of Traffick*; because by length of Time, and iniquity of the Warrs, many things were run out of square to the prejudice of each other's Subjects; and therein they much insisted on an equality of Trade, to be established either by way of Treaty now, (as it is said before,) or by way of Provision untill such a Treaty should be made.

To all which, for as much as then we could in the instant, upon Consultation among our selves (his Majesty being absent from hence) we returned them this Answer. First, for the Particulars of their Assistance to the Princes, we recommended the Resolution of their Superiours, as proceeding from a true feeling how near the same did concern them; and that in this Consideration principally of their Safety, his Majesty was induced to engage himself also in the Action. That his Assistance of 4000 Men, all things well considered (having no other particular aspect to himself) was not to be misdeemed. That as for the increasing of it, it was to be remembered that his Majesty's first Engagement extended no further then to be at the Charge of the Entertainment of 4000 Men; That now by the Course which he hath taken in receiving Men of the *States*, his Majesty was drawn into a far greater Charge for Extraordinarys then was expected, being also willing now to furnish them with Munition and Powder which his Majesty desired his Men might receive from *the States Magazines*, and should be disbursed unto them againe upon Account. That his Majesty hath already signified to the *States* his willingness that his Auxiliaries should march with theirs; *but for to be commanded by their Generall, his Majesty had already excused it to the States*, and had made choice already of a speciall Commander, who could not be misliked of them.

Concerning the Overture of a joynt League defensive, we told them, that his Majesty was informed by these Ambassadors that are here from the Princes of *Germany*, that the *French King* had already contracted such a Particular with them, and that they had proposed the like to his Majesty; which for any thing we knew, his Majesty would willingly accept of. That his Majesty was now also entering into a *Defensive Treaty* with the *French King*; so as for a Generall League we did not see what use it could be of, since in the Particulars it was already so far gone onwards; nevertheless his Majesty should be made acquainted therewith, and accordingly we shall receive his farther Directions. For those things which depended yet unperformed in the *Truce* by the *Archdukes*, his Majesty would write effectually to the *Archdukes* about it; which was as yet the best Expedient his Majesty could use, *rebus sic stantibus*.

Concerning *the Fishing*, we could not but express, *That the States had but small reason to perswade themselves that the Edict extended not unto them*, considering the words of the Edict were generall, without reservations of any, and that the principall Motives of it proceeded from the disorder and multitude of their Fishermen, who had wholly drawn the Fishing to themselves, to the Destruction of his Majesty's People and Coast Towns; but if they had any thing

further to say in that behalf, either in the Point of Law or former Treaties, we would depute certaine of us to conferr with them about it, for preparing and facillitating all things against his Majesty's return. An. 1610.

To the last for the *Reglement of Commerce*, we said that this time would prove very unseasonable for it, as well by the Concurrency of so many Affairs together, both Domestick and Foreign, and principally in Contemplation of the incertainty of the Affairs of *Cleve*, which did rather threaten a generall War throughout *Christendom*; and therefore we thought it fittest to deferr it till some further opportunity. And in the mean time, as long as their Subjects should be no worse used than all other Strangers are that resort into these Kingdoms, they had no Cause to complaine; neither needed they to press so much for equality of Trade, which by latter Treaties was never assented to, neither could be admitted here but with apparent confusion of all things. And this is all which yet hath been proceeded with them untill his Majesty's return, which is expected the next Week.

Now of the *Legation* of the *Princes* of *Germany*, it consists shortly thus: First they made a Declaration of the Motives of *their Union*, and how far the same doth extend unto the defence of their Liberties and Estates, without Prejudice to any. They have likewise declared those things which passed at this Assembly of *Hall*, as well among themselves as with the *French King*, and the rest of the *Princes* Protestant of *Germany* that are yet seperated from them. In the particular of the *French King's League*, is most considerable the Point of mutuall assistance amongst them, either for the respect of *Cleve*, or for this *Union*; in which latter is implied the Cause of Religion, as the principall branch of the Liberties of *Germany*. What the King our Master will do particularly in it, besides the generall already expressed of his Majesties good Inclination to contract such a League, I cannot as yet advertize; but thus much you may assure the *Princes*, that his Majesty will not be wanting in it, nor in any thing that may tend to the Glory of God, and generall repose of *Christendom*.

Concerning the *French Treaty*, his Majesty is already entered into it, and is like to proceed on the same Foot as is contained in the Treaty of *Blois*, Anno 1572. Only the reimbursement of Debts which from the *French King* is owing to *England*, his Majesty hath yeilded at the *French King's* request, to be referred over in some part to the *States*, for so much as the *French King* pretends to have disbursed unto them, upon or accompt of one third part of such Moneys as have been delivered to the *States* since the Treaty of *Monsieur Rhosney*; against which Treaty, as you know, his Majesty hath always constantly excepted, ever since the concluding this Peace with *Spaine*: Yet because it is now promised by the *French King*, to procure an acknowledgment from the *States* for such a sume of Money as those third Parts may amount unto, (the two first Payments deducted, which heretofore his Majesty allowed,) I think it fitt that you impart so much to the *States* to sound their Disposition in it, to the end his Majesty may know what Answer to return here to the *French Ambassador*; it being otherwise all one to his Majesty, who remaineth answerable for it, either *France* or the *States*. It remaineth only to let you know, that if *Boissise* be already at *Dusseldorp*, as you have advertized, that you do also repair thither, and press the *States* to send likewise their Deputies either in your Company, or presently after your departure, to the end there may be good Conformity and Concurrence of advise in all things. And thus I committ you to God's Protection.

From *Whitehall*.

Your very loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 14th May 1610. O. S.

I Understood by the relation of one *Monsieur Dort*, who is Commissary General both for the Carriages and for Victualls for the Army of the Princes in this War of *Cleves*, and sent expressly by them and the Prince of *Anhalt*, to hasten up the Troops which from hence are destined for their Service; that *Leopold* having quitted all the places of Strength which he held in that Country, saving a Castle called *Bradebant* and the Town of *Juliers*, and by his own Confession being abandoned by the *Emperour*, without any hope of Relief from any other his Friends or Allies, his want of Money being great (for he hath signified to the Commander of the Troops defeated in the Country of *Liege*, who is Prisoner at *Dusseldorp*, that he hath not means to pay his Ransom,) and as great of Victualls, (for the Garrison of *Juliers* hath long since lived upon the Magazine of the Town,) hath demanded of the Princes a safe Conduict for his free passage with his Train and Baggage out of the Country.

The Demand was held amongst them in long Deliberation. The *Palatine* of *Newburgh* was of Opinion, that he should have leave to be gone: But the *Marquess* of *Brandenburgh*, and *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, with the other Ambassadors who were there, were of a contrary advise, unless the Garrison likewise would depart, and the Town be delivered up into their Hands; which Answer was returned him.

The Princes present have earnestly solicited the *States*, that by the 24th of this Month the Rendezvous of the Troops might be at *Wessell*, and that directly they might march without attendance of the Forces from *France*, which would be but a Burden and Charge to the Country, to the Siege of *Juliers*; which they presume they should carry without mounting of the Cannon, or sitting down of the Army; for there are no Preparations made for the holding out of a Siege, no Outworks before the Town, nor Fortifications within for Defence. Further they advertize, that the *Archduke Albert* hath assured them that he will carry himself newtrall in this Quarrell; and the Governor of *Rhinberge* hath given Warrant under his Hand, for free and safe passage for all Necessaries without exception for the War. But all this was before the Assassination of the French King. But *Monsieur de Maase*, the *Archduke's* Deputy, though he doth not so roundly treat (as at first he did make shew that he would) for the Satisfaction of these defects whereof the *States* do complain, yet since the Knowledge of the French King's Death, (as by the Date of his Proposition, whereof I send your Lordship a Copy, will appear) he hath plainly declared and delivered in writing, that his Master will not take any part in that Cause. Notwithstanding all this, the *States* have caused *Monsieur Dort* to advertize the Princes in diligence (which he hath done,) that before they shall receive what Resolution his Majesty of Great Britain shall take, since notice of the unhappyness of *France*, and how that Army levyed for the Succours of the Princes shall be bestowed, they cannot resolve that their Troops singly should attempt the Seige of *Juliers*; which if it should be assisted by the Army of the *Marquiss Spinola*, not only their Honour was in Danger to be defeated, but the Princes to be chased out of these Parts, which now they hold in quiet possession. Yet here we say, that the *Marquiss* hath returned his Troops to their severall Garrisons.

By some Speeches which some of this State have had with me, I find it will be required, that after *Juliers* shall be brought in (which in my poor Opinion will be done *sine sanguine & sudore*,) his Majesty's Forces, if once they be in that Land, may remaine there in Garrison for the Assurance of the Princes Possession, untill some of the Frontier Towns shall be fortified; who otherwise (as they will say) the Forces being presently retired, may be by such Force as the *Archduke Leopold* or any other shall bring, be disturbed againe; and before they can

recover

recover Force for Defence, be driven out of the Countrys. The *States*, I presume, for their Horse and Foot will make no difficulty; for the Charge to them is all one to hold their Troops in Garrison in *Cleveland* or in *Holland*; and if the *States*, upon the retourne of Troops into Garrison, do take upon them to pay the 4000 *English* and *Scotts*, it is not much material to his Majesty; otherwise I humbly crave your Lordship's Directions.

I cannot find by that Speech I have had with *Monsieur Barnevelt*, according to your Lordship's Direction of the 4th of this Month, that it hath at any time been required of the *States Generall* to make an acknowledgment of a Debt to his Majesty, of the thirds of such Moneys which the *French King* hath paid under pretence of a Treaty projected by *Monsieur de Rhosney*, since the Treaty with *Spaine* and the *Archdukes*; neither do I find, if it should be required, that they have purpose to take it; and if they should, it seems they might plead a Remission from his Majesty of a great part for the Payment of 18000 *l.* to *Monsieur de Zancy* for a Jewell. What that is your self may understand; though if there be any such exception, it was contracted in the late Lord Treasurer's Time. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

From the Lords of the Councill to Sir Ralph Winwood.

May the 18th, 1610.

AFTER our hearty Commendations. Now that this fatall and dolorous Stroke hath already lighted on the Person of *that great and worthy King*, it shall not be so much needfull to discourse of the Effects and Consequences that may depend thereon, (which are many, as well in respect of *France* itself, as also of the Concurrence of other Affairs which are now cheisly considerable,) but rather to bethink our selves of some present Means to make this Disaster the least prejudiciall to the common Cause. In which Cogitation, as the Matter of *Cleve* is the principall Object which must be cared for, lest those great Preparations which are now in hand might fall to the ground, and the Reputation not only of that Cause but also of all the Princes Confederates should run any hazard, by overslipping so fair an Advantage as before they had of preoccupating the Designs and Forces of their Adversaries; so his Majesty having overweighed all things, findeth no better Expedient, then presently to dispatch his Ambassador Sir *Thomas Edmonds* into *France* to learn the State and Constitution of Things there; and according as he shall find the same, to move that State to the constant Pursuit of that Action which was before with so much Courage and Zeal embraced by them, and by their Example other Princes and States were the rather drawn into it; the abandoning whereof now, were to yeild the Success to such bellish and damnable Attempts. But if their present Constitution were such (by reason of any inward Divisions or Stirs) as they could not in that Proportion ingage themselves, yet to draw them to do as much as they could; both by continuing of the *Swiss* and the two Regiments of the *French* that are in the *Low Countries*, and by contributing to some other Levyes; and in the mean time to suffer their Army on the Frontier to continue on Foot, thereby to divert the Forces of the *Archdukes*, whilst the other Confederate Forces might undertake any Attempt, if an Opportunity of Advantage were offered for the same.

This is the Substance of his Instruction concerning this particular, besides the Assurance he is commanded to give of his Majestie's Constancy in the Cause. And to this purpose also his Majesty hath dealt with the Ambassadors of the Princes of *Germany*, that one of them should also go into *France* to make the same Instances there, and to concurr in all things with his Ambassador; for which they have appointed *Monsieur Buwinckhusen* to take his Journey by Post. Of all which things his Majesty's Pleasure is that you do inform the *States*, to whom

An. 1610. he shall not need with many Arguments to shew the Necessity of this Resolution; they sufficiently knowing how much it concerns them in their own Interest to have this Action upholden. And therefore you may make known unto them, that his Majesty doth both continue and renew his Direction to his Generall (by the Advice of the *United Princes* and the *States*) to attempt any thing in *Cleve*, either for the Siege of *Juliers*, or otherwise that he do in this Interim joyn with them, if he find a Concurrence on their Parts; to the end no Opportunity be lost, nor the World think that his Majesty hath been carried by, or is only to depend upon the Example of any other. For altho' his Majesty had ever the dearest Respect and Affection to the late *French King* that any one Prince could have to another, and will never be found wanting to give him those worthy Attributes which were his due both alive and dead, respecting the Eminency of his Person and Valour, besides the generall Consequences of his Death to *Christendom*; yet it were Injustice in the King to rob himself of his own Honour, by giving too great a Part to his Friends. And in this Resolution his Majesty thinketh himself the more safe, in that he is perswaded that neither the *States* nor the *Princes*, will suffer any thing to be rashly attempted, to the Hazard or Disreputation of their Forces.

Concerning the League with the Princes, his Majesty holdeth if the same were fit before, it will be now more necessary. But because he knoweth not on what Terms the *Princes of Germany* do stand since the detestable Blow, his Majesty is content to deferr the Particularities thereof to another Assembly, and to dismiss the Ambassadors with this generall Assurance of his good Disposition and Affection to it; considering that nothing can preserve the common Cause more, then Unity and Concurrence of Councils and Actions.

For the *States Ambassadors*, his Majesty is now dismissing them, with sufficient Assurance of his inward Affections towards them and the Preservation of their State, which next unto his own he holdeth most dear above all other respects in the World. And as for the Matter of fishing and Reglement of Commerce, his Majesty thinketh not fit now to spend more Time in it, but to refer the one and the other to some better Season; and in the mean while, that things may remaine in the same State as now they are. So as we conceive these *Deputies* will return with good Contentment, having no other Cause either for the publick, or the private; and his Majesty having also been carefull to give them the Rights that appertain to their Title, and all other externall Courtesy and Honour in their Reception. And thus we commit you to God.

Your loving Friends,

From Whitehall.	T. ELLESMERE, Canc.	E. WORCESTER.
	R. SALISBURY.	E. ZOUCHE.
	H. NORTHAMPTON.	E. WOTTON.
	T. SUFFOLK.	J. HERBERT.
	GILB. SHREWSBURY.	

POSTSCRIPT.

When this Dispatch was signed, Monsieur *la Boderie*, newly authorised by the King that now is demanded Audience of his Majesty; to whom he declared, that the Resolution to assist the Cause of *Cleve* continueth for so much as was contracted for; and the rather, because the *Archdukes* have sent the King word, that his Forces shall not only have free Passage, but also any other Commodity for their Money. But it seemeth the Greatness of the former Preparation is thought unnecessary, and that some Difficulty is made, whether his Auxiliaries could be there so soon as was first appointed; but we make no doubt but if they do any thing at all, it shall be done to purpose; wherein the Choice of him that shall command these Troops will give more or less honour to the Action: Of all which, after Sir *Thomas Edmonds* shall be dispatched, we shall hear more Certainty. In the mean time untill we be advertized that the King hath either con-

...firmed

firmed the old, or sent some new Ambassador to *Dusseldorp*, your Presence there will be of little Consequence. *An. 1610.*

R. SALISBURY.

From the Lord Treasurer Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

19th of May 1610.

SINCE the making up of the Letter unto you signed by my Lords of the Councill, some of the Ministers of the *United Princes* have earnestly solicited his Majesty for your Repair to *Dusseldorp*; and because I am advertized that *France* hath taken order for their Minister to go thither, his Majestie's Pleasure is, that notwithstanding the Direction in the former Letter you should presently go to *Dusseldorp*, in case the *Princes* and those that have Interest in this Busyness shall desire it; and so I committ you to God.

From *Whitehall*.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague 20th May 1610. O. S.

I Hold it my Duty to advertise your Lordship with the first Conveniency, of the Proposition yesterday delivered by Word of Mouth by the French Ambassador Monsieur de Ruffy in the Assembly of the *States Generall* in the Name of the Queen Regent of France, concerning the Succors which now by her (with the Advice of her Councill) is resolved to be sent to the Assistance of the Princes pretending for the Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*; " That whereas by the " Negotiation of Monsieur de Boisfisse treating with the *Princes of the Union of " Germany* in the Assembly at *Hall*, it was covenanted that the late French " King should send to the Succors of the Princes 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse, besides a competent Proportion of Artillery and Munition; which Troops the " said King did propose himself in Person to conduct before the Town of *Juliers* " under the Escorte of a puissant Army; now by this most wicked and unfortunate Parricide the Affairs of that Kingdom being reversed upside down, the " 2000 Horse for the Guard of the King's Person and the Assurance of the Repose and Security of his Realme, cannot be spared in any foreign Employment: Yet the Queen intending to observe all Alliances and Confederacies " which the late King her Husband had contracted, by the Advice of her Councill, was resolved to send presently to the Succour of the Princes between eight " and 9000 Foot and 4 or 500 Carrabines. But because the Passage of these Men " through the *Archduke's* Country, tho' in the Life of the late King by them " it was freely accorded, could not be without Presumption of Danger, and by the Way of *Germany* long and tedious; her purpose was to give present Order " that these Forces should march forthwith to *Callais*, there to be ready to be " imbarqu'd and transported by Water to the Place of Rendezvous, as soon as " from the *States* she should understand that sufficient Conveniency of Shipping " should arrive thither to receive them; which Transport she did understand " should be at the Charge of the *States*. The Command of these Forces, as " likewise those which are to be sent from these Parts, she doth advise may be " commanded by the Count *Maurice*. The Entertainment of the two French " Regiments which are in this Service, she doth promise shall be continued for " the Time which was appointed, which is untill *May-Day* next. Lastly she " doth

An. 1610. " doth desire, that the *defensive League* the last Year concluded reciprocally
 " may be ratified, and prorogued for the Time of the Life of her Son the King.

This is the Substance of the Proposition: To the which the *States* finding themselves in some distress what Answer to make, which neither might *breed Offence* to the Councill of *France*, which they fear would be conceived if they should in verbis refuse the Offer that is presented, nor bring disservice to themselves, which their Provinces should suffer if in the manner as it is offered they should accept it, (for the Transport of these Forces from *Callais* to *Wesel* cannot cost less then 100000 *Florins* which is 10000 *l.* Sterling,) they have resolved to dispatch to the Ambassador in *France* with this Charge; to move the Queen, " and after her the Councill, rather to be pleased to send these Men by the way " of *Germany* through the Archbishoprick of *Mayence* and *Triers* than by the " Sea; which Passage, if foul and unreasonable Weather should happen, would " prove more dangerous and more tedious, and to Men not accustomed to that " Element, more loathsome and troublesome. But if the Resolution be so fixed " that it may not be altered, at least to be instant that the Charge of the Trans- " port be not imposed upon them, who are the least able to bear it, and partici- " pate no more Interest in the Cause then any other of the Confederates. Mon- " sieur *Arsens* hath likewise Orders to demand an Allowance for Artillery and " Munition, which was contracted by the Treaty of *Hall*. The Point for the " Command of the Count *Maurice*, the *States* pass over in Silence. Yet they " desire it may not be pressed; partly that they are unwilling he should go forth " with any Charge out of these Countreys, partly that they doubt his Acceptance " of that Charge might breed some Jealousies among the Princes of *Germany*. But that which doth more nearly touch them is this, that they would not that the common Cause should particularly be made their own, and they accounted Principals, when they are but Accessaries.

Having understood by Letters which yesternight came hither from the Ambassadors out of *England* to the *States*, that his Majesty had dispatched Sir *Thomas Edmonds* into *France*, I judged it convenient solemnly to advertise him of these Particularities, by the Messenger whom this Day the *States* sent thither. Of the present Condition of the Affairs of *Cleves* this we understand; that in a late Assembly expressly held about this Matter at *Prague*, the ecclesiasticall Princes in the Presence of the Emperour did solemnly protest against his Proceedings in favour of *Leopold*; and did remonstrate, that they did directly tend to the Subversion of the Liberties of the Empire. Hereupon he sent a Mandate to *Leopold* to retire out of *Juliers*, which he obeyed. Being arrived at *Maestricht*, he wrote to the Prince of *Anhalt*, advertising him of the Death of the French King. What he doth at *Brussells* (where he is) is uncertainly advertized. Some write that he is to pass into *Germany*; others that the Archduke *Albert* will undertake the Cause, and for that Reason *Pompeio Justiniano* hath assembled some Troops which lye upon the Frontiers of *Juliers*. Which if he shall do (having declared the contrary both to the Princes and the *States*, and afforded free Passage to the French King's Army,) only upon this unhappy Accident of his Death, he doth shew the respectless Opinion he doth bear, either of the Forces or the Resolutions of the other Confederates in that Cause. A good Composition were to be wished; and it is believed the Town of *Juliers* would have been rendred up, if the Death of that great King had not happened so unseasonably: But if the Course for an Appointment should be followed which the Bishop of *Saltzburgh* is said to have conceived, (the Project whereof I herewith send your Lordship) the Princes Cause were utterly lost. The Princes press the *States* by dayly Ambassadors to send up the Forces, which they have no purpose to do untill the Troops of *France* shall be ready to joine with them. So I humbly rest,

Yours, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

The

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The Copy of the Prince of Condé's Letter to his Mother.

Madame ma Mere,

*J*E vous envoie deux Lettres, l'une au Roy l'autre à la Roine, pour condouloir avec eux de le horrible assassinat commis en la personne de feu Roy Monseigneur, & leur tesmoigner l'extreme regret que j'en ay eu, comme aussy leur offrir mon treshumble service. La Roine sçait mieux que personne la juste cause que j'ay eu de sortir de France; c'est pourquoy je vous supplie l'asseurer que tout ce qu'on peut avoir dit que j'ay parle, hors de ceste cause la, est tres-faux, luy ayant tousjours gardé & au Roy Monseigneur son filz en paroles & effects l'honneur & respect que doibt un treshumble subject. Et pource que vostre prudence luy sçaura trop mieux donner ceste assurance de la verité de mes paroles, je m'y remettray entierement, attendant l'honneur de ses commandements & des vostres; & demeureray à jamais,

MADAME,

Vostre treshumble &

tresobeissant filz & serviteur,

HENRY de BOURBON.

A Milan ce derniere

Jour de May 1610.

S. N.

Copy of a Letter from the Nuncio at Paris to the Nuncio at Prague.

Most Illustrious and Reverend, my much honoured Lord,

THE King's Death, which your Lordship must have receiv'd with the Sentiments due to so great a Loſs and so horrid an Act, will produce this Effect; that for the future the Affairs of Cleves will not have so much relation to this Court, as formerly, and the two Protestants will be to depend rather upon the Supplies of England and the Dutch, than those from this Kingdom, from whence they cannot now have them either so powerfull as they promis'd themselves during the King's Life, or even in that Number, as was promis'd to them at the beginning of their Pretensions, of 8000 Foot and 1000 Horse: For his Majestie's Council appears more desirous that this Controversy may be ended in an amicable Way, than resolv'd in case of a War to assist them with ever so few Troops: From whence it will follow, that as that Warmth ceases, which those Protestants had, and expected every Day to increase from the Authority and Power of the late King, so neither will they have that Confidence in the new King or his Council, which they had in his Majesty. So that in this state of Affairs the Project I formerly offer'd to Monsieur Villeroy will be impracticable; but we have lately heard from him of a new Scheme of Accommodation proposed to him by the Archbishop of Saltzbourg; that the most serene Leopold and the two Protestants, should leave the Places in Dispute, which are now in the Hands of each of the Parties, to the Government of the Magistrates, till it be declared, which of them those Estates in Equity belong to; not by the Imperial Chamber at Spire, but by a generall Convention of the Princes of the Empire: A Proposal not disliked by the Ambassador of the Archduke Albert; but Villeroy doubts it will not be accepted by the Protestants, who have ever shown a Resolution not to quit the Possession of what they have; and in that Case he concludes, that to attain the Peace which all desire, it will be proper to think of another Expedient, which as to the Possession may make no Change to the prejudice of any of the Parties, and for the rest may assure the Protestants, as far as possible, of receiving no Wrong in the decision of the Cause. Wherein your Lordship's singular Prudence is likely to be now so much the more successfull, as Monsieur de Boissise will now be more dispos'd to persuade the Protestants to the Suspension of Arms

An. 1610. which is desired by the Princes of the Convention, till the Meeting of the Commissioners to propose their Schemes of Accommodation; and they being destitute of the Supplies which they expected from hence, will the more easily agree to it, and I shall not fail to cooperate here my utmost for the same purpose; and likewise that the best Offices that can be obtain'd of this Court, may be employ'd to procure that the Marquis of *Anspach* may leave off the Ravages he continually makes in the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*; and he will the more easily forbear them for the future, since that Support fails, which he and the other *heretical Princes* promised themselves from the late King, (*who yet never had any but a good and pious Intention in what concerned the good of the Catholics and Ecclesiastics and the Advancement of our holy Religion,*) and the Emperor, as they say, has an Army of 20,000 Men. This is precisely what I am to say to your Lordship in answer to your most acceptable Letters of the 8th past, and the 20th Instant, which were deliver'd to me at different Times at the Distance only of two Days, with acknowledging the Receipt of a Dispatch by *Don Innico* Ambassador of *Spain*, which was *with* your foresaid Letter of the 20th.

Here and all over the Kingdom things pass very quietly, nor have we heard of any other Alteration, but what is credited in the Minds of all Mankind by so dismal an Accident. *The Assassin*, who was a *Frenchman*, was taken after having given the King *three Stabs*, and executed last *Thursday*. He was neither by the Force of Torments nor by the Efficacy of all the spiritual Admonitions that could be given him by two Doctors of the *Sorbon*, who were appointed to confess and comfort him, brought to discover any Director, Accomplice, or Privy to the Assassination; but on the contrary several Times and to his last Breath protested, that he could not name any one without Lying, and incurring eternal Damnation. May God assist with his holy Grace, the Prudence and Courage with which the Queen (to whom the Parliament here immediately gave the Regency of the King's Person and the State during his Majesty's Minority,) governs this Kingdom, and keep all these Princes in good Correspondence and Union together. I enjoy here with very great Satisfaction the Company of *Monseigneur* the Archbishop of *Nazareth*, who came hither *Nuntio Extraordinary* the 20th Instant, to whom I communicate, as I ought, the Advices your Lordship does me the Favor to send me of the Affairs there, of which he makes use with great Vigor and Ability in negotiating with these Ministers, and cooperating for the public Service. I most affectionately kiss your Lordship's Hands.

Paris, May 30. 1610. S. N.

Your, &c.

The Bishop of Montepulciano.

POSTSCRIPT.

I judge that in your Parts the Counsels will be changed upon the News of our Tragedy, and we shall not for the future have so much Influence, as before, in those Affairs, which will now depend more upon the States of *Holland* and *England*, than this Court. We shall make all possible Efforts to prevent sending any Supplies, about which the French are yet unresolved. In the mean time we shall expect new Letters from your Lordship to whom I remain, &c.

Dors.

To the most illustrious and most reverend my much honor'd Lord, my Lord Archbishop of Capua, Nuncio of our Lord at Prague.

From

From the Nuncio at Paris to the Nuncio at Prague.

Most Illustrious and Reverend, &c.

I Writ to your Lordship the 29th of last Month, that the Death of the King would cause *Brandenburg* and *Newburg* to depend for the future more on the Assistance of *England* and the *Dutch*, than of this Kingdom, and that they would not put that Confidence in the new King and his Ministry, which they had in the Kindness express'd to them by the last; and that the Council appear'd now more desirous, that the Contest about the States of *Cleves* and *Juliers* might be ended by an Accommodation then resolved to assist them, not only with so great an Army as the late King would have done, no nor even with those Aids, which were promis'd them at the beginning of their Pretensions. Now I am to add, that the Archbishop of *Nazareth* and I having understood, that the Friends of those Princes were very vigorously pressing the Queen to send to their Assistance at least 8000 Foot and some Horse, to be embarked at *Calais* in *Dutch Ships*, and that her Majesty suffer'd her self to be prevail'd on, chiefly by the Pretense of the Reputation of the late King, we immediately desired an Audience, which without the least Delay we had yesterday; wherein having represented in the most earnest Manner to her Majesty very strong and powerful Reasons to divert her from that Resolution, we left her in such a Suspense, that we hope she will not persist in executing a Resolution taken upon the Advice of only three or four, without knowing the sense of the Princes and Officers of the Crown, who commonly assist in the Council of State; and in that Case we shall leave no Offices unemploy'd, that all of them may consider what they owe to Religion and to the good of the Nation, which can by no means be pleas'd to see these Forces sent abroad during the King's Minority, to the Offense of God and of so many Catholic Princes, who are interested in this Affair; and that they may consequently labour to prevent the sending such Assistance, and rather to persuade the Protestants to hearken to an honorable Accommodation, according to what shall be proposed to them by the Commissaries, which this Convention of the Princes of the Empire has order'd thither for that purpose; among whom if that could be settled, which, as I writ in my last, is understood here from Monsieur *Villeroy* to have been the Proposal of the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, whereby both the Parties should put into the Hands of the Magistrates the Places in Dispute, till it be declared by the Sentence of a general Convention of the Princes of the Empire, to whom they do in Equity belong, the Emperor's Authority would be intirely supported, and a proper Provision made for the Rights of all the Pretenders. With which, &c.

Paris the 2^d of
June 1610.

The Archbishop of Montepulciano.

POSTSCRIPT.

I know not what Resolution will be taken here about sending Assistance to the two Princes, because the great Men are of very different Opinions. We shall make our utmost Efforts to divert it. In the mean time I shall expect some News from your Side how Affairs stand since the News of the Accident here.

Dors. To the Nuncio of Prague.

From

An. 1610.

From Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells, 21st May 1610. O. S.

BY those few Lines which I wrote upon the 13th of the last Month, I advertized your Lordship of the *Archduke Leopold's* arrival in this Town. Since that time there hath little occurred which may be worthy your Lordship's knowledge; and yet having the Comodity to send by this Bearer (the Ordinary of the *Hague*) I was loth to let him part without a Letter. The Assurance which hath been given me by some Friends of the remittall of 400000 Crowns from *Spaine* to *Antwerp*, hath confirmed me in the belief of that Advertizement which I wrote unto your Lordship thereof; and now I will be bold to add, that it is to be paid by 150000 Crowns a Month, beginning with *June*; whereby your Lordship remembring how much these Men are in Arrear with their Men of War, they will either want Money to undertake a new Action in *Juliers*, or by putting a discontented Army into the Field, hazard the begetting of a meer Mutiny. As for *Leopold* he came hither with a very small Train; concealed himself for three or four Days, untill he had changed his Souldier's Jacket for *Episcopall Robes*; and albeit he rideth abroad with these Princes in their Coach, he doth nevertheless refuse to accompany them in publick to their Chappells. He hath not hitherto made choice of any other Church for his Devotion then the *Jesuits Synagogue*, nor performed any other Pilgrimage then to *Nostre Dame de Halle*. On *Friday* last there was a running at the Tilt for his Entertainment, and nothing is more memorable therein, then two or three Falls which happened to some of the forwardest Gallants of our Court. We are so much divided in Opinion concerning his retreat or stay here, as I cannot tell what to write unto your Lordship in this Case; but only that the most received Opinion is, he will remaine here untill he receives some more Directions out of *Spaine*, or know what that State will do upon the Negotiation of one *Antonio Mirabili*, an *Italian*, who (as it is said) he purpoeth to dispatch thither with speed, and attend here till *Midsummer*.

I do very well believe that which your Lordship writeth touching the Government of *Rhynbergh*, and our Advocate *Fiscall Maase*; for these Men do now very well perceive, that the Union which is maintained in *France* since the unfortunate Death of the King, will frustrate them of their Expectation. And I can assure your Lordship from the Mouth of *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, that the *French* are resolved to assist the Princes of *Cleves*, if they be demanded, with their promised number of Soldiers; for the which either they will procure passage by Land through the *Archduke's* Provinces, or by Sea and other means through those of the *States*. I send your Lordship here inclosed * the Copy of a *Proposition* made by the *Emperour* to those Princes which are assembled at *Prague*. And so, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

* See pag. 151.

Mr.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R, Paris, 23^d May 1610. O. S.

ALTHOUGH we are now here in the middle of our Puzling and Visitations, which doth scarce allow us an Hour in all the Day for any other Occupations, yet I would not lett pass the opportunity of this Gentleman Mr. *Bronchard's* going into your Parts, without giving you Notice of our good and speedy arrivall in this Place, where we made our *Entry* upon *Thursday* last, the 6th Day after our departure from *London*, by the favourable Passage which we had in twelve Hours to *Dei*pe. With us passed also *Monsieur de Bunickhausen*, one of the Ambassadors of the Princes of *Germany*, with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who came to discover the Dispositions of our new State here; and to further their Resolutions for the Succors of *Cleveland*. At *Pontoise* we met with Mr. *Becher*, but had not any other meeting either of *English* or *French* upon the Way, because (as they complained) he had not given them warning of the Time and Way of my Lord's coming. The next Day his Lordship was visited by *Monsieur de Bonoeil*, Master of the Ceremonies, from the young King and Queen; to bid him welcome, and to acknowledge their kind thanks to the King for that kind Office of his sending. He said that he was commanded to meet my Lord upon the Way, but accused Mr. *Becher* for the same defect towards him, having omitted to give him notice of his approach. My Lord hath the Honour to be the first in this Performance of his Office towards this poor afflicted State, for the which he hath received many Congratulations; and presently upon his arrivall was visited à la foule, and with great Affection by all the Forreign Ministers that are Resident in this Place, (especially by those that are our professed Freinds, and do desire the furtherance of the Succours for the Cause of *Cleveland*, whereof they say that the Working and Resolution doth now cheefly depend on him,) namely by the *Venetian* and the *States* Ambassadors, the *Agents* of *Geneva*, of the *Langrave* of *Hessen*, and of the Prince of *Anhalt* named *Le Baron Dbona*, who came hither within these three or four Days. *Monsieur Peckius* was here also with him, with whom my Lord hath begun a good Acquaintance: So that the conjuncture of this unhappy Time, hath made us to be exceeding welcome both to Forreigners and those of this Countrey, who have used my Lord with all extraordinary Kindness and respect.

Upon *Sunday* he had his Audience of the Queen, the young King being present, whereunto he was fetched by *Monsieur de Liencourt* (Knight of the Order) and *Monsieur de Bonoeil*, in four Coaches, besides two others brought us by particular Friends. At our arrivall in the *Louvre*, we found before the Gates the Companies of the Guards in order, making a Lane for my Lord's coming, and were presently carried up to the Queen's Presence, with whom my Lord was some quarter of an Hour. The next Day he had a long Conference with *Monsieur de Villeroy*, and now is performing his Visits to the Princes and great Ones. Here hath been great difficulty and debating about the Matter of *Cleves*, whither it were fit now to continue the Resolution for the Succour or no; some of the Greatest standing absolutely and stiffly against it: But in the end the greatest Number and strongest Opinions have been for the continuing and performing of that which had been promised for that Service.

All things here are (God be thanked) in a very peaceable State. And whereas it was feared and guessed by all Mens Judgments, that the King's Death would plunge all *France* into Combuitions, it doth now appear by the speciall Providence of God, who in this case hath produced a notable Example both of the Designs of Kings and of the Judgments of Men, that the same Death hath knitted, more firmly together then ever they were afore, the Minds and Affections of all the Princes and People of this Kingdom; who by the dayly Reports that come hither from all Parts, are said to be so animated and full of Revenge for the mi-

An. 1610. *scerable Death of their noble King, as that it were dangerous now for any Man that would seek how to make any Broyles. The Parliament and People in generall are sure and fast in this Union, and without them it will not be easy for any great One, tho' they were so disposed, to stir up any Faction or Novelty.*

Here hath been lately a *Rogue* apprehended for some *wicked* and *villanous Speeches*, made by him, *in commendation of the Fact and Author of that abominable Murther*: And because in the search of him the Gates of this Towne were somewhat streightly kept, it gave occasion of some greater Alarums and Reports than the matter deserved. Yesterday, by the Sentence of those of the *Sorbonne* and Confirmation of the *Parliament*, the * *wicked Booke of Mariana the Spanish Jesuite*, whereupon that murdering Dog did conceive and forge his damnable Resolution, was publickly burnt before the Gates of our *Ladie's Church* in this Towne; and it is a *delightfull Theme now in these Pulpitts, to declame against the whole Society of these Jesuites*, which some Preachers have done openly within these two or three Days, *as against the wicked Forgerons of all Villanies.*

They are now here in hand to establish a Councell for the *Gouverment* and Administration of the State; wherein for fear of discontenting any Body, it is said that all the *great Ones* shall be admitted to the number of *thirty* or *thirty five*: But out of that number we do hear say, that the Queen hath a purpose to select *four* or *five*, who only shall have the Knowledge, handling and expediting of all matters of Importance, according to the course therein taken by the late King. The Prince of *Condé*, by the Permission of the Queen, hath been sent for, and it is expected to hear shortly of his return.

For the better establishing of Quiet and Peace in this desolate State, here hath been a *Proclamation* lately published for the Confirmation of the *Edicts* for those of the *Religion*, whereof I send you herewith a Copy, together with another of the Sentence given by the Parliament against that wicked Instrument of the Devil that killed the King. It will be a wonder to you and to all the World, that the *Villain* should have been executed without any other Confession drawn from him, but only that he had done it out of his own Motion, † by the reading of the said Book of Mariana, and the hearing since of some Sermons preached here, which are those of ‡ Coton and ** Gontier. This is all that at the time I can write, or rather scribble unto you in this hast, out of these Parts. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

London, 24th May 1610.

I Have been somewhat the more slacke of writing, by reason of Sir Rowland Lytton's Sicknes; but now, thanks be to God, the worst is past. This Spring hath been hitherto very crasie and full of Infirmities, especially Colds, yet the Infection keeps within ordinary compass; and these popular Deseases kill few of the better sort; only Judge Daniel, and Baron Sotherton are lately dead, rather

* This Treatise bore for its Title *De Rege & Regis Institutione*, and was printed at Toledo in the Year 1598, with the King of Spaine's License.

† This Circumstance was positively denied by Father Coton himself, who published a long Letter, written to Mary de Medicis, upon this Subject. What Weight the Authority of a Jesuite, obliged by all possible means to support the Credit of his own Order, will have to counter-balance the positive Assertion of an Eye-witness, I leave others to determine. If the Reader is curious to inform himself of the Particulars of this Dispute, he may find it impartially related by Monsieur Bayle, Tit. Mariana, Tom. 3.

‡ Father Coton was Confessor of Henry the Fourth, and was the only Jesuite that was not expelled the Kingdom in the Year 1594, upon Chastell's Attempt upon that Princes Person. Scaliger, [Scaligerana, pag. 104. Edit. Collogne, 1695.] treats him as a Person of no Learning or Merit.

** A Jesuite, and celebrated Preacher of that Age at Paris.

of Age then any violent Sickness. The lamentable loss of the *French King* doth affect us here very much; and our King and whole Court have put on their Habits of Mourning now five or six Days since. The young Lord *Cranbourne* took occasion upon this Accident to come posting away; which yf there had been any stirring, was not the meanes to avoid, but rather to runne into Danger. But the *World apprehends he had another Errand homeward, and a stronger Adamant to drawe him hither, the desire to gather the first Fruits of* his fayre young Lady.*

An. 1610.

The Solemnity of creating the Prince of *Wales* is appointed the 4th of the next Moneth, when there shall be 24 new *Knights of the Bath* made, whereof there is like to be better choise then heretofore, for none shall be admitted but who are nobly descended. The Queen is preparing and practising a new *Maske* against that time, and the young Duke of *Brunswick* will be returned from his Journey of visiting *Oxford, Bath, Bristow, Salisbury*, and those other *Western Parts*.

Touching Parliament Matters I know not what to write, seeing they have sat now fourteen Weeks to so little purpose. Of late there have been some *Tempests raised about their meddling with Impositions, which by a Message from the King they were forbidden to deal in.* But because the Message came not *Modo & forma*, nor immediately (as they took it) from the King, they did in a sort refuse to take notice of it. Whereupon grew more Messages, and much Contestation, but in the end they saw, that *motos præstat componere fluctus*, and with a moderate Answer pacified his Majesty. The 21st of this present he made another Speech to both the Houses, but so little to their Satisfaction, that I hear it bred generally much discomfort, to see our Monarchicall Power and Regal Prerogative strained so high, and made so transcendent every way, that yf the Practise should follow the Positions, we are not like to leave to our Successors that freedome we received from our Forefathers; nor make account of any thing we have, longer then they list that govern. Many bold Passages have been since in the lower House; and among the rest, a wish that this Speech might never come in Print. But what Issue this Buisness now in hand will come unto God knows; for besides his Majesty, some great Persons are ingaged in this Matter of *Impositions*, and no doubt will maintain their doings; knowing, that though Men storm never so much, yet *Vanæ sine Viribus Iræ*.

There is an unhappy Quarrell fallen out 'twixt Sir *John Gray*, a worthy Gentleman and Friend of mine, and one Sir *Henry Hastings*. I hear they be both gone over to try it out in the *Low Countries*: If your Favour may stand Sir *John Gray* any way in stead, I beseech you let him have yt to the full, as well for my sake as his owne; being a Man of such desert, and so generally well thought of, that whatsoever good you do him, is done to many, and will be so reputed: And indeed, he hath that Interest in me, that I cannot but wish him all the Good in the World.

The Winde is come about with *Dudley Carelton*, and I hope will not serve to carry him into *Ireland*, for he is now in Consideration to go for *Venice* or *Brussels*, and I thinke it will be his own choice whither of the twaine; but I perceive his Inclination is rather to go to the last, as being neerer home. When the Matter is more ripe I will write you more. In the mean tyme, &c.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

* Katharine Howard, youngest Daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, and Sister of the Countess of Essex.

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 28th May 1610. O. S.

THE special Favour whereby your Lordship hath honoured me, in using your last Letters of the 22^d of this Month for a Means to give me entrance into the knowledge of that worthy Gentleman * Monsieur *Vandermyle*, (who hath every way confirmed the Report your Lordship was pleased to make of his Vertues) doth sufficiently declare how much I am bound to your Lordship's noble Disposition, for apprehending that Occasion to Grace me; and the time shall be a true Witness, both in my respectfull Carriage towards him, and readiness to obey your Lordship's other Commandments, how zealous I am to be conserved in your Lordship's good Opinion. As my former Letter brought your Lordship the News of the *Archduke Leopold's* Arrivall in these Parts, so these few words are to make you understand, that Yesterday in the Morning he sounded his retreat. We do not want diversity of Opinions concerning the Way which he hath taken, albeit the most probable and likelyest are of his passage through *Luxemburgh* and *Lorraine* towards his *Bishoprick*, and from thence to *Prague*. In the mean time he hath by Importunity obtained of this Prince an Exhibition of 26000 Crowns, and an Assistance of certaine Munitions; which if I be not deceived, are forthwith to be transported to *Juliers* by Colonel *Jacomo Francisco*, who is, in the absence of the *Archduke*, to take the Command of his Forces; and having now resumed those Men which he had formerly lent to this Prince, and caused the Regiments of *Orange* and *Luxemburgh*, which are in *Alsace*, to come thitherwards, he will be able in short time to oppose the Designs of your Army, unless their Resolution be the greater, and dilligence of the *French* do prove extraordinary. Give me leave also, I beseech your Lordship, to add for another Argument of his endeavour to possess himself of *Juliers* and *Cleves*, the Care which he hath taken since the Dispatch of *Mirabaldi* into *Spaine*, for the sending after him one *Antonio Porras*, to diligent the sending away of some Assistance which he expecteth from thence, and to remaine there as a *Ledgier* for the sollicitation of his Busynes, during the continuance of the Wars which are now preparing in *Germany*. We are here somewhat perplexed to understand that the *States* will make their *Rendesvous* about *Wessell*, for the assembling of those Troops which they purpose to send to *Cleves*, fearing least the Conveniency of the Prize may invite you to undertake the winning of *Rhinberge*. It is said the *Archduke* hath sent Commissaries to take a Muster of his Army, and given them Directions to discharge 4000 of his Men; which lying now upon the Frontier of *Juliers*, shall, without doubt, be entertained for the Service of the *Archduke Leopold*. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's to Command,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

SIR,

Madrid, 28th May 1610. O. S.

BY the Ordinary I received your Letter of the first of May. I assure my self that the Newes of the French King's Death, was received in your Court with no less contentment then here; yet his Majesty and his Children, with most of the Grandees, immediately put on Mourning. This Queen was brought

* Monsieur *Vandermyle* was Son-in-Law to the Pensionary *Barnevelt*. *Homme de qualité, de probité & de Sçavoir, lays du Maurier* in his *Memoires de Hollande*, pag. 409.

to Bed of a Daughter but a Day before the arrival of this Newes. The Duke of *An.* 1610. *Feria* is preparing himself to go give the *Pessame* unto the young King and Queen. The Behaviour of *Don Inigo de Cardenas* towards the *Venetian Ambassador* in *Paris*, is here much applauded. I dare assure you that the *Galeons* built at *Dunkirk* have done no harm to my Lord *De la Ware*, for they yet ride at Anchor with all the rest, in the Port of *Cartagena*: Nor do I know of any *Galleons* we have at Sea, unless it be those of the *West Indies*.

Sir *Edmond Baynham* is here of late very much made of, and hath received from them much Money. *What think you they would do for him that murdered the French King if they had him here?* It is not unlike (as you say) that *Creswell* shall go to *Rome*; but believe me, Sir, a more vain and idle Fellow they cannot have. His Majestie's ayding the *Marquis of Brandenburg* is here much grumbled at, and I think they will give order to their Ambassador in *England* to say something concerning it.

I hear that Sir *Thomas Edmonds* (if this Accident cross it not) shall be his Majestie's Ambassador in *Paris*: I was ever of that Opinion. And so, &c.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Hague, 2^d June 1610. O. S.

THE Lords Letters of the 19th of the last Month, thro' the contrariety of the Wind, came not to my Hands before the 27th. The next Day I took occasion to visit the Count *Maurice*, to whom I made known the great Grief his Majesty, with his whole Court and People in generall had conceived, by the wicked Assassinate of the late *French King*. According to the Directions therein contained, I have made known both to the Count *Maurice*, and to Monsieur *Barneveldt*, and to some other of the *States*, as in particular I have found them, the continuance of his Majestie's gracious Care for the Maintenance and Support of the Cause of *Cleves*: Which I proved by the speedy dispatch of his Ambassador into *France*, with Charge expressly to follow the pursuit thereof with the *Queen Regent* and Council in that Court; and by his Majestie's open and sincere Profession not to abandon the Protection of the Princes. Which as at the first he embraced out of a love to Justice, not without Judgment and mature Deliberation, so was he resolved, notwithstanding the Traverse which the wicked Assassinate did cast in the way, effectually to pursue it with Courage and Constancy. I have forborne (out of Respect, not unadvisedly to engage his Majesty's Honour) to deliver the same in publick in the open Assembly (which at any time hereafter may be done, but once done *volat irrevocabile verbum*) upon this Consideration, that here is an Opinion grounded upon many and no little Reasons, that either from *France* no Succours at all will be sent, or if any be, it will hold no proportion with that Assistance, whereupon his Majestie's Resolution for the Aid of 4000 Foot first was founded. That the Resolutions of *France* are uncertaine in this Point, doth appear by the divers Charges that their Ministers abroad have herein received. Monsieur *la Boderie*, by the Postscript of the Council's Letter signed by your Lordship, doth promise, that the Succours accorded in the Assembly at *Hall*, which is of 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse, with a competent proportion of Artillery and Munition, should be performed so much the rather, because the *Archdukes* have granted to the King free passage for these Troops through their Countries. In which Reason there doth lie hidden an equivocation, for the passage was granted to the last King, as doth appear by the *Archduke's* Letter to him dated the 13th of *May*, tho' his Ambassador *Peckius* did not deliver the Letter, neither could he, till after his Death. Monsieur *de Ruffy* hath treated with the *States* for 8 or 9000 Foot and 4 or 500 Carrabines, speaking nothing of Artillery or Munition, and that the passage of these Men should be by Sea, as in my Letter of the 20th of *May* at large I have advertised your Lordship. The Duke de

An. 1610. Sully hath written a long Letter to Colonel *Bethunes* his Kinsman who serveth here, promising neither the one nor the other; but having long discoursed which might be the most convenient means to assist the Princes, whether to follow the last King's design to come down with the Army, or to send the Succours concluded in the Assembly at *Hall*, or 8000 Men by Water, or no Men at all but a proportion of Money which he nameth not; concludeth, *that perhaps the best course for France was (in the Terms the Realm doth now stand) to leave the Princes to themselves to stand or fall, and only to provide for their own Affairs.* This Conclusion is seconded by a secret Advice sent from *Arsens*, advertizing that the Duke of *Bouillon* had often said to him, *that they did but dally with him by their undertakings which were made to send the Men by Sea, having no purpose to furnish the Princes with any Men, nor in Exchange of them with much Money.* We understand likewise that part of the *French Army* is disbanded, and that the Collonel *Neraslein* hath offered rather to quit his Charge then to serve in the Cause of the Princes, whom he termeth *Hereticks* and *Huguenots*. By the return of Monsieur *Vandermyle*, who is sent hither in Post, whose Charge is, *by the advice of Sir Thomas Edmonds, to accept in what Specie soever it be (Men or Money) whatsoever shall be presented,* we shall understand the last Resolution from *France* in this Cause; where, though all things yet are said to be quiet, yet 'tis there but early Days, and *il di oda la sera*. If only the 8000 Foot come down with allowance for Artillery and Munition, I see not what more for matter of Expence is to be required of his Majesty: Only the continuance of his Profession for the Maintenance of the Cause will ever be necessary; for either 20000 Foot to joyn with the *States Horse* (and such Forces as the Princes will have be they never so Poor) will carry the Town of *Juliers*, and establish the Princes in the Possession of these Countries, or greater numbers of Men ill governed will but breed greater Confusion, and consequently greater Shame. What the *Archdukes* Intentions are here is not yet known. The Strength of his Forces is lodged upon the Frontiers of *Cleves*, and we say that the Marquiss *Spinola* doth put himself in order upon a Day's warning to be able to be in the Field. But all this may be only for Countenance to withhold the *States* from sending up the Troops; yet if they shall come up only with 12000 Foot and sit down before *Juliers*, he will undoubtedly remove the Siege; either by falling upon them even in the Trenches, or by Diversion by cutting between them and the Victualls, or by taking *Dusseldorp*, and making himself Master of the rest of the Country. This is the Judgment of the Count *Maurice*; *that to undertake the business with Assurance there must be two Armies, the one to besiege Juliers, the other to attend ready to make head against the Marquiss Spinola; which latter ought not to be less then 12000 Foot and 3000 Horse.*

I have made known to the *States*, that his Majestie's Generall had Orders to joyn his Forces with theirs at all times for the Advancement of the Service; yet so, that I shewed how fruitless it would be to send beforehand part of them, which the Princes did design, and as impertinent to send them all up to remain there in Garrison before they should have Force sufficient to go through the Work, and untill it shall appear on good Grounds the Cause may be carried with Honour to his Majestie. I think your Lordship will not hold it convenient that I should hasten to *Dusseldorp*.

The Prince of *Anhalt* sent this Letter which herewith I send, addressed to his Majesty, to be conveyed with diligence. The unhappy Count of *East Freisland* (whose Lady is lately deceased,) doth still complain, not without great Cause, of the Insolencies of the Town of *Embsen*. He doth now write to their Majesties, upon whose Protection the Fortunes of his Posterity do depend. He sendeth his Letters by a Messenger of his own, hoping by their Answer to receive some Comfort. I cease not to solicit the *States*, to whose Arbitrage solely he submits his Cause, to do him Justice. They give good words: If it pleased them it might be *dictum factum*, for they are the absolute Masters both of that Town and Townsmen.

The *States Ambassadors* upon their return, have acknowledged with humble Thanks, *the Gracious Treatment* they have received from his Majesty, and in particular the many honourable Favours your Lordship vouchsafed them. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells 2^d June 1610. O. S.

ALBEIT my former Letters writen to your Lordship upon Monday last, do in Effect contain as much as I can say at this present, yet having the Commodity of sending by this Bearer the Woman Post of the *Hague*, I would not let her depart without these few Lines. Your Lordship may therefore be pleased to understand, that Collonell *Jacomo Fran. isco* is all ready prepared to take his Charge, and purposeth (if his Fancies do prevail) to do Wonders. I pray God a longer Head be not scourged by so poor an Instrument; who if he had as much Power as he hath Malice, would not spare doing any harm which he was able to do, either to our Cause or our Country. He promiseth himself the Command of 5 or 6000 Men in the Absence of the Archduke *Leopold*, and useth his best Artifice to engage these Princes into this Quarrell; but his Labour as I am credibly informed doth produce no more Fruit then if he did *dar voces a la Luna*, o *predicar en el desierto*. Porras followeth *Mirabili* at the Heels, which in my poor Opinion argueth a Desire in *Leopold* to get from *Spaine* by Imporunity those Succours, which otherwise their present Penury can hardly afford him. Since he made his Retreat to *Prague*, these Provinces have sent 150 Waggon laden with Cannon Bullets to the Frontier Towns, whercof the greatest Proportion is to serve for the furnishing of those Places which front upon *Juliers*. My former contains the true Summe of that Money which was given the Archduke *Leopold* by these Princes at the Time of his Departure from hence. We are possessed here with an Opinion, that the last Courier that passed out of *France* by this Town about two Days since, hath brought the Resolution of that State concerning the transporting of their intended Succours into *Cleveland*.

My Lord Ambassador Sir *Thomas Edmonds* arrived at *Paris* the 4th of this Month new Stile, and was to have his Audience upon the *Sunday* following. These Princes are preparing to remove from hence to *Mariemont* upon Monday next, and to continue their Sport of Hunting there for the Space of five or six Weeks. Which being all that I have to trouble your Lordship withal at this time, I do humbly submit it to your Lordship's favourable Acceptance, and so take my Leave, remaining always

Your Lordship's to be commanded,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

* A Relation of the Formalities and Shews made at the Creation of Prince Henry Prince of Wales, on the 4th of June 1610.

YOU shall now receive a Letter which is not short, and yet no more then only the Report of three Days Work. The Prince's Creation was upon Monday last, whereof a special Place was provided within the Pallace of *Westminster*; where both the Houses of Parliament being for that Time assembled, his Majesty entring in his royall Robes, his Crown upon his Head, did first take his Place of State: His Trayne was supported by the Viscount *Crambourne* and the Lord *Burleigh*. After a good space of Time the Prince entred at the lower End of

* As there is no Name to this Letter, I cannot exactly determine by whom it was written; tho' the minute Exactness with which all Circumstances are related, and comparing this with other Papers of that Gentleman's, induces me to think it was wrote to Mr. Trumbull by Mr. John Finnet, afterwards Master of the Ceremonies; many of whose Letters I find in this curious Collection.

An. 1610. the great Chamber, having a Surcote of purple Velvet close girt unto him. The Order of his coming was in this Fashion; the Trumpets sounding, in the first Place came the Earls of Worcester and Suffolk, the one Chamberlaine the other Marshall. In the next Place followed twenty five Knights of the Bath, whose Names are these; the Earl of Oxford, the Lord Gordon, the Lord Clifford, the Lord Fitzwater, the Lord Fitzwarren, the Lord Hay, the Lord Erskin, the Lord Windsor, the Lord Wentworth, Sir Charles Sommerfet, Sir Edward Sommerfet, Sir Francis Steward, Sir William Steward, Sir Robert Sidney, Sir Henry Cary, Sir Oliver St. John, Sir Ferdinando Tourbet, Sir Henry Rich, Sir Edmond Sheffield, Sir Ferdinando Dudley, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Peregrine Bertie, Sir Charles Stanhope, Sir William Cavendish, Sir Edward Bruce. All these were in their Robes of purple Satten. Next unto these followed Garter King at Armes, and after him these great Lords; the Earl of Sussex carryed the Prince's Robe, the Earl of Huntington the Trayne, Cumberland the Sword, Derby the Staff of † Gold, Rutland the Ring, and Shrewsbury the Crown. The Earls of Nottingham and Northampton did lead up the Prince; who presenting himself before his Father with very submissive Reverence, kneeled upon the uppermost Step leading to the State while his ‡ Patent was read by the Earl of Salisbury, untill it came to the putting on of his Robes, Sword, and the rest, performed by the Lords which carryed them; but the Crown, the Staffe, the Ring, and the Patent, were delivered unto him with the King's own Hands. Which done, and the Prince with a low Reverence offering to depart, the King slept to him, and, as it were by the way of a Welcome into that Degree of Greatness, tooke him by the Hand, and then kissed him. Which done the Prince did take his Place, sitting there in his royall Robes, the Crown upon his Head, the Staff in one Hand and the Patent in the other, while a publick Act was read, testifying how in the Presence of such and such, he had been declared Prince of Great-Brittaine and of Wales. This done, the King, the Prince and all the rest, in a most well ordered stately manner retourned by Water to Whitehall. The King dined privately in his Privy Chamber, but the Prince was served in the great Hall; and that in such State, as greater could not have been done unto the King. The Table, being very long, was served with two Messes of Meat, and he that sat nearest unto the Prince, was the full Distance of half the Board from him. The Earl of Pembroke served the Prince as Serwer, the Earl of Southampton was his Carver, the Earl of Montgomery his Cup-bearer, and the Lord Walden brought the Glass with Water. The Noblemen which did sit at the Board, all in their Robes as the Prince was likewise, were these, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Cumberland, the Earl of Huntington, and the Earl of Sussex. At a long Side-board did all the Knights of the Bath dine, and none other. During the whole Time of Dinner the Hall resounded with all kinds of most exquisite Musick.

The next Day was graced with a most glorious Maske, which was double. In the first, came first in the little Duke of Yorke between two great Sea Slaves, the cheefest of Neptune's Servants, attended upon by twelve little Ladies, all of them the Daughters of Earls or Barons. By one of these Men a Speech was made unto the King and Prince, expressing the Concept of the Maske; by the other, a Sword worth 20000 Crowns at the least was put into the Duke of York's Hands, who presented the same unto the Prince his Brother from the first of those Ladies which were to follow in the next Maske. This done, the Duke re-

* Selden's Titles of Honor, fol. 595.

† The Rods wherewith the * Princes of Wales were antiently invested were of Silver, and not of Gold. However, this Relation agrees with the Patent, in which the Cause of Investiture runs thus: *Per cinctum am Gladii, traditionem & positionem ferri in Capite & Annuli Aurei in digito, nec non Virgæ Aureæ in manu, insignimus & investimus, ut est moris.* See Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. 16. fol. 689.

‡ This is printed at large in Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. 16. fol. 688, &c.

turned into his former Place in midst of the Stage; and *the little Ladies* performed their Dance to the Amazement of all the Beholders; considering the Tenderness of their Years and the many intricate Changes of the Dance; which was so disposed, that which way soever the Changes went the *little Duke* was still found to be in the midst of these little Dancers. These light Skirmishers having done their *devoir*, in came *the Princesses*; first *the Queen*, next the Lady *Elizabeth's* Grace, then the Lady *Arbella*, the Countesses of *Arundell*, *Derby*, *Essex*, *Dorset*, and *Montgomery*, the Lady *Haddington*, the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, the Lady *Windsor*, the Lady *Katherine Peter*, the Lady *Elizabeth Guilford*, and the Lady *Mary Wintour*. By that time these had done, it was high time to go to Bed, for it was within half an Hour of the Sun's, not setting, but rising: Howbeit a farther Time was to be spent in viewing and *scrambling* at one of the most magnificent Banquets that I have seen. The *Ambassadors* of *Spaine*, of *Venice*, and of the *Low Countries*, were present at this and all the rest of these glorious Sights; and in Truth so they were.

The third and last Day did not give Place unto any of the former, either in Stateliness of Shew or Sumptuousness in Performance. First we had the Runners at the *Tilt*; afterwards in the Evening a gallant *Sea Fight*, and lastly many rare and excellent *Fireworks*, which were seen by almost half a Million of People. The Names of the *Tilters* were these; the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earls of *Arundell*, *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, and *Montgomery*; the Lords *Walden*, *Compton*, *Norris*, *North*, *Hay*, and *Dingwell*; Sir *Thomas Summerjet*, Sir *Thomas Howard*, Sir *Henry Carey*, Sir *Sigismond Alexander*, and Mr. *Henry Alexander*. The Earl of *Pembroke* brought in two *Caparisons* of *Peach-coullered Velvet embroidered all over with fair orientall Pearls*, and yet the Lord *Walden* carryed away the Reputation of Bravery for that Day. But to speak generally of the Court, I must truly confess unto you, that in all my Life I have not seen once so much Riches in Bravery, as at thys tyme. *Embroydered Suits* were so common, as the richest Lace which was to be gotten seemed but a mean Grace to the Wearer. And now, as the *Fryar* preached to the *Heer Van Swartzenbourg*, *this is past*.

Mr. Calvert to Mr. Trumbull:

SIR, London, 10th June 1610.

NOW my Lord Ambassador is gon, I presume Advertisements from hence will not be so ordinary as when Mr. *Beaulien* lived here; and I know kept such due Correspondence with you for all Matters, that it was almost in vain for me or any other to go about to anticipate him, who supplied you with all Occurrences of what Nature soever. Howsoever, I confess my self (in that Point) failing of my Will, that I have not written oftner unto you.

The last Letters from *France* hath a little made us stagger, but yet we stand still; in hopes that all will be well there, and then we shall do the better. The last Letters tell us, that in Discourse, *la Royne Regente* is taxed for so slight a Mourning as she shews for the Death of her Husband, which makes Suspicion she was privy to the Plot; or rather, because she knew, of a forewarning from a secret Hand, what would happen. Monsieur de *Rhosny* is said to be hurt, so was it reported of Count *Maurice*, but not yet confirmed. Some say the King of *Spaine's* Children are poysoned at a Banquet, and your *Infanta* proclaimed heretiere en faulte de succession. We stand upon our guard (weakly) since the World's Woe begins, and the States of Christendom commençent s'embroüiller.

The Buisness of the *Parliament* is great, and goes on both slowly and confusedly. The lower House takes upon them the caring for the King and his, and will have the State secured in good earnest. The first Step (after much Misunderstanding between the King and them) they have gained, by procuring pe-

An. 1610. remptorily the late Proclamation against restraining Recusants; which if it take effect will be happy for us. Other maine Points are but yet hatching, and we know not yet whither they will come alive or dead, so many and so weightry are the Points we stand upon. But the King *commencé se renger à la volonté des Estats*; I mean of the lower House still, for the Lords, or some of the cheifest of his Councill, have *bon gré mal gré luy* carried him in a Cloud, that he could not distinguish between Judgment and Affections, being clear now (for so the Populace can say) *there was never a House so honest to this State as the Commons are.* If his Majesty will, there may be means found out to accommodate all our Difficulties and Discontentments with sound Remedies; yet is he so distracted with variety of Opinions, from a Number about him, especially Scotts, that though he would, he cannot resolve that which he desires; which is the Cause that as often as he can he absents himself from the Town, yet is quickly fetched again on every Occasion, which much troubles him. Some say the end of the Parliament hastens, others that it will hold out till Michaelmas; fourteen Days now will decide the Doubt and effect something.

The Prince's Creation is past safely (thanks be to God) with great Ceremony, tho' I saw none. You have from better Hands the Particulars of the Shewes, and how they were performed. We hearken still after the Affairs of Cleves, and what Issue will happen is much desired; for thereon depends some new Alterations. All things remain here apt for Change; I cannot resolve for the better; (God provide for us,) and we had need begin to fear, for the World is grown so careless here that every thing goes backward. Thus I take my leave till the next, and ever remain, &c.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Sir Thomas Edmonds to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris 14th June 1610. O.S.

BY that Conference which I have had with this Gentleman Monsieur de Vander mille, and the Observation which I have made since his being here of his Carriage and Disposition, I do find that he doth very well deserve the Commendations which your Lordship giveth of him; and therefore if Monsieur Arsens shall withdraw himself from hence, as he doth still stiffly pretend that he will do, I shall be glad that the Place may be supplied by so worthy a Successor, and he shall find that I will hold all faithfull Correspondence with him. Wee think not to have done a smal Work, by our joynt Labours to have so far engaged this State in the Action of Cleves considering the great Opposition that hath been made thereunto, yea to have reversed all againe since the taking the last Resolution; but now we have put it clean out of that Danger, and the Marshall de la Chastre is ready to march, to render himself with the Army at Metz by the 5th of July. * It was first proposed to have imployed the Duke of Bouillon, but it was objected that it would be to put all the Armes of France into the Hands of those of the Religion; Monsieur Lesdiguières commanding the other Army in Dauphiné which is still a foot. The Marshall de la Chastre hath I assure you, shewed himself very well affected to the undertaking of this Charge, and by his Care and Diligence hath much advanced the Preparations for the same. I send your Lordship herewith a List of the Troops of the Army. Monsieur de Rohan commandeth the Swiss, and the Duke of Sully having newly before the late King's Death resigned his Office of Master of the Ordinance to his Son, he doth now send him to make his Apprenticeship in that Charge, though with a poor Equipage of only four Pieces of Artillery. For the Charge of the Battery

against the Town of *Juliers*, they leave it to be wholly supported by the Princes *An. 1610.* interested; but for the Victuals which they shall need for their Army both for the War, and during their Residence in the Camp, they desire to be furnished thereof by the *States* means, and do promise that the Marshall *de la Chastre* shall make Payment for the same. They do recommend the speedy Employment of the generall Forces, for that they say they cannot long support the Expence of their Armies which they pretend doth amount to seven score thousand Crowns by the Month; but divers of the Companys both of Horse and Foot are such as they do keep in their ordinary Pay.

The *Pyke* which was between the Prince of *Conti* and the Count of *Soissons* concerning the Government of *Normandy*, which the Count *Soissons* hath not only gotten for himself but also that of *Dauphiné* for his Son, is in some sort accommodated, upon the Promise which is made the Prince, that he shall be provided of the next Government which shall fall void worthy of his quality. She wisheth now that she had not been so hasty in the disposing of the Government of *Normandy* for many Considerations, and confesseth to have been surprized therein. * Monsieur *Fervagues* who is Lievetenant Generall of *Normandy*, made shew at the first as if he would have opposed himself against the receiving of the Count *Soissons*; but quickly finding himself unable to make any Head of himself he relented in his purpose, and wrote many submissive Letters to the Queen, and is since entered into some Terms of Composition with the Count of *Soissons*.

We do here newly understand of the Arrivall of the Prince of *Condé* at *Brussels*. Both before his coming from *Milan* and since, there have been Letters sent from the Queen † to licence his return hither; and withall there hath been Order taken to furnish him with Money for his Journey, and to pay his Debts. We think that his coming will make some Alterations in this Court, to counterbalance some others greatness.

The Duke of *Savoy* hath lately sent hither the Son of his late Ambassador Monsieur *Jacob*, to acquaint the Queen with the Levies which the Count of *Fuentes* maketh; which he believeth to be intended against him, and sheweth to be much troubled therewith. He desireth therefore that this State will entertaine the Treaties made with him, and that the Army may be kept a foot which is under the Command of Monsieur *Lefdigueries*. But here they will not believe that the Count *de Fuentes* hath the means to do him any such harm as he apprehendeth. If there should be cause, they are willing to imploy themselves in his Defence, but not to enter into any further Action upon the former Projects which were agreed on by the last King.

The Duke of *Deuxponts* arrived here two Days since. He cometh to perform the Ceremony of Condolance from the Princes Confederates of Germany; and withall if there shall be cause, to give Satisfaction to them here concerning the War the said Princes have made by way of Diversion against the Archduke *Leopold* in the Bishoprick of *Strasbourg*, where they have taken one Towne and besieged another; whereby they hope to dispossess the said Archduke of the greatest Benefit of that Bishoprick; But they doubt that the Catholicks generally will

* *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Vol. 1. pag. 19.

† The Queen had good reason not only to license but to desire the Princes coming, if the Account * Monsieur *le Vassor* gives us be true, (tho' I find no such thing mentioned in the Book from whence he pretends to take it.) — *Dez que le Comte de Fuentes* (says he) eut appris la Mort d'Henri, il employa toute l'adresse de son esprit à persuader au Prince de ne pas negliger une si belle occasion de se faire Roy. Then he goes on to give us a Speech of the Counts to the Prince; wherein he tells him, *Ayez le courage de faire valoir votre droit; vous ne manquerez ni de force ni d'appui: Je vous offre toute la puissance du Roy mon maître.* He adds that *Fuentes* proposed the Matter to the Pope who rejected it; and that afterwards upon the Princes Arrivall at *Brussels*, — les Espagnols y firent encore les mêmes offres, & le Nonce *Bentivoglio* en porta la parole au Prince. How great a Regard soever I may have for the learned Author of this History, yet I must acknowledge my self dissident of the Truth of this Relation. For not to insist on the Silence of the Cardinal in this Affair (which perhaps may be accounted for) who has given us so exact a Relation of that whole Transaction, it is hardly conceivable that a Matter of such Consequence could escape the Observation of two such able and diligent Ministers as Sir *Thomas Edmondes* and Mr. *Trumbull* appear to have been.

An. 1610. make a great Explanation against their Proceedings therein. It is said that the private Errand of this Duke is to make love to *Madam de la Tremouille*.

Mr. *Becher* departed from hence yesternight into *England*. I pray your Lordship to commend my Service to my Lady *Winwood*: And so with my best Wilhes I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

From the Lord Treasurer Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R, 15th of June 1610.
 Howsoever the Apprehensions represented in your Letter of the 2^d of this present *June*, concerning the small likelyhood of Men or Money to be obtained in *France* for the Matter of *Cleve*, might have seemed grounded upon the Collections made by the *States Ambassadors* now in *France*, and by some other Advertisements of the Duke of *Sully's*, and were indeed conformable with those which we received from his Majesty's Ambassador there; yet now you may behold almost beyond Expectation quite contrary Effects, by the Resolution which is taken there to continue their Engagement in the said Action. Of which, although I doubt not but e're this time you have received particular Information from that State where you reside, yet I think fit to impart unto you what we have from his Majesty's Ambassador, which is in effect this: That notwithstanding all the Difficulties represented there, as well in respect of the present Consideration of their Estate, as of the Interposition which was made by the *Pope's Nuncio* and others to divert them from this Action, yet it seemeth they have concurred together in a Resolution not to abandon that Cause which was so fervently embraced by the late King, but to apportion their Assistance according to their present Meanes, and have yeilded to eight thousand Foot and some 12 or 14 hundred Horse for this Service. Which Resolution of theirs as principally it hath been grounded upon the Justice of the Cause itself and the Conformity of the late King's Proceedings, (the same Reasons leading them now still as did before,) yet it is conjectured that the indirect Proceedings of the *Pope's Nuncio* and *Archduke's* Ambassador have been great Inducements to it: For it seemeth the * *Pope's Nuncio* set on by the *Archduke's* Ambassador did much press them from intermedling with this Action; upon promise, that if *France* did not, the *Archdukes* would containe themselves in Neutrallity. Which when it was examined by what Authority this was propounded, the *Archduke's* Ambassador improving his Master's Power too far, did make Instance, that not only *France* but the united *Provinces* should be dealt with not to send any Succours towards *Cleve*, and that in requitall of both, the *Archdukes* would be drawn from opposing themselves in that Action. Which when the *French* did find to proceed from undervaluing too much the present Condition of *France*, which happily the *Archdukes* imagined was fallen into an Impossibillity of giving any Assistance to *Cleve*, they were the sooner drawn into this Resolution; as well for upholding the Honor of the late King, as for to value themselves and their Power towards their Neighbours. They have appointed the Marshall *de la Chastre* to command the Troops; to whose Choice and Direction it is left to take his Way through *Germany*, for by the *Archduke's* Country they are not willing to pass, though they had leave for it in the late King's Time. And although this their Assistance is somewhat inferior to that which was promised at *Hall*, yet all things considered it is sufficient to maintaine the present Reputation of that Cause, and to take away all Distractions which the lack thereof was like to have caused among the rest of the

* See the Nuncio's Letters printed before.

Confederates; especially if it may be obtained also (whereof his Majesty's Ambassador as yet could give no assurance,) that the *French* will be content to retaine the rest of their Army on foot which is in *Champaigne*, till either *Juliers* were undertaken, or till the *French* Auxiliaries had made good their Passage. So as now there remaineth nothing else but that the Princes do seriously and speedily pursue this Action before the Strength of their Adversaries be conjoynd; considering how themselves have often represented, *that Expedition is the Life of this Action, and nothing more dangerous then delay.*

And for your self, his Majesty is pleased that you do presently repair to *Dusseldorp*, not doubting but the *States* will also send thither, to assist those Princes with Advice and Councill, together with the *French* Ambassador, upon any Occasion which shall be offered. Wherein his Majesty commandeth you during this Hostillity or before, if any Overtures be made to accommodate things by Treaty, that you do not shew your self averse unto it, but rather concurr with others (if the Condition be not too far disadvantageous to the Possessioners) for preventing of effusion of Blood, and putting *Christendom* to the Hazard of a new War and Confusion. Thus much I write, because this Action is so mixed and conjoynd with common Interest, as you shall do well to be wary either for War or Peace to differ from the common Councill of the Ministers of other Princes or States, seeing the King is but an Accessary in this Cause, as *France* and the *States* are. At your Departure from the *Hague*, you shall do well to leave some sufficient Person who may continue to signify hither the Occurrences of that which shall fall out, for which you may procure him some good Address to Monsieur *Barnevelt*. And so I commit you to God's Protection.

From *Whitehall*.

Your very loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Hague 15th June 1610. O. S.

THE Advertisements of the Resolutions taken in *France* to send to the Succour of the *Princes pretendants* for the Countries of *Cleves* and *Juliers* 8000 Foot and 1000 Horse, arrived here the 8th of this Month. Which though they are in all respects greater then our hopes had the Confidence to conceive, considering the uncertaine Condition of the Affairs of that Realm and the confused Constitution of that present Councill; yet these Men upon some Circumstances which have been advertised, have not full Contentment in their Minds, but rather harbour certaine secret Jealousies and Distrusts that all is not Gold that glisters, and that the Appearance of this Succour, is far greater then the true Effects will prove. For understanding that the House of *Lorraine*, that is the Dukes of *Guise* and *de Maine*, (sworn Enemies to the Cause of Religion) were the principall Authors of this Resolution, *metuunt Danaos & dona ferentes*; And seeing that the Command of these Forces is given in Cheif to the Marshall *de la Chastre*, an old Leaguer, and the first that made open War to the Religion in *France*, they think they have cause to fear a false Bound from him. *Vulpes pelles, sed non mutat mores.* If Monsieur *de la Chastre* under pretence to do this Service, shall make a halte in the Way, and never advance his Troops to joyn with the Forces of these Countries; or when he shall be joyned, shall cause some Confusion in the Army, (and to do that no Pretext will be wanting, for to suspect that he should take Party with the Marquis *Spinola* and turn his Arms against the Princes, is a greater Treachery then Man's Heart can conceive,) all other Ways to ruine the Princes are but petty Practices and hazardous withall, and may as well miss as take: *This would be un coup de Maistre, the only break-*

An. 1610 neck of them and their Cause; which tho' foreseen, can neither be at first prevented, nor afterward repaired. I have said to them with whom about this Point I have had Conference, that the Princes of Lorraine having found by experience how ill they have thrived by their former Practices, upon better Deliberation do now advise to turn Saile, and to run more noble and direct Courses. That the Charge of this Command given to a *Catholick*, was more congruous to the Government and Policy of France, to make the War thereby a Quarrell of State, not of Religion: And that though the Mareschall de la Chastre be Generall of the Army, yet the Duke de Rohan is the Lieutenant, and the Marquess de Rhosny Master of the Artillery; both eminent Persons of the Religion. But Doubts and Distrusts, though never so slightly grounded, once imprinted in the Spirit of a People naturally addicted to Conceits of Jealousy and Suspicion, are not easily removed: Time only hath Power, and not Reason to rectify their Judgments. This I may boldly say to your Lordship, that * him with whom for full seven Years together I have treated, I never found in any Cause so sensibly troubled, or so apparently over-charged with Care and Anguish of Mind; but *jacta est alea*.

Upon Letters Yesterday 'tis said, that precisely those Troops shall be at Metz the 5th of the next Month *Stilo Novo*: But first they desired to be advertized, whether from hence their Army shall be furnished with Victualls, and with Cannon for the Guard of the Quarter at their own Charge. The Resolution is taken, that these Troops shall be at Dusseldorp eight Days before they can arrive to Juliers, which may be about the fourth or fifth of the next Month. That the States will take the same care for Provision for Victualls for the French Army which they do for their own Troops, and those which go out of these Countries. That they will provide for Bread for the Army, but for Beer and other Victualls, the Troops of France as their own must have recourse to the Suttlers and Victuallers, who will not be wanting, nor have want of Sufficiency, if Money be stirring, to Victuall an Army. So likewise the States will furnish for the Defence of the French Quarter twenty Pieces and three Demy Pieces of Canon with the Attalage; but at the Charge of the French King. The way for the passage of the French Troops is bruited to be through the Archbishoprick of Triers; but it is intended that from Metz they shall march up to the Rhine, where the Princes will prepare Boats for the descent of the Foot down the River. We are here in much paine for the Provision of Victuall, by reason of the uncertainty of passage through the Town of Rhinbergh; for if all Victuall which from Holland shall be sent, shall be landed at Wesell, and from thence in Carts be transported to Juliers, the price of all sorts will grow to be so excessive, that the poor Souldiers Pay will not find them Bread. Neither are we less troubled about the Command of the Army; not that we doubt of the Sufficiency of the Prince of Anhalt for his Valour and Worth, yet *nemo nascitur Artifex*; but the Army being ramassed *des pieces rapportées*, it will not be every Man's work to hold all Men in Discipline and true Obedience.

Some Speech here is of Overtures for an Accord or Composition between the Princes and Leopold; but of what nature any Composition can be I cannot comprehend, but only that the Garrison should retire out of Juliers, and the Princes be settled in the peaceable Possession of the Country. If the Princes shall be so happy to recover the Town of Juliers, which if I may speak out of my own Element, if presently they shall not do, and almost *Sans coup ferir*, will cost many Blows and much Blood, (for if the Marquiss Spinola shall attempt to raise the Seige, it must come to a Day of Battle, and then happy Man by his doale,) your Lordship may be pleased to give order to his Majestie's Generall how his Troops shall be bestowed, which will be required to remaine there in Garrison for some time, untill the Princes shall be more strongly settled, and the Country freed from fear of an Enemy.

* Monsieur Barneveldt.

This Week the *States* will nominate their Deputies to be sent to *Dusseldorp*; *An. 1610.* so that I purpose, if God please, to set forward from this Town the 25th of this Month. In the mean time I joyn with my Lord Generall, whose Studies are solely bent to add Honour to his Nation and his Name, that from the *States* his Troops may be furnished with Waggon, Munition, and with Arms, as the occasion shall require. So not knowing if I shall have cause to trouble your Lordship before I shall be in *Cleveland*, I humbly rest,

Your Lordship's in all Duty to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine,

Dusseldorpio 20^o Junii 1610. S. V.

TUAS 11^o hujus mensis datas accepi quæ benigni affectus tui constantiam testantur, de quo summa tibi gratias ago & consilio tuo libenter acquiesco. Utinam Dominus Plessenius nihil dixisset 238. De successu itineris Borussiaci 191 ita loquitur ut de cæteris rebus suis uti solet. Nosti ingenium, nosti morem; idque facit, partim quod quæ cupit credit si vel minima spes appareat, partim quod speciosa causæ ventilatione se eam promoturum, remque suam commodius cum hic tum alibi etiam acturum arbitratur; fatetur autem multa fuisse obstacula, multum molestiæ exhaustum. Brandenburgici contra ea semper affirmant quæ antehac ista de re scripsi. Elector Brandenburgicus non videtur agrè ferre senem Nuburgicum & nostrum Wolfgangum Gulielmum nolle ratum habere tractatum Guterbogensem, neque etiam agrè ferunt hæ provincie: Etenim non solum Reformati, qui vel hoc ipso tempore gratiam & potentiam vident Papistarum qui sunt Marchioni nostro à Consiliis, (scis autem qui sint,) verum etiam reliqui omnes quibus patriæ salus, & cum salute conditio prospera, chara est, (cum non ignorent esse nonnullos Saxoniarum partium in hisce provinciis homines pravos, eosque non infimos,) valde verentur, ne si admittetur Saxo in communem possessionem, multum periculi inde oriatur. Esset igitur optandum universam quæ cum illo est controversiam penitus componi: Eum autem in finem, tum etiam ut lis quæ inter ipsos est componatur. Elector Brandenburgicus & Palatinus noster Serenissimi Regis nostri, Galli & Fæderatorum Ordinum Belgicorum interventum imploraturi videntur; sed non es nescius quàm testudineo gradu incedant. Si Saxo pecuniæ summam rationi consentaneam accipere velit, ab hac parte perspicere mihi videor satis propensionis: Cum autem Francofurti asperè & elatè loquutus sit, (Consiliarii ipsius sint corruptissimi, ipse etiam cum perditis & pestiferis harum provinciarum nebulonibus qui Colonia commorantur clandestina consilia adhuc conferat,) meritò dubitatur an ad eam conditionem sit descensurus; quanquam sanè negare non possum totam familiam sive gentem Saxoniam (alio nemine suppetias ferente) nihil magni posse efficere; Albertum verò reliquosque amicos nondum apertè & validè auxiliaturos videri; Denique non esse jam tantum ab authoritate Cæsareâ sperandum Electori illi, quantum & frater ipsius defunctus & ipse elapsis temporibus sunt consequuti.

Intelligo Ruisenbergium sedulo anniti ut intercessionem pro se apud hos principes à Rege Gallorum vel Regina Rectrice (quæ etiam ipsius causa velle videtur) impetret. Forsan causæ Saxonice desperatio eum cepit: Si Principes certò scirent eum in posterum fidelem fore & a partibus Saxonicis omnino discessurum, perspicio ex ipsis clementiam severitati non difficulter præposituros. Et sanè diuturnâ lenitate usi erant, & non exiguo tempore ipsius bonâ neutiquam attigerant, etsi ille interim in nequitia sua perseveraret & patientiam ipsorum provocaret lacefferetque, sive ut rectius scribam, irrideret.

Mulhemii

Ani 1610. *Mulhemii procedit opus, cui Palatinus noster (ut ex Sermone ejus conjicio) magis favet quam putaram, cum scirem eum & Electori & urbi . . . ensi quod minus gratum sit, non libenter facere.*

Commendatio cause Aquisgranensis quam præstitit Gallia, (ut jam intelligo) non extendit se ultra illud quod Legati Gallici cum Deputatis horum principum egerunt Aquisgrani, nempe temporariæ concordie formam articulis illis quos ad te misi, comprehensam. Magnopere optandum esset ut confirmatio Cæsarea eorum quæ ibidem acta sunt in ordinandâ Republicâ, à Deputatis Bipontini tam citò obtineretur, quàm erit (ut speramus) valida.

Principes Dusbargo, ubi triduum impenderunt, imo noctu sunt reversi. Ordines ibi congregati concesserunt subsidium centum viginti millium taleorum, & multo grandius, nempe (ut audio) Philippicum in singulos Caminos. Optime inquis; sed accipe reliqua. Consilium reformare petunt, nec munus illud extraneis permitti: Volunt etiam in disponendis pecuniis caminariis usurpare auctoritatem majorem, & plus immiscere se quàm alteri Principum (sat scio) gratum est; multis enim opus habet. Sed totum illud negotium nondum plene intelligo quomodo se habeat temporis angustia præpeditus.

Primarius Electoris Brandenburgici Legatus Francofurti scripsit Marchioni nostro, Ketlarium Electori retulisse eundem Marchionem non arbitrari opus esse ut rogetur Gallie Rex intervenire & adesse per Legatos Tractatui qui habebitur: Cupit autem scire an verum esset. Rescripsit Marchio non solum verum non esse sed se contrarium semper sensisse; & sanè valde succensere dicitur Ketlario. Sunt qui dicunt Elect. Brandenb. nescio quid arctioris amicitiae cum Ordinibus vestris contracturum. Deus Opt. Max. &c.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 26th June 1610. O. S.

YOUR diligence doth foyle me; being answerable since the writing of my last by Monsieur Vandermyle, for two Letters which I received from you, the one of the 9th, the other of the 15th of this present. I was, at the time I wrote my last to you, ready to take Coach, to go see the chief Solemnities of our poor King's Funeralls, which were with great Pomp and Cost performed in three Days, viz. upon the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the last Week. * The first Day the Body was carried from the Louvre to our Ladie's Church; the second from thence to St. Lazarus Church without the Town through St. Denys Street, and the third to his last lodging in St. Denys Church. It were tedious and almost impossible for me to relate unto you the Order and Particulars of this Solemnity. The number of the Assistants was such, as the Company was three or four Hours passing along the Street. There went at the Head of the Convoy some five or six hundred poor People, all in Mourning Apparel with Torches in their Hands; then the Archers and Guards of Paris with the Points of their Halberds downwards, then the Orders of Convents and the Parisbes; to the number of two or three thousand Religious; then the University, and after them those of Justice, the Officers of the Household, and many other Officers: Then the King's Guards of French Sniffers and Scotts, with their peices under their Arms in very good order. Then came the Body in a great Herse drawn with six Horses, and covered both Herse and Horses with black Velvet hanging down to the Ground, with a great White Cross of Satten of the same length, the Herse being strewed all over with the King's Arms. Before the same

* The Reader to this Relation may add, Monsieur Serres's in his *Inventaire General de France*, fol. 1150, &c.

immediately went twelve Trumpetts and twelve Drummers, beating very mourn- An. 1610.
fully, with their Drums all in black, and behind it followed twelve Pages *de l'Escurie* on Horseback, the one after the other, clothed all in black Velvet, and their Horses in the same manner as the Coach Horses. After them followed some of the greatest Officers in the same Sutes on Horseback, carrying some the King's *Spurs*, some his *Gauntlets*, some his *Headpeice*, and others his *Banner*, &c. After them followed a great Company of *Abbots*, *Bishops*, *Archbishops*, and *Cardinals*; the *Abbots* and *Bishops* were on Foot, but the *Archbishops* and *Cardinals* upon Mules, these four in number, and those seven, every one in their Habit. Between the *Cardinals* and the *Bishops* marched the *Ambassadors* of *Spaine*, *Venice*, and *Savoy* on Horseback, every one with a long *Traine* supported by one Man only, and every one having an *Archbishop* going along with him at his side. Then came the King's Horse stropped with a great Cover of blew Velvet bestrewed all over with golden *Flower de Lys*, being led by four Men and accompanied with High *Heralds* richly apparelled. Monsieur le Grand followed next on Horseback carrying the King's *Sword*, and then the Court of *Parliament* in *Scarlet*, and in the middle of them the King's *Effigies* lying upon his *Bed of Justice* very richly dressed, and compassed about with *Presidents* and *Councillours*, representing the living Authority of the Kingdom. After them followed the Prince of *Conty*, the Count of *Soissons*, the Duke of *Guise*, the Prince of *Joynville*, the Duke of *Elboeuf*, the Duke of *Espernon*, and the Duke of *Mombazon*, all on Horseback, with long and broad *Traynes* supported every one by five or six Gentlemen. After them came the *Knights of the Holy Ghost* on Foot; then twelve Pages of the King's Chamber in black Velvet, and last of all a Company of *Archers*, which shutt up the Convoy.

There assisted no more *Princes* in that Solemnity, by reason of the Competition of Places which is between them; nor *Ambassadors* although there were many more here, partly for the same Reason, and partly for that of Religion. In this mournful Ceremony there was like to follow some great Disorders by the competition that fell out the two first Days between the Court of *Parliament* and the *Bishop of Paris* for the place nearest to the *Effigie*; which grew to such a heat by the strong partakings of both sides, the Count of *Soissons* and other *Princes* taking the *Bishop's* part, as the Court fell to great Words with them, and was ready to have departed the Ceremony, if their Respect for the late King's Memory had not stayed and tempered their Choller; yet the Queen's Authority yielded the Place to the *Bishop*, who took it immediately before the *Effigie*: For the which the said Court is so much *stomached*, as that they are about to make a *Decree* against it.

This is a beginning of *Dissention*, which I am affrayd will be followed with great and more dangerous *Factions* in the State by the *Ambition* and *Division* of the *Princes*, who emboulding themselves under the weakness and facility of a Woman, do seek now by all meanes, and by open partialities, to ulurp the Authority of the *Gouvernement* one upon another. The Duke of *Espernon* doth act, if not the cheifest, at the least the most busy and intruding part in this Comedy; (I pray God it do not prove a *Tragedie*;) who joyned with the Count of *Soissons* and the *Jesuites*, together with some of the greatest Officers, doth begin by their meanes to encroach upon the cheifest Authority and Administration: Whereunto the Prince of *Conty*, and the House of *Guise*, and some other Great Men, foreseeing their Drifts, are like to set up a contrary Party.

And now that the Prince of *Condé's* return is expected here (Monsieur de Barro being dispatched towards your Parts to hasten the same,) every one is striving who shall get him on his side. The best Argument I have to conceive well of his Carriage, is, that he hath lately written to the Duke of *Bouillon*, that he will submit himself, when he is here, to be ruled altogether by his Councill. At the least we have cause to rejoyce in the unhappines of these Partialities, that they are not altogether nor directly against the *Protestants*, who make so good a Party of themselves, as that some of the others will be glad perhaps to be associated with

An. 1610. them; although we are in this to look chiefly to our own Conservation, since they (no doubt) shall have no other drift therein then to compass their own ends by our meanes, and then perhaps if they can, to cast the Broom into the Fire after the Work is done.

I do not doubt but you have heard by this tyme of the trick put upon the Queen by the Duke of *Espernon*, to get the Cittadell of Metz back again into his Hands, by framing certain Bills of Complaint against Monsieur de *Requien* the Gouvernor of the Place, and causing him by the Queen's Authority to come hither to Answer them; leaving him that carried the Letter, who is a Creature of the Duke's, to Command the Cittadel in his Absence. Which Monsieur de *Requien* having with all simplicity performed, he found himself presently excluded of the Place, the other keeping Possession of it in the Duke of *Espernon*'s Name: At whose Hands the Queen (who is much perplexed at the Fact) cannot yet draw any Reason or Redrels thereof. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Responce du Roy & de la Royne de France, au Duc des Deuxponts.

LE Roy & la Royne Regente sa Mere ont receu grande consolation en l'affliction extreme de laquelle il a plu à Dieu visiter leurs Majestés par l'accident funeste advenu à la personne du feu Roy leur treshonorable Seigneur de glorieuse memoire, d'avoir esté visitéz par Monsieur le Duc de Deuxponts au nom de Messieurs les Electeurs, Princes & Estats Uniz du Sainct Empire ses bons & anciens Alliez & Confederéz, & par luy assurer Primierement du ressentiment qu'ils ont de la perte inestimable que leurs Majestés ont faicte, & secondement de la continuation de leur amitié, laquelle est & sera tousjours chérie & estimée de leursdits Majestés comme elle a esté de sa Majesté defuncte, qui en tout temps a affectionné & favorisé la prosperité desdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats Uniz à l'egal de la sienne propre, dequoy elle a rendu des prevues tres-signales en toutes occasions, que leursdits Majestés ont bonne volonté de continuer envers eulx tant & si avant que la constitution des affaires de leur Royaulme leur permittra de la faire, pour tousjours recognoistre en leur endroiect les plaisirs que le feu Roy a tirez desdits Seigneurs Electeurs, Princes & Estats Uniz, en commun & en particulier, devant & depuis son advenu à la Couronne, dont leursdits Majestés seront à jamais memoratifs & desirieux de se revancher.

C'est pourquoy leursdits Majestéz, jacoit qu'elles fussent outrées de douleur & d'ennuy insupportable, & agitées incontinent apres leur malheur de diverses craintes & considerations, assez suffisantes pour les divertir & excuser de tout aultre pensement que celui qu'elles doibvent avoir de desplorer la grandeur de leur desastre & pourvoir à la seureté de leur Royaulme, n'ont laissez de rechercher les moyens par lesquelles elles pourroient effectuer la promesse que sadite Majesté defuncte avoit faicte en faveur des Princes possédans les pais & Duchez de Cleves, Juillers &c; De façon, que si les propositions qui en furent faictes des lors par leurs dits Majestés eussent esté embrassées, & secondées de tous parts comme elles pouvoient estre, lesdits Princes possédans seroient long temps à jouissance des effects de leur secours, au contentement de leursdits Majestéz & desdits Seigneurs Electeurs, Princes, & Estats Uniz.

A quoy leursdits Majestéz ont donné & donnent encores journellement tout l'avancement qu'il leur est possible, comme a veu ledit Sieur Duc des Deuxponts, & se confirme par l'acheminement de l'armée destinée pour ceste execution, qui est à present arrivée en la Frontiere de ce Royaulme conduite par le Sieur de la Chastre Marechal de France, en deliberation de passer oultre par le chemin que lesdits Seigneurs les Estats des Provinces Unies des pais Bas & lesdits Seigneurs Princes possédans ont choisi, en cas que lesdits Seigneurs Electeurs

Electeurs, Princes & Estats Uniz l'approuvent, comme ledit Sieur Marechal An. 1610.
leur a fait Sçavoir.

Et comme leursdits Majestéz tesmoignent en ceste occasion la bonne volonté qu'elles portent auxdits Seigneurs Electeurs, Princes, & Estats Uniz à limitation du feu Roy defunct, elles ne doubtent point aussi qu'ils ne correspondent, & n'en usent de mesmes en leur endroict avec toute sincerité & cordialle affection, au besoin qu'elles pourroient avoir d'eux à l'advenir pour la conservation de leur couronne, dequoy leursdits Majestéz seront tousjours disposéz de traicter plus particulièrement avec eux ou leurs Ambassadeurs quand il sera jugé à propos, d'y entendre comme celles qui reverent tant les sages conseils du feu Roy, qu'elles n'ont outre plus grand soin & desir que de les imiter & suivre en toutes choses, & mesmes en ceste occasion en laquelle il s'agist de conserver l'amitié & confederation desdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats du Saint Empire, & la liberté commune.

Pareillement leursdits Majestéz commanderont volontiers tant audit Sieur Marechal de la Chastre qu'au Sieur de Boisfisse, Conseiller en leur Conseil d'Etat & leur Ambassadeur, estant de present en la ville de Duisseldorp, qu'ils favorisent de l'autorité & entremise de leurs Majestéz les propositions qui seront faiçtes cy apres pour asseurer la possession desdits Princes & composer aimablement les differens de la Succession desdits pais, pour arrester le cours des accidens qui peuvent naistre d'iceux tant auxdits pais qu'en la Germanie & ailleurs au prejudice de la paix publique, qui sera tousjours affectionnée par leurs Majestéz comme elle a esté par le feu Roy. Faict à Paris le 9^{me} jour de Juillet 1610.

Signé LOUIS,

& plus bas

BRVLART.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 14th July 1610. O. S.

OUR Affairs here are for this tyme in a *wavering and dangerous State*, through the pernicious working of the malignant contrary Humors of this Body, who by their extraordinary and *violent inflammations*, have lately cast it into a very dangerous fit. Since the Prince of Condé's coming, who, as you have heard, was very honourably received by all the Court, (some of the greatest Princes excepted) who went out of the Town to meet him and brought him in with at least fifteen hundred Horse, the *Factions* which had begun to swell before between our great Men, are grown to such an exasperation, as they are almost broken out into open Sedition and Banding: Their having been such alarms taken these three or four Nights by those of the weaker side, that the Duke of Bouillon and the Prince of Condé, with some others of their cheif Associates, did sitt up with all their Household in Arms almost all those Nights long; whereupon the rumor of a Tumult hath so generally and so strongly spread it self over all the Town, as that a Man can see nothing almost in the Streets but carrying and providing of Arms in every House, as it were upon assured expectation of imminent disorder. Yet we have had since Yesterday the Heat of the former Nights reasonably asswaged, by the Working and Wisdom (as is supposed) of some moderate Spirits, who have brought the Parties to some terms of Pacification: But nevertheless the Agitation of Mens Minds cannot yet be settled nor freed of fear, so long as they see the match to hold (as it doth), between a weak Right and an ambitious Power. The Duke of Espernon is the most fervent and turbulent Actor in this Tragedy; who seeing that he could not draw the Prince of Condé to their side, for hitherto he stands firm with the other, doth either think

An. 1610. think that there is no other means to be used with them *but by force*, or else doth use *these terrifications*, to make his *Partakers*, and especially the Duke of Bouillon, whom they do fear and hate above all the rest, to fly and avoid the Town and give over the Game: But his Heart is as resolved to all Extremities, as his Spirit is earnest and ingenious to the Work.

The Queen, for an earnest of her Favour to the Prince of Condé, hath bestowed upon him the fair House of Gondy; which, with the rich Furniture of the same, doth cost her 80000 Crowns. At his first arrivall here, he did very earnestly labour (for a requitall of the Spaniards and Archdukes courtesies to him,) to overthrow the Resolution which had been taken for the succouring of Cleves, and to cause the Forces to be recalled home: But the strong Reasons and Opposition of the well affected carried it at length against his vehement Perswasions, and made him yeild with the rest to the former Resolution. Your Count of Buquoy also doth not so much attend his condoling, as the overthrowing (if he can) or the crossing of that work. He doth charge my Lord to have been the cheif Instigator and *pousse avant* of that Resolution; and doth commend him for this good Quality, that what soever he doth undertake he must carry away.

By a Dispatch lately received from England, we do understand that the King hath at length consented to the League with the united Princes of Germany, tho' not yet concluded the same. It may be that the late Affront which he hath received of the Emperour by the seizing of his Subject's Goods, hath spurred him to that good Resolution. What Order is taken in England for the repressing of that Injury both by Reason and Force, you may know as well as I can tell you. This is all that this tyme affordeth. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

* Monsieur Barnevelt to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Monsieur,

26^{me} de Juillet 1610. S. N.

JE vous remercié bien-humblement de vos advis des 15^{me} & 19^{me} de ce Mois, J'esperant que bientost par l'une ou l'autre voye on viendra au bout de cest affaire, & croy que vostre sagesse & prevoyance aux grandes affaires, le juge convenable, voire necessaire, & m'assure que vous y tiendrez la bonne main. Beninckhausen est arrivé ce soir d'Angleterre, avec grand contentement de sa depesche de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne. J'ay letres de Paris du 20^{me}; on advise que quelques grands seigneurs se tenoient alors armez en leurs logis, craignans d'estre surprins de leurs adversaires, estans les parties respectivement enflées de courage ou rage, depuis l'arrivement de Monseigneur le Prince de Condé. Peu de temps nous esclaircira, cependant je prie l'eternel qu'il soit en bien. Sur ce Monsieur je prie nostre bon Dieu de vous maintenir en sa sainte & divine protection. De la Haye.

Vostre bien-humble Serviteur,

JEHAN d'OLDEN BARNEVELT.

* Jamais homme ne fut si sage ni si vertueux que Monsieur de Barneveld. Il avoit une presence Majestueuse, & disoit beaucoup en peu de parolés, avec une eloquence grave & succinte. Du Maurier Memoires de Hollande, pag. 367.

Mr. Pory to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London 17th July 1610.

MY Letters dated yesterday being *Monday* the 16th of *July*, I supposed should have been delivered by Captain *Conway*; but his Journey being put off till *Thursday*, my Lady hath recommended them to this Bearer; by whom (because *this Day* in the Success may prove either the *happiest* or *unhappiest Parliament Day* since his Majesty's coming in) I cannot but advertize your Lordship what hath passed. This Morning my *Lord Treasurer*, (who together with my *Lord Privy Seale*, my *Lord Chamberlaine* and my *Lord of Worcester*, went yesternight to *Theobalds* to know his Majesty's pleasure,) returned this Answer to our *six last Demandes*, which we presented as Additions to be put into the Bargaine which we are now to make with his Majesty.

To the *first* and *second* (which were, that in case of *Outlawrys* and *Attainders*, the *Debts of the Delinquent* should be first payd,) his Majesty was well pleased to grant them.

To the *third* and *fourth*, (namely that it might be lawfull to arrest the King's Servants without leave, and that no Man should be enforced to lend Money to the King, nor to give a Reason why he would not,) his Majesty sent us an Answer, that because we brought Precedents of Antiquity to strengthen these Demands, he allowed not of any Presidents drawn from the Times of usurping or decaying Princes, or of People too bold and wanton: That he desired not to govern in that Commonwealth, where Subjects should be assured of all things and hope for nothing: It was one thing, *submittere principatum legibus*, and another thing *submittere principatum subditis*: That he would not leave to Posterity such a Mark of Weakness upon his Reigne; and therefore his Conclusion was, *non placet petitio, non placet exemplum*; yet with this Mitigation, that in Matters of Loans he would refuse no reasonable Excuse, nor should my *Lord Chamberlaine* deny the arresting of any of his Majesty's Servants if just Cause were shewed.

The fifth, That in Cases Criminal the Party accused might bring in Witnesses to clear himself, was denied by his Majesty, because it would be often an occasion of Perjury; for said he if Men will forswear themselves for an Ox or a Sheep, how much more for to save the Life of a Friend? That it was a Matter of Conscience, and therefore his Majesty could not part with it for Money.

The 6th his Majesty granted, which was the repealing of a Clause of a Statute of the 34th of Hen. 8. whereby the King had Power to make arbitrary Laws over the Welchmen: Their Loyalty, Faith and Obedience was well known, and he would not leave a Mark of Seperation upon them in point of Freedom.

From hence my *Lord Treasurer* came to the Price; and here he said that the King would no more rise and fall like a Merchant. That he would not have a Flower of his Crown (meaning the Court of *Wards*) so much tossed; that it was too dainty to be so handled: And then he said he must deliver the very Countenance and Character of the King's Minde out of his own hand-writing. Which before he read, he said he would acquaint us with a pleasant Conceit of his Majesty: As concerning the Number nine-score thousand Pounds, which was our Number, he could not affect, because nine was the Number of the Poets, who were always Beggars, tho' they served so many Muses, and eleven was the Number of the Apostles when the Traitor *Judas* was away, and therefore might best be affected by his Majesty; but there was a mean Number which might accord us both and that was ten; which said my *Lord Treasurer* is a sacred Number, for so many were God's Commandments, which tend to Vertue and Edification.

Then his Lordship read a very short Letter directed from his Majesty to the Lords, some Fragments whereof I remember to be these.

An. 1610. " It shall now, faith his Majesty, appear in whose Heart Sincerity is lodged:
 " You may now be confident, faith he, what to impart to your Fellows. I am
 " loath to contract for all things. *My cheif Strength I must derive from my*
 " *Subjects Love*, and because the lower House would reduce me to *More ma-*
 " *jorum*, we mean not to vary from that antient Greatness of our Predecessors:
 " My Demand for all together must be 200000 *l.*

Hereupon my *Lord Treasurer* inferred, that the King being come down by 20000 *l.* lower, and that since he had granted us fundry Demands of Importance never dreamt on, when he made his last stoop from fourteen-score to eleven-score thousand Pounds, that it would bescem us to meet with our Sovereign half-way. " And for my self (saith that noble Lord) no Subject offers to his Coun-
 " try as I have offered; for in thus relinquishing the *Court of Wards* I am robb'd
 " of my right Arm, and of the greatest Strength I have to merit the Love of
 " many: *And therefore although as Treasurer I have pressed very far for his*
 " *Majestie's Advantage*, yet as *Master of the Wards* I have deserved no Im-
 " putation. What should hinder us from so eminent a good? If Poverty, it is
 " but *paupertas imaginaria*. Tho' we go not all *uno gradu*, yet let us go *una*
 " *via*. If this be refused, *inter peritura vivimus*, &c. And now for a Close,
 " to have all Sowerness and all Jealousies removed and buried at our parting, I
 " must crave Excuse and Pardon of you Gentlemen of the lower House, if any of
 " you have conceived any mistaking to proceed out of these Lips this Session; and
 " the like loving Opinion I treasure up concerning the generallity of your House,
 " and of every particular Person thereof. And so as we were departing he
 " called us back againe, and told us, that now he had delivered his *Majestie's*
 " *final and peremptory Resolution*; that the Distance was little and the Bargaine
 " advantageous: If we now refused, his Majesty would instantly dissolve the
 " Parliament, and would never make the like Offer to this Assembly. So we
 all returned to the House and instantly put it to the Question, and yeilded to
 give his Majesty a perpetuall Revenue of 200000 *l.* a Year, upon these Condi-
 tions:

1. First, that the *Court of Wards* be dissolved together with the Dependancies, which are respite of Homage, restraint of Alienation, the *presines*, and the *post fines pro licentia Concordandi*.

2. Item, that *Purveiance* be quite taken away; and to that end that the Authority of the Green-Cloth be put down.

3. Item, that Informers be banished.

4. Item, that his Majesty shall claime no old Debts.

5. Item, that he shall lay claime to no Lands which have been threescore Years out of his Possession.

6. Item, that contrary to the present Use, all his Majesty's Patents be strictly interpreted against the King and benigne for the Subject.

7. Item, that Leases be not turned out of Possession for Nonpayment.

8. Item, that the Subject may be permitted to plead a generall Plea against his Majesty, &c. and divers other Particulars of great Moment.

Now remains there to be resolved on the Assurance, and with what Cords we shall bind Sampson's Hands, that is to say, his Majesty's Prerogative: And secondly, the manner and means of Levy, which will prove a Busyness of great Intricacy; and these two Branches are referred till the next Session of Parliament which will be in October at the farthest; and so for this time the King and Commons are like to part in the lovingest Terms that ever any Subjects of England did rise from Parliament. And here I must acquaint your Lordship with a Bill that is now passing in the higher House for his Majesty's and the Prince's Safety, inflicting the most exquisite Tortures upon any that attempt his Majesty's Death, &c. What should I say more that Sir Ferdinando Dudley Heir to the Lord Dudley was yesterday married to my Lord Beauchamp's only Daughter, who hath 5000 *l.* in Present to her Marriage, and shall have 5000 *l.* more.

I imagine I have perfectly tired your Lordship because I have wearied my self; *An. 1610.* therefore here I will make a stand. To Sir *Hatton Cheek* I humbly desire to be remembred. God have you in his holy Protection.

Your Lordship's most humbly at Command,

JO. PORY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir *William Cope*, my Lady and my Mistres are all in good Health, and remember their affectionate Love and Service to your Lordship.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

SIR,

Madrid 22^d July 1610. O. S.

I HAVE received your Letter of the 22^d of *June*, which was the Welcomer in respect it brought me News of an Ambassador appointed for this Place out of *England*. I have no such Advertizement, yet do believe it to be true; for that your Letter was of a much fresher Date then any I had from *London*.

In my Opinion the Marquess of *Brandenburgh* need not fear any harm that we shall do him; for besides that we are loth to put our selves into so doubtfull a War; we are now enforced to cast our Eyes on the Intentions of the Duke of *Savoy*, which they say is already in the Field: I am sure he lays hold on our Coureers that come out of *Italy* in such sort, as none arrive here; but we are almost even with him, having taken from his *two Sons* the *Priories* of *Spaine* and *Portugall*, which were 350000 Ducketts a Year.

Our Duke of *Lerma* notwithstanding all these great Busynesses will needs marry with the Countess of *Valencia*, who (*tho' a Widdow*) is a Maid, fair, fat and young. Hereupon hath ben a great Broyle between the Duke and his Children, but all will not move him to leave the *Wench*.

Our Prince here is fallen into so dangerous a *Consumption*, as the Phisicians will promise no hope of his Life.

In all these Parts we use our best means for levying of Men; but our Country is so dispeopled as we find much Difficulty to raise any great Numbers: Besides our *Purses* are so bare, as *Souldiers* have no Heart to serve us.

The Duke of *Feria* is yesterday gone in his Journey towards *Paris*, attended with many People and much *Grandeza*; but I fear the *Frenchmen* will laugh at all.

Mr. *Robert Sherley* is still in this Court with Title of *Persian Ambassador*. They say he will teach the King of *Spaine* a Trick (by joyning with his Master at *Ormus* or thereabout,) to cut the Throats of all the *Hollanders* in the *East-Indies*.

His Brother Sir *Anthony* is come to *Sicilly* with his *Armado*, but what he hath taken is not worth speaking of: Not having else to write you, desiring God to give us a happy Meeting in *England*, I rest

Your assured Friend to serve you,

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

An. 1610.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

23^d July 1610.

BEcause you should not be ignorant of any thing here which hath relation to your Imployment, you shall understand that *M. de Buinckhuysen* upon his Returne againe out of *France*, having received new Order there from the *Princes*, hath continued here the former *Instances*, that *sith now the Difficulties of France* *rysen by the unexpected Assassinate of the late King were cleared, and the Succors for Cleve accorded; his Majesty would be pleased to declare himself particularly in Writing, (for the beeter Contentment of the Princes) how he standeth affected to the League proposed by the Prince of Wirtembergh, and upon what Conditions he would be willing to enter into the same; the Princes having wholly remitted the Circumstances of it unto his good Pleasure.* Whereupon, after many Conferences, his Majesty hath been pleased to resolve upon *this Project inclosed*, which hath been delivered unto *Buinckhuysen* under his Majesty's Signature, having referred the further treating of it, and of the Place, whither at *Dusseldorpe* or not, according as he shall understand from the *Princes*. With this Resolution *de Buinckhuysen* is departed; so as now it dependeth to hear from thence what they will do, that accordingly you may receive further Direction. Since his Departure, it seemeth by sundry Advertisements, that the State of that Question touching the Possession of those Territories of *Juliers, Cleve, &c.* is like to be much changed. For it is given out that the *Emperour* hath determined the Proceſſe by investing the *Dukes of Saxony* into them, who have undertaken to recover them by Warre from the *Princes possessionaires*. A Matter, which if it should prove true, would bring many Considerations to his Majesty how to carry himself in it, both considering the nearness of his Alliance with the House of *Saxony*, and the manner of his Majesty's Engagement in that Action, which (you know) *was never intended, but against such, as sought to disturbe those Princes, under false Pretexts, having neither Right nor Interest, but only Conveniency of State, and de Bienſeance.* And hereupon it seemeth the *French* also begin to relent, their Ambassador having already intimated here, how unwilling the *Queen Regent* is, by any Action of her Forces, to drawe upon her any Engagements of a Warre, and therefore would be loth her Forces should enter into any part of Hostility: She holding it sufficient, if under Countenance of sending the same, a reasonable Composition might be obtayned; to which also it seemeth, the *Princes* assembled at *Prague*, are much inclinable: And it is reported, some Ambassadors from them, are now coming into *France* about it. All which I do the rather mention unto you, that you should be the more wary in your Proceedings, seeing it is now apparent, that *France* (by whose Example his Majesty was drawn into this Action,) will subſtract it ſelf, if a good Composition cannot be gained: And therefore you shall do well to endeavour by all means possible, that the Matter may be determined that way, rather then by Warre, which hath ever many dangerous Conſequences waiting upon it. To ſpeake of this more particularly is not in my Power, not knowing what may be propounded, and what the *Princes* may be induced to yeild unto; all which we muſt leave to be managed there by you and others, upon hearing of both ſides. And ſo for this Tyme I committ you to God's Protection.

From the Court at
Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,
R. SALISBURY.

The Project of Alliance between the Protestant Princes of Germany,
referred to in the precedent Letter.

SA Majesté ayant meurement considéré sur ce que luy a esté proposé au nom des Electeurs, Princes & Estats unis de l'Empire par Monsieur le Prince de Wirtemberg, & les Seigneurs Hippolitus de Colli & Benjamin de Buzwinkhuysen, luy estants adjoincts comme Ambassadeurs envoyez à c'est effect, a trouvé bon de faire la Declaration en forme de responce telle que s'ensuist.

Que sa Majesté loue & approuve la juste, bonne & chrestienne resolution desdicts Electeurs, Princes & Estats de s'entre-unir par ensemble, (comme ils ont fait nagueres sous telles conditions que luy ont esté communiquées) le jugeant la voye unique & tresnecessaire pour la conservation de la vraye religion, de leurs libertéz & dignitez, & du repos publicq tant dehors que dedans l'Empire.

Et ensuite de ladicte union sa Majesté promet & accorde d'entrer quant & quant avec lesdits Electeurs, Princes, & Estats d'Allemagne en plus estroicte correspondance, ligue & alliance sous des conditions justes & raisonnables, telles que sa Majesté par c'est escrit refere à la consideration desdits Princes; asçavoir, que ladicte ligue & alliance sera defensive & reciproque d'entre sa Majesté ses Royaulmes & Subjects, & d'entre lesdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats & leurs territoires & subjects.

2. Cas advenant qu'à cause de * la dicte union & consequences d'icelle, ou à cause de l'assistance & secours que lesdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats donnent ou cy apres donneront pour la conservation de la legitime possession, droicts & justice de la cause des Princes interesséz en la succession des Duchez de Juliers, Cleve, Monts & appartenances d'iceulx, ils seroient assailéz ou molestez par voye de fait ou autrement, contre l'ordre de la justice & constitutions de l'Empire, de les assister, secourir & defendre contre quelconque que ce fust: Comme de mesme les susdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats s'obligent semblablement, que si sa Majesté ses royaulmes & subjects fussent attacquéz ou inquietez † à cause des occasions susdictes ou auculne d'icelles soit dedans ou dehors ses Royaulmes, qu'ilz l'assisteront aussy & secoureront si promptement que faire se pourra.

3. ‡ L'assistance que sa Majesté intend à donner auxdicts Electeurs, Princes & Estats estant assailiz comme dessus consistera de ** six mille hommes à pied arméz & fournis à la guerre comme il appertient, ou de telle somme d'argent que la solde desdicts six mille hommes pourra porter selon l'estat & formulaire de la charge & entretenement desdits gens de pied avec leurs officers & necessaires que sera delivré auxdits Princes; le †† remettant au choiz desdits princes de demander l'un ou l'autre.

4. †† Et l'assistance que sa Majesté attendra desdicts Electeurs Princes & Estats ne pourra estre moindre que de quatre mille hommes à pied, arméz & fournis à la guerre, ou aultant en argent que la charge d'iceulx montera ** selon l'Estat qu'ils bailleront aussy à sa Majesté, le choiz demeurant à sa Majesté de demander l'un ou l'autre.

* The Words *la dicte* are struck out, and these Words added by Sir Ralph Winwood, — & dependences [d'icelle] jointe entre susdits Electeurs, Princes & Estats.

† These Words are likewise erased in the Original to the Word *Royaulmes*, and instead thereof the Words *soit par mer soit par terre* inserted. See the *Apostile* immediately following.

‡ By Sir Ralph Winwood's Correction of this Article it runs thus, — *Sa Majesté s'oblige donner*, &c. and instead of * *six thousand Foot* (which the King was to furnish) is put *four*, according to the *Apostile*, No. 3.

** These Words are erased, and — *est annexé à ce traité*, placed in their Room.

†† Demeurant.

†† This Article as corrected by Sir Ralph runs thus, — *Lesdicts Electeurs, Princes & Estats unis s'obligent de secourir sa Majesté estant assailli de deux mil hommes*, &c.

* Selon ledict Estat qu'est annexé au present traité.

An. 1610.

5. Lesdicts gens de guerre soit de l'un ou de l'autre parti seront commandés par chef ou plusieurs qui se soumettront * à la partie assistée pour estre employez par eux à leur plus grand avantage.

6. Ladicte assistance & secours tant de l'un costé que d'autre † deura estre prest à marcher en ‡ deux ou trois mois apres le requisition fait par la partie assaillye. Ou *† si l'un la demande en argent il sera fourni dans un mois apres ladicte requisition; asçavoir la solde pour trois mois, & ainsi de trois mois en trois mois.

7. La despence des levées, transportation & entretien desdits gens sera à la charge de l'assistant, laquelle il continuera pour un an entier si la nécessité le requiert; ainsi ou si la guerre continue d'avantage, on y pourra pourvoir par nouvelle Capitulation.

8. Quant à la transportation par mer, d'autant que les princes ne sont pourvus des navires, sa Majesté se chargera d'icelles.

9. Remboursement sera faicte des toutes charges, des levées, transportation & entretenement desdits gens de guerre, ou d'autant de l'argent que sera fourni soit à l'un ou à l'autre party, & ce en *† deux ou trois ans apres la charge faicte, * * ou autrement selon que lors sera convenu par nouveau traité.

10. Et d'autant que sa Majesté & lesdicts Princes ont d'autres alliances defensives particuliers avec la France & Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, cas advenant que quelq'un d'iceulx fust assailly auparavant que lesdicts Princes, sa Majesté entend qu'estant desia entré en guerre *† avec quelq'un desdicts confederéz, †† ou si la guerre des Cleves se continue comme elle est maintenant, qu'il ne sera tenu alors de donner autre secours auxdits Princes; & le mesme sa Majesté n'attendra d'iceulx ††.

11. ††† Aussi entend sa Majesté que celui qui sera assailly chez luy, sera non seulement excusé & deschargé d'envoyer secours dehors, mais aussi rappeler le sien.

12. Lesdicts Electeurs, Princes, & Estats ne pourront faire aucune alliance avec quelq'un autre Prince & Estat en prejudice de ceste cy; ††† le mesme sa Majesté promettra aussi de sa part.

13. *§ Cette alliance durera six ans, & les successeurs reciproquement tant de sa Majesté que des Princes seront compris en ce traité: Et il sera en la liberté des contractantz de convenir de la prorogation de cette alliance un an devant l'expiration dudict terme de six ans. Et ce present traité sera ratifié tant de sa Majesté que desdicts Electeurs, Princes & Estats Unis en forme deüe & legitime, & la Ratification reciproquement delivrée dedans quatre mois apres la datte des presentes.

* The latter part of this Article is thus altered; — au chef general de la partie, pour estre & par ledit chef, au plus grand avantage & service de ladite partie.

† Doit. The Word deux is erased.

*† Si un demanda le secours en argent il sera fourni dans semblable temps, asçavoir le solde pour trois mois suivant l'Etat susdict. And at the end of the 6th Article he adds these Words, laquelle solde sera delivrée en tel lieu qui sera trouvé le plus propre & seur au jugement & discretion de la partie assailly.

† These Words deux ou are struck out.

* * Si ce n'est qu'il soyt autrement convenu, &c.

† Paur la defence desdicts Confederéz, &c.

†† This Clause relating to the Continuance of the War in Cleves is struck out.

†† On the back of this Paper I find this Article thus altered by Sir Ralph Winwood. — “ Et d'autant que sa Majesté & lesdicts Princes ont d'autres alliances defensives particuliers avec la France & Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, cas advenant que quelq'un d'iceulx fust assailly auparavant que sa Majesté fust requise des Princes ou les Princes de sa Majesté pour le secours accordé en ce traité, ou qu'estantz desia entré en guerre pour le defense de quelques uns des autres confederéz, les contractaintz ne seront obligés de donner reciproquement que la moitie du secours cy dessus spécifié. See the Apostile immediately following, No. 10.

††† According to the Ambassador's Alteration this Article runs thus. — “ Semblablement si sa Majesté ou les Princes sont assaillys chez eux, ilz seront non seulement excusés & deschargés d'envoyer aucun secours dehors, mais aussi pourront ilz rappeler le leur auparavant envoyé, dans trois mois apres que la signification en a esté deüement faicte.

††† Ce que sa Majesté promet, &c.

*§ The last Article was not in the original Draught but added by Sir Ralph Winwood, pursuant to the Apostile No. 13.

Apostilles & Conditions adjoustéz aux Articles envoyez de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne touchant l'estroicte correspondance avec les Electeurs Princes & Estats.

*A*U commencement du Tracté, apres les mots (Et en suite de ladite Union, &c.) pourroit estre adjousté — “ Ce que lesdits Electeurs Princes & Estats Uniz acceptent avec bienhumble remerciement, moyennant cette reserve expresse, que leur principal but & intention en cette estreicte correspondance, tend principalement à la conservation de la grandeur, autorité & repos du Saint Empire, de sa Majesté Imperiale, & manutention des constitutions de l'Empire & de la liberté Germanique.

1. Le premier Article demeure.
2. Au second les mots (au dehors le Royaulme) pourroient estre omis.
3. Quant au nombre, desyrent qu'icelluy soyt moderé à 4000 hommes de la part de sa Majesté & 2000 pour les Uniz, soyt en gens de guerre ou argent, demeurant le choix reciproque à sadite Majesté & aux d'Uniz. Et auront les Ambassadeurs charge de convenyr de l'Estat & formulayre d'un entretènement & capitulation des gens de Guerre, qui soit observé reciproquement; sera aussi requis esclarcissement du mot Necessayres, que l'on entend de la part des Princes & Estats Uniz estre la munition de poldres, balles, mesches, & Chariots pour les conduire.
4. Demeure, esclarcy par la limitation de l'Article precedent.
5. Pourra estre adjousté pour plus grand esclarcissement, au chef General de la partie assistée.
6. Le terme pourra estre limité à trois mois, tant pour l'envoy des gens de guerre ou de l'argent, comme aussi touchant la solde & entretènement.
7. Demeure.
8. Sa Majesté sera suppliée de souffrir aussi les frais dudit transport sans aucune refusion.
9. Le temps du remboursement des charges, levées & entretènements desdits gens de guerre, ou bien le remboursement des deniers de part & d'autre avancé, pourra estre mis de quatre à cinq mois apres la fourniture ou desboursement.
10. L'on pourra assayer de faire sur cest article une distinction du nombre qui en ce cas pourroyt estre envoyé de part & d'autre, & le limiter à la moitié.
11. Est remis à la discretion des traictans de moderer en ce rappel du secours l'extremité de l'assisté, qui pourroyt de part & d'autre tomber (ce cas advenant) en tres grands inconvenients.
12. Est raisonnable.
13. Le temps pourra estre regle selon la durée de l'Union à six ans; avec les clauses de prorogation selon qu'il sera convenu.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 24th July 1610.

I Have even now understood by the Princess of Orange, that she is presently dispatching a Gentleman to the Prince Maurice; and I have entreated her to make stay of him, that by him I might write these few Lines to your Lordship; to let you know, that when the Count of Bucquoy found that he could not procure the staying of the French Army, he propounded, that either there might be some time allowed to treat of an accord between the Princes Pretendants, or else that the Town of Juliers might be delivered by way of Sequestration:

And

An. 1610. And the rather, for that the *Archduke* seemed to be content that the said Town should be delivered into the Hands of Monsieur *de Bassompierre*, whose Name had been introduced for being by Birth an *Almaine*, as one fitt to be used in that Trust.

Upon this Question the Matter did againe Yesterday receive a new Debate before the *Queen* and the *Councill*. And some of the principall Councillors delivered their Opinions, that it was fitt to make a dispatch to the Marshall *de la Chastre*, to move the *Princes* at his arrivall to the Camp to consent to the said *Sequestration*; or in case they should refuse to yeild thereunto, then that he should retire home with the Army: And they inferred this to be the most safe and necessary Councill, seeing it was most probable that the *Archduke* would imploy himself for the Defence of the Town. Others did represent how dishonourable it would be for this State to send such a Commission to the Marshall, which would be to make their Assistance rather dishonourable then of use unto the Princes: And that as it was not to be thought that the Princes and other the Confederates would yeild to the *Sequestration*, seeing they are furnished with so strong an Army to carry the Town, but rather will proceed to the beseiging of the same though they shall want the Assistance of the *French Forces*; so that it is as unlikely that the *Archduke* will engage himself in that Enterprize to return unto the War againe, whatsoever shew he makes to the contrary. That it cannot be amiss to direct the *Mareshall* and Monsieur *de Boissie* to deal with the Princes, that they will hearken to any good Offers that shall be made them for a Reconcilement; but notwithstanding that there be no time lost to go forward with the Siege of the Town, and the *French Army* to joyn with them therein: And after that the Town shall be taken, that they may advise to withdraw the Army. This latter Councill was held to be the best, and it was appointed that the Dispatches should be made accordingly; and we hope that your Generall will advance the Siege with such Expedition, as will allow no more time for these Disputes and Contradictions: Whereof it is here desired by those that do favour that Cause, that the Care may be earnestly recommended unto him. The Count of *Bucquoy* doth speak confidently that the *Archduke* will send his Army to the Succour of the other Party, but there is little Credit given here thereunto.

The Divisions between our great Men are better appeased, but as yet brought to no better Termes of Reconciliation; and we cannot as yet judge whither these Clouds of discontentment will disperse, or whither they will breed to a greater Storme. And so, &c.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My Lord,

London, 25th July 1610.

I Have been of late very slack in Writing, being very much unsettled in the Course of my poor Fortune, and was loath to entertaine you with uncertainties. My *Irish* Journey was in that forwardness, that I had taken my House and made my Provisions at *Dublin*; from which I was staied upon a favourable Consideration of the pourness of the Place, and the small use there would be had of my Service. I was shortly after assigned for *Brussells*, and so near my Dispatch, that my Privy Seal was drawn, and an Hour appointed for my taking leave of the King. But a Reason of State stop'd that Voyage, in regard the *Archduke* did first withdraw his Ambassador, and it is therefore resolved he shall first send. I am now commanded to prepare for *Venice*, to which I was, as you heard, nominated before this other Journey to *Bruxells* was in question; and am to follow the Court as far as *Holmby*, there to be dispatched, and have charge so to order my Affairs, as to be at *Venice* about the beginning of *October*: So as if

you

you be returned to *Holland* towards the end of the next Month, I may have the *An. 1610.* happyness to see you; for I am wished to take that way for the conveniency of the Journey rather then thro' *France*, and if I may be in any hope of your being there, it will be no small Encitement. I agree with you in Opinion, that the Imployment I am now entring into, is of little more use then my other of *Ireland*; for there is small difference between sticking in Boggs, or being environed with Waters: *But as it is less Active then the busyness at Bruxells, so is it less Passive; and I shall be freed from many molestations, which by our English Exiles and others ill affected to our State, will still follow our Ministers there:* So as if I could shorten the Journey I am now undertaking, I could well digest all other Inconveniencies.

The *Parliament* brake up on *Monday* last, and is Prorogued untill the 16th of *October* next; untill which time there is in like sort a Prorogation of all Matters of moment that have been created this Session: Only the Particulars of *the great Contract and the Price* (which is 200000*l.* of annual Revenue) is concluded betwixt the King and the two Houses; and the manner of *Levy*, with the form of *Assurance*, put off till next meeting. Yesterday the King begun his Progres; and gave Audience in the Morning to all Ambassadors. My Lord *Wotton* took leave at the same time; in Opinion to be gone within ten Days, but his Dispatch depends upon the conclusion of the Treaty with *France*, so as he may well stay the King's coming to *Windsor*. My Lord *Clifford*, who is this Day married to my Lord *Treasurer's* Daughter at *Kensington*, goeth with him, and afterwards continues some tyme in Travayle. The *great Match* which was lately stollen betwixt the * *Lady Arabella* and young † *Beauchamp*, provides them both of safe Lodgings; *the Lady* close Prisoner at Sir *Thomas Parry's* House at *Lambeth*, and her Husband in the *Tower*. *Melvin* the Poetical Minister welcomed him thither with this Distick,

Communis tecum mihi causa est Carceris, Arabella tibi causa est, Araque Sacra mihi.

Here is a Letter lately come from the Body of the Counsayl in *Scotland* to our Lords here, to advise them to be carefull of his Majestye's Preservation, in regard of the late Assassinate of the *French* King. My Lady *Edmonds* went towards her Husband upon *Sunday* last; having obtained Letters from the Queen to the *French* Queen and some principall Ladies, to procure her a gracious Reception. There needes no such Ceremony on the Woman's side with the State of *Venice*; no more then with your *Provinces Unies*; so as our Wives may be eased of that trouble. If my Journey hold through *Holland* they are like to have a good meeting, however that happen betwixt you and me; but truly the seeing you will be the best Accident I can hope for in thys long Pilgrimage, and in hope thereof I committ you to God's Holy Protection.

Your Lordship's, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

* The Lady *Arabella* was the Daughter of *Charles Stuart*, younger Brother to the King's Father, by *Elizabeth Cavendish*.

† Sir *William Seymour*, Son of *Edward Lord Beauchamp*, and Grandson to the Earl of *Hertsford*. A Nobleman of distinguished Merit and Loyalty in the Reign of King *Charles the First*; who in the seventeenth Year of his Reign created him *Marquis of Hertford*, and soon after Governor of the *Prince*; who at the *Restoration*, restored him to the Dukedom of *Somerset*.

An. 1610.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Dusseldorp, 28th July 1610. O. S.

I Would not at this time give you this trouble but only to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 16th, and to pray you to give those inclosed a speedy passage. Our Siege is far advanced; our Men already are lodged in the *Fosse*; and we think (if our Skill doth not deceive us) to carry both Town and Castle within twelve Days. I am not able to say that the *Mareshall* will come: He may be near to the passage of the *Moselle*, but whether he will pass, seeing he is refused the *Escorte* he desired of 6000 Foot and 1200 Horse, may be doubted.

The Ambassador of the Elector *Palatine* doth promise, that *Baldwin* shall be delivered into my Hands in this Town. I doubt not then but that means will be found safely to have him rendred in *England*.

Here is a Speech that there is a Surceance of Arms in *Alsace*. Of the Count *Fuentes* Death there is no certainty, neither do we understand what the Duke of *Savoy* doth.

The Duke of *Feria's* Errand, is after the Ceremony of *Condolance*, to refresh the Treaty of Marriage; but you are nearer those Parts to understand the passages of those Places. I therefore leave you, and rest.

Yours to do you Service,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine,

LITERAS hisce adjunctas nudiustertius accepi, sed ante hujus latoris adventum nulla mittendi facultas fuit. Dominus Barneveltius nondum reversus est: Ejus lateri adhæret Grapharius qui idem iter eademque de causa suscepit. Convénit me heri Anglus quidam qui pridie è Brabantia appulerat: Refert omnia ibi tranquilla neque ullam bellici apparatus speciem, nisi quòd audiverit mandatum esse copiis Equestribus ut sint paratæ. Rogavit Trumbulum nunquid literarum ad me; negavit ille esse sibi otium, sensit non esse animum, sed quid senserit non refert. * Checus ni fallor non solum capitis sed & existimationis vulnus accepit; videtur enim & causâ inferior & gratiâ apud principem. Jam plane perspicio eum, non ut præ se fert quietis consiliis delectari, sed flabelli vicem præstare Generali vel stratego suo, (cujus spiritus moderari debuerat). & quod aiunt, oleum camino. Ante aliquot dies Wyarda ad principem suum rediit. Quid Embdæ actum sit nondum liquet.

Ignoscet Dominatio tua literarum brevitati, nihil enim est quod scribam. Deus Opt. Max. te diutissimè tueatur & conservet. &c.

Hagæ Comitæ 4^{to} Augusti
1610. S. V.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

* See Wilson's History of King James the First, fol. 50.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord, Brussells, 9th Aug. 1610. O.S.

THE sudden alteration which is lately fallen out in our Affairs (which now in outward appearance do begin to be imbroil'd; (this Prince having commanded his Drums to beat, and his Men of War to march from all parts towards *Maestricht*, which is appointed to be the Rendezvous of his Force;) I thought it my Duty, according to your Lordship's Commandment, (there being no means to send by the ordinary ways) to dispatch this Bearer Mr. *Albury* towards your Lordship; and because the place of your Residence is uncertaine, and this Newes requireth a speedy delivery, I have presumed to furnish him with a Letter in *French* for those Princes, with Direction that if the Comoditie of his Journey will permit, it may in his Passage thitherwards be communicated to the Generall of the Army.

Here will shortly be on Foot (if these Princes dare bring all their Men into the Field for fear of Mutinys,) an Army of three or four and twenty thousand Men, well armed and disciplined, but very ill paid; for since the remittall of that Money from *Spaine* whereof I made mention in my former Letters, they have not received any thing from thence; whereby they have been constrained to retire towards their own Provinces, with request to have so much given them, as might furnish the old Soldiers with two Months Pay; but that amounting to too great a sume, I cannot yet believe that it will be paid to their liking. In the mean time for the conserving of their Reputation, *they will make this Spanish bravado to put you in fear, but, as I am informed, not to hurt you; nevertheless it is not amiss that you should stand upon your Guard to prevent the worst.* They say that if any Succour come out of *Germany*, their Troops shall be joyned with them; or otherwise if they cannot, take away your Victualls by assembling some 6000 Men about *Wachtendonc*, there to wait upon your Army, to see what it will undertake when *Juliers* shall be rendered; and to preserve *Berck*, which they esteem to be of more importance for its scituation, then all the Dutchy of *Juliers*.

Don Juan de Menesi's Regiment, which is at *Cambray*, hath orders to march towards *Maestricht*, but cannot arrive there under eight or ten Days time. The Governor of the Town *Monsieur de Werp*, a very good Soldier, is to have the Superintendency of the Army, untill the Count of *Buquoy*, who is now lately returned out of *France*, may come to take the Command; *all our other Generalls, either for fear or hatred, forbearing to take upon them so ticklish a Province.* And truly I am of Opinion with some other of my Friends, that *if there be a little of the old Art used with the Discontent of our Italian Regiments, it will turn to no small advancement of your Affairs.* Count *Buquoy* is accused of Negligence, for omitting in his Ambassage to vssit Queen *Margaret* and *Monsieur de Bouillon*: And these Princes are not in very good terms with *France*, because they strive to be equall in Titles of Honour with this King, whereas to the other they were accustomed to begin their Letters with the word *Monseigneur*. Mr. *Albury* can acquaint your Lordship with the particular numbers of those Men which are now in this Princes Service, and some other Circumstances concerning the present Constitution of their Affairs.

I am assured by Letters from *Paris*, that our League with *France* is perfected, I mean that of *England*. My Lady *Edmonds* is arrived at *Bulloigne*, but not as yet come to *Paris*. Sir *Dudley Carleton* (as the *Archduke's* Agent writeth hither) is more like to have the Employment of *Venice* then *Flanders*. These Princes, upon the receipt of their last Letters from *Prague*, have made some Propositions to have the Town of *Juliers* sequester'd into the Hands of the Prince of *Orange* or *Monsieur de Bassompierre*, untill the Succession of those Countries may be disposed of by the Sentence of certaine Commissioners, which the Em-

perour

An. 1610. *perour* will send to *Collen* about the end of this Month: But all being suspected to be Artifice, and to come out of Season, the Town being now beleagured, they have been denyed their Demands. The Governour of *Bredebende* hath had no better Success in his pursuite to have the Command of certaine Succours which he required of this Prince, with promise to cast them into *Juliers*. Your Lordship can best judge how subject Councils are to Alteration and Change; but this being the present face of our Affairs, I hope your Lordship will by your Authority cause my Letters to be interpreted in good part by these Princes. And so I most humbly take my leave;

Your Lordship's most ready at command,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine,

SICUT primæ literæ meæ ad manus tuas pervenerunt, ita non dubito quin & tertias jam acceperis, quæ datæ sunt etiam tabellario Colonienſi. Quod jam scribam vix quicquam est. Masius nondum adest. Sunt hic omnia tranquilla. Ordinum præfecti limitanei, oppida quibus præſunt vigilantiffimè tuerentur. Tuas 22^o elapſi menſis ſcriptas ante 30^m non accepi. Poſtridie fasciculum ad Dominum Theſaurarium Angliam verſus miſi unà cum meis, omnino enim ſcribendum erat aliquid. Puto Dominum Ruſſæum jam ad te ſcripturum. Is animo parum æquo ferre videtur quòd Dominus Boiſſius rariuſ ad ipſum ſcribat. Audiſti proculdubio id quod refert Bordenus de recenti facinore in Gallia, excogitato & concepto in caput Reginae a juvene quodam è Gallicâ cohorte ſtipatoriâ. Ait ſcleratum illum comprehenſum & in carcerem conjectum antequam ipſe Lutetiâ diſcederet. Alabaſterius, bipedum nequiſſimus, Amſtelrodami in cuſtodia arctiſſima aſſervatur, tanquam aliquid in perniciem Comitſ Mauricii (ut quidam perhibent) moliturus: Sed ego eum huic crimini aſſinem non arbitror, nec conſilio nec verò animo ſatis inſtructum. Affirmat ſe Româ auſuſſe quòd multa ibi diſplicerent, & jam meditari ſcriptum aliquod adverſus Jeſuitas. Dominus Burgeus cum uxore & duobus liberis natu minimis nudiusquartus Briliam proſectus eſt; poſtridie conſcendit, & jam ſine dubio in Angliam appulit. Dominus Barneveltius hodie ſummo mane iter iniit ad fundum quendam ſuum inſpiciendum: Abſuturus eſt aliquot dies, ejuſque deceſſus ſerías indixit. Deux Opt. Max. &c.

Hagæ Comitſ 11^o Auguſti
1610. S. V.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 11th Aug. 1610. O. S.

I Have received your Lordſhip's laſt Letter of the 22^d of July; by the which, as your Lordſhip ſignified the good entrance which the Count Maurice made in the Siege of *Juliers*, ſo we have underſtood that it hath ſince been no leſs lively purſued. But the uſing that Diligence hath been very much ſuſpect-
ed to them here; not only in that it was thought that the Count Maurice did affect for his own particular Honour to carry that Town before the arrivall of the Maerſhall de la Chastre, but alſo for that it tended to diſappoint them in their purpoſe for procuring the Sequeſtration of the ſaid Town, the which
there

there hath been great means made here to effect: And to that end I understand, *An. 1610.* that now lately there have been some new offers made, to deliver the Town into the Hands either of the Prince of *Orange* or the *Marehall de la Chastre*. With these Propositions a Courier hath been sent away to the *Marehall* with the greatest diligence, *that he should endeavour to procure the acceptance of them before the rendring of the Town*. And truly for my own Opinion, I think that it is *not without a common Design from hence*, that the Count of *Bucquoy* should be sent to Lodge near your Camp with some Troops, to draw these Princes to a necessity of yeilding to that proposed Sequestration. But of these things you can make a better Judgment there then we can here. Notwithstanding all the Art and Industry that is used for the saving of that Town, it doth not appear that the *Spaniards* have any purpose to hazard the breaking *the Truce* about the same, in regard of their want of Means to enter into a new War.

The Duke of *Feria* is expected to arrive here out of *Spaine* within six or seven Days. Who besides the performing of the Ceremony for the Condolance, doth (as it is said) *bring Commission with him for the treating of Marriage between the Princes of that State and this; * the which is solicited by the Pope, to the end to hold this State the more divided in their other Alliances with the Protestant Princes: And the King of Spaine would be glad by such † an offer, to breake off the Match with the Prince of Savoy.*

Monsieur *de Villeroy* had of late withdrawn himself from the Court, upon discontentment for some unkind usuage offered him by Monsieur *Conchini* the great Favourite of our Court; but he was presently sent for back againe by the Queen, and he doth now more absolutely govern the Affairs then ever.

‡ Monsieur *de Vicq*, the Governour of *Calais*, is lately dead in this Town of a Bloody Flux; *in the loss of the which worthy Person, the Neighbour Countrys, as well as this State, have a great Interest*. There hath been a great Canvassing of his Government, but in the end the Queen hath conferred the same on Monsieur *d'Arquien*, who had the Dispute with Monsieur *de Espernon* about the Government of the Cittadel of *Metz*, whereby that Controversy is now ended.

*† The *League defensive* is now fully concluded with the *French* Ambassador in *England*; and the Lord *Wotton*, whose arryval I do dayly expect, bringeth Commission with him to receive the Oath of the Queen. There is News come hither that a Son of the Lord *Sheffields* is lately drown'd at *Orleans*; and since, that the eldest Son of the Lord *Spencer* is dead of a burning Fever at *Blois*. And so I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

P O S T S C R I P T.

They have here no Opinion that the *Archdukes* Forces will attempt any thing against your Army.

* *Prévenue par ses confidens Italiens (says Le Vassor) que la Cour de Madrid avoit corrompus, la nouvelle Regente s'imaginoit que l'établissement de son autorité dépendoit de sa bonne intelligence avec le Pape & le Roy d'Espagne. Histoire de Louis 13^{me} Vol. 1. pag. 55.*

† See *Le Vassor* *ibid.* pag. 56.

‡ See *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Vol. pag. 26.

*† This Treaty is printed at large in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. 16. fol. 694, &c.

An. 1610.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

12th August 1610.

THESE Princes are much beholding unto you, and so am I in particular, for the Care and Pains you have taken so fully and freely to advertize them of the Resolutions taken by your Princes. This you may be bold to believe, that now the *French* Troops are arrived here to the number of 5000 Foot and 1000 Horse, for in so long and tedious a march they cannot but have many Sick, and as the *Maresshall* himself hath told me at least 2000, and the Army so well fortified and intrenched, it is no more possible to relieve this Town of *Juliers*, much less to raise the Siege, then it is for a handfull of Men at high Noon to surprize your Cittadell of *Antwerp*; and in this Confident Security we lye here. But this we believe, that out of a Suspicion they have that after this Town is taken up, (which we hope will be within a few Days,) this strong and puissant Army (which I hold to be the fairest that *Europe* has seen these many Ages,) will not rest so, but will attempt some great Design either upon *Maestrich* or upon *Rheinberg*, perhaps upon *Cologne*, *Keyserwert*, or *Aix*, they do amass their Men of War not to be surprized à l'impourveu, and to be able to make head against any such attempt. But they will find, that the Confederates of those Princes have founded their Alliance upon the true Grounds of Equity and Conscience, only to establish them in the rightful Possession of their lawfull Inheritance, not to offer Violence to any of the Allies, or to embroyle the repose of Christendom, which they design to maintaine by the support of Justice, against the Usurpation of Tyranny and Ambition. A few Days will clear all these Doubts; for I do not think, what Opinion soever your Discourers do maintaine, that *Juliers* can hold out to the end of this Month. The Place we find to be strong both by Art and Nature, for the *Terroir* is almost inaccessible by reason of the *Earth* which is *Stony*, and therefore not easily to be approached; but the Industry and Travail of our Souldiers, whose Resolution is not to be tyred out with Labour and Paines, hath surpassed all these Difficulties: and now are they come to the Ditch, and are passing over the Galleries, which will be finished before these are come to you. *Ruschenberg*, the Governor, doth shew much Obstinacy and more Malice, but hath neither Courage to make good what he hath undertaken, nor Skill in that Occupation which he professeth; and if he had not been defective in them both foully to his Shame and Dishonour, he would never have quitted so basely his Outworks, which he might have disputed till Michaelmas Day. Now poor Man he is cubbed up in a Cage; miserable in all respects, yet not to be lamented, sythe he wanteth Grace to call for Mercy. We have hitherto had no great loss; only one *French* Capitaine hath miscarried, Son to Monsieur *la Force* Capitaine of the Guard, and Yesterday an *English* Capitaine called *Parks*; and not many Lieutenants or inferior Officers.

I hope these Princes will bountifully reward this Bearer, who carefully hath performed his Charge. And so at this time, not having to make you any return to your many Advertizements, I rest,

Yours to do you Service,

RALPH WINWOOD.

III Monsieur

Monfieur Barnevelt to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Monfieur,

22 d'Aouft 1610. S. N.

*M*ON Voyage en Noorthollande a retardé la refponce fur la voftre du 7^{me}, vous remerciant des avis. Je croy qu'à prefent efties efclairci de l'intention de Monfieur le Marefchal de la Chaftré, & que bientôt Juliers ne fera plus le fubject de la difpute. Hier foir nous receufmes avis de Grave & Heufden, des preparations du fecours; mais fans continuation je ne le puis croire. Les avis de France portent, qu'après la prife de Juliers, M. le Marefchal doit retourner avec les fecours en France. Si les princes pouvoient demeurer poffeffeurs de Juliers & tous les Pays, on pourra mettre la decifion des differents au juges neutres, tant de l'Electeur de Saxe qu'aultres pretendans contre les princes. Si les Villes Imperiales oppreffées en leur liberté & droicts, tant au fait de la Religion qu'aultrement, pouroient eftre reftitués & redintegrés, je jugerois à propos la reftitution des places prifes en l'Evefche de Strasburgh, pour remettre Alemaigne en repos. Vofre project pour le fait des Princes poffedants entre eux je trouve bon, mais pour le filz de trop dure digeftion: J'entens qu'eulx mefmes ont dressé quelque aultre project. Les avis d'Italie & Alemaigne portent afsemblée des tresgrandes forces au Millanois; que le Duc de Savoy a recommodé fes Affaires avec le Roy d'Espagne, & que lefdictes forces menacent Alemaigne & les Pays Bas. Vous eftes fur le lieu, ou les avis font plus feures. Sur ce vous baifant bien-humblement les mains, Monfieur je prie l'eternel, &c.

JEHAN VAN OLDEN BARNEVELT.

From Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Bruffells 15th Auguft 1610.

IT is the Commodity of fending by this Bearer, and not any meer Matter of Importance which doth invite me to trouble your Lordship with thefe few Lines. Our former Refolution doth ftill continue to fend down the new Levies towards *Maſtricht*; all faving the fix Troops of Horfe which have not as yet paffed Mufter. Twenty Pieces of Canon and four hundred Waggon are in a readinefs, and their wanteth nothing but Money to put our Men into the Field: Neverthelefs fome do affirm that we cannot be ready under a Month's Time, in refpect of paying the Army and fitting their Equipage. True it is, the greateſt Number being in the Frontier Towns they may ſoon be aſſembled, but to what purpoſe ſhould they take that Pains, when they want the means to keep them together? *Ruſchenberg* hath tryed all his Freinds for Succours, and findeth no other Comfort here but only his extreme Uñction of adviſeing to compound, which was ſent him the other Day (as I am informed) by the Captaine of *Bredembend*, who ſeemeth to be as obſtinate as the other.

I do ſomewhat apprehend to have abuſed your Lordship in the Liſt which I ſent by the extraordinary, becauſe the Party which gave me the Original did ſomewhat miſtake in the Numbers of the Bands of Ordinance. Yet I am ſure the Errour cannot be great, for to my own knowledge moſt of the Particulars do agree with my other Calculations. It may pleaſe your Lordship to underſtand, that my Meaning was to ſhew what Men there were in the Pay and Service of theſe Princes, and not what they will bring into the Field; for out of the Number ſpecified in my Paper, there muſt be many left to guard the Frontiers. Some are of Opinion the Regiment of *Don Juan de Menefis* ſhall be ſtayed at *Cambray*, becauſe they are loath to leave that Place unfurniſhed, in refpect of thoſe Troops which ſhall be at *Rhemes* to accompany the French King at his Inauguration

An. 1610. ration. This is all I can write for the present, which I submit to your Lordship's favourable Interpretation and take my leave

Your Lordship's most ready at Command,
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

POSTSCRIPT.

These Men are content to spare you *Juliers*; but if you will either cheap *Cullen*, *Aix*, or *Rhinbergh*, the *Archduke* will openly declare himself an Enemy to your Proceedings.

I beseech your Lordship, if you think it convenient, to impart the Contents of this Letter with Sir *Griffin Markham*; because the sudden Departure of this Bearer will not permitt me to write unto him at this Instant.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris 18th August 1610. O. S.

Yesterday there came Letters hither from the *Mareschal de la Chastre*, which gave Advertisement of his Arrivall at the Camp, and how farre the Workes of that Seige are advanced; which we hope by this tyme have made an end of that Busines: But how you will afterwards provide for the Security of that Place, I thincke will be a Worke of noe small Difficultie. It is here reported, that there is now a Reconciliation made between the *Emperour*, and his Brother the King of *Hongarie*; whereupon it is given forth, that the Forces which were lodged in the Bishoprick of *Passau* shall be employed against the *Princes Associates*: And likewise, that the Differences between the Duke of *Savoy* and the *Spaniard* being upon termes of compounding, it is determined afterwards, to lend part of those Forces which are in *Lombardy* to the Assistance of the *Archduke Leopold*, for the Defence of the Bishopricke of *Strasbourg*. But as we beleive little of these Bruits, so we hope, that the taking of *Juliers* will breed an Alteration in those Resolutions; and withall, that the approaching of the Winter, will hinder the making any great Attempts this Year against those Princes. Upon these Alarms, the *Electer Palatine* hath made request to be assisted with some part of the *Mareschal de la Chastre's* Forces for the Defence of his Countrey; but I doubt they will not be here so kynd unto him, for that they have heretofore alwayes told them, that after *Juliers* was taken they must not look to receive further Courtesy from them.

The Army which was maintayned under the Command of M. *Lefdiguieres* is now wholly discharged, for that the Duke of *Savoy* doth consent (according to the Advice given him from hence,) to the accommodating of his Differences with the *Spaniard*, wherein the *Nuncio* which is resident in *Turin* hath been employed to *Mylan*. And the said Duke hath sent his Secretarie newlie hither, to signifie, that he is content to accept of the *Pension* which hath been offered him from hence of 100000 Crownes, and that he will send his second Son to be brought up in this Court; and moreover, that he will go forward with the Mariage of his eldest Sonne and Madam of *France*: For the which Busyness it is sayd, that Monsieur *Jacob* is shortlie to be sent hither.

The Dukes of *Bouillon* and *Sully* are retyring themselves for a tyme to their Houses, and it is sayd that some other of the great Men will followe shortly after, for that they receive no Contentment in their Treatment at the Courte in regard that they are excluded from the Participation of Affaires, which for those of the cheefest Importance, are carryed between a very fewe Persons.

The *Jesuits* have of late obteyned a Sentence for their entier Reestablishment in the State, as they were before their Banishment. The Duke of *Feria* is expected

pected here within four or five Dayes, but I cannot as yet hear any thing whether the Lord *Wotton* be landed or not. Since the Writing of my last Letter, which I sent your Lordship the last Week by the Conveyance of Monsieur *Aersens*, as I doe also this, I have received your Lordship's Letter of the 28th of July. And so, &c. An. 1610.

Your Lordship's assured to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDES.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Madrid 19th August 1610. O. S.

BY your Letter of the 19th of July, I perceive you expected that by an extraordinary dispatch from hence, I should have given you some Account of our Resolution here touching the Busynels of *Juliers*. In my last I told you that I was of Opinion this King would not put himself into the Busyness, or at least not declare himself openly in it; which Judgment is since more confirmed, through the Distraction drawn upon this State by the Behaviour of the Duke of Savoy, on whom we are enforced to cast our Eyes, for fear least he attempt something against the State of *Milan*.

It was here thought fit to send the Constable to *Milan*; but he demands so much, and such kind of Conditions, as I imagine that Resolution will not be suddenly ripe. In the mean time *Don Pedro de Lyva* is dispatch'd thither; not with Title of Governor, but to execute the Place untill his Majestie's Pleasure be farther known.

The Marriage of the Duke of *Lerma* is only deferred till the King's Arrivall in these Parts, which will be about the end of the next Month.

The Duke of *Ferya* I imagine is now near *Paris*, with his Pessame from hence.

Here lately arrived one *Andrew Alexander* (at least he calls himself so,) a Scotchman from your Town, and came in less then eight Days. By whom he was dispatched I cannot learn, but sure I am that *Creswell* and Colonel *Simple* had Letters by him. He is returned by Journey and not by Post. He is by his Occupation (as I take it) a Coreor, and says he knows you well. I think if you could learn by whom he was dispatched you might also discover some kind of Practice; and therefore I have thought fit to advertize you thus much.

Though both from *England* and *Paris* I am advertized that Sir *Dudley Carleton* shall be your Ambassador there; yet the not finding any such Matter in your Letter makes me doubt of it. I cannot understand that his Majesty is resolved so soon to send one hither, and am sorry for it. I have every day Cause more and more to grow in dislike with these People; not in respect of any evill Behaviour towards myself, but for that I do dayly discover an untoward and malicious Disposition in them towards his Majesty and our Country. Whosoever shall come hither for Ambassador, I assure you will rather deserve to be pittied then envied.

From the *East Indies* are only arrived at *Lisbone* three Carracks, and from the *West* we are now expecting the Fleet. Wishing you as much Contentment as unto my self, I rest

Your assured Friend to serve you,

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

*A Collection of State Papers**Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.**Right honorable my very good Lord,**Dusseldorpe 22^d Aug. 1610. O.S.*

Yesterday I came from the Army to receive in this Towne the Jesuite *Baldwyn*, whom (with the Advice of Generall *Cecyll*) I have delivered to the Charge of Sir *John Burlas* and Captain *Dewhurst*, safely to be conducted into *England*. They depart from hence with a strong Convoy, 45 *Harquebusiers à Cheval*, my Lord Generall's Company of Horse, and 30 Musquetiers in Waggon; and besydes, between this Towne and *Wesell*, there are now more then 500 Horse and Foote of our Men, which are sent to convoy the *States Money* destined for their Army, and 200000 Crownes, which, for the *Mareschal de la Chastre*, were made over by exchange to *Amsterdam*. At *Wesell* they have Orders for a Man of Warre, to go down the River as farre as *Rotterdam*, where I doubt not but they shall fynd another Man of Warre ready for them to embarque, by Order of the *States of Holland*; for to that purpose, some eight Dayes since I have written to M. *Barnevelt*, who I am assured will not be wanting in any Matter (though of greater Importance) for his Majesty's Service. I doubt not but these Gentlemen will with Care and Dilligence acquit themselves of this Charge which with so much Earnestness hath ben recommended to their truste, and will give a good Account of their Prisoner to your Lordship upon their Arrivall. I have delivered to them a Packet of Papers, whereof parte *Baldwyn* did teare before his Apprehension whereby he was discovered, part after were founde about him. I send herewith certain *Interrogatories* drawn by Monsieur *de Boisfisse*, which he doth desyre, in that tyme which your Lordship shall judge most seasonable, may be exhibited to *Baldwyn*.

I understand by Letters from the Army, that both the Towne and Castle of *Juliers* are this Day rendred. The Honor of the Conduct of this Seige no Man will detract from the Count *Maurice*, who is the *Maisstre-ouvrier* in that *Mestier*: But that this Seige hath had so happy an End, himself will and doth attribute it, to the Dilligence and Judgement of Sir *Edward Cecyll*.

That Sir *Edward Herbert* (will they nill they) hath forced a Quarrell since my coming from the Army, first upon my Lord *Walden*, after upon Sir *Thomas Somersett*, your Lordship may understand by these Gentlemen, who then were present: Wherein he hath offered an irreparable Injurie to my Lord Generall, who hath treated him, as he hath done them all, with an exceeding Love and Kindness. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's in all Duty to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

*Sir Ralph Winwood to Sir Thomas Bodeley.**S I R,**Dusseldorpe, 22^d Aug. 1610. O.S.*

IT may be you have understood, how that the famous Jesuite *Baldwyn* lately hath been taken passing through the *Palatinat* by the Officers of the *Elect*or of the *Rhine*, by whose Order he ys sent to thys Towne, to be delyvered into my Hands. To receave him I yesterdaye came from the Armye, and doe deliver him into the Handes of two Captains Sir *John Burlas* and Captaine *Dewhurst*, to be conducted into *England* under a strong and sure Convoy.

Alablafter the Preist, who some Yeares since was Chaplayn to the late Earle of *Essex*, would now as I heare *Palinoniam canere* and returne to his Mother Church, and to that end ys come to *Amsterdam*: But the *Burgermasters* not being

being so easie of Beleaf, have clapt him (with a Companion he brought with him) into Prison, where they have been some Weekes. *An. 1610.*

These *Princes* are now Masters of *Juliers*, which this Day was rendred into their Hands. When I shall returne to the *Haghe* I cannot promise. Here are on foot Projects for two Treaties, the one betweene certaine Commissaires of the *Emperour* and these *Princes*, the other, between the *Princes of the Union in Germany*, into which Union his Majesty is pleased to enter, at both which Treaties I thinck I must assist. And so, &c.

Your loving Son to be commaunded,
RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. John Chamberlaine.

S I R, Dusseldorp, 23^d August 1610. O. S.

I Know not where nor when these will find you, yet I am willing you shall understand, that altho' we have found a tough Peice of Work of the Castle of *Juliers*, and tougher yet would have been, if *Rasheburgh* the Governour had had Courage and Resolution suitable to his Malice and Obstinacy, yet this Day it is yeilded up, and the *Princes* now are absolute Masters and Possessors of all these Provinces, which they claime by Descent from the late Duke. But how they will be able to keep the Possession against so many puissant Adversaries, (for themselves have bestowed the Investiture upon the Duke of *Saxe*) is a question which only their Allies who have given them Assistance for the Conquest, have Power to resolve.

Within ten or twelve Days after the Breach shall be repaired for Defence and the Trenches thrown down, the Armies are to retire, and though the *French* are but come, yet it is time the good old Marshall *de la Chastre* were at home; who having on his Shoulders 78 Years, will hardly be able to reach to his Journey's end, if either he meet with much Cold or much wett Weather. Amongst his Foot the *disentery* is very rife; and his Horse, I mean some Companies, being sent to convoy 200000 Crowns which by Exchange were made over to *Amsterdam*, have ravaged the whole Country as they passed; spared neither Wife nor Maid, no not the Cloysters or religious Houses.

Baldwin the Jesuit intending to pass to *Augusta*, disguised his Habit and named himself *Alessandro Prawn*. Passing thro' the *Palatinate* he was examined what he was, but slightly, and *par maniere d'acquit*, and so entered into his Inn. In the Stable he read certaine Letters which he had about him, amongst others are certaine whole Letters of my Lady *Lovell's*, which the Hostler perceiving, made known to the Magistrate; whereby he was discovered to be *Baldwin*, not *Prawn*. The *Electör* hath sent him to me to this Town, and I under a safe Convoy have delivered him to Sir *John Burlas* and one Captaine *Dewhurst* to be convoyed into *England*.

Alabaster doth design to return to the Mother Church and therefore is come to *Amsterdam*, where the *Burgomasters* have clapt him in close Prison. If you be at Sir *Michael Dormer's*, I pray you remember my Service to him and his worthy Lady, and the like to Mr. *Gent*; and so I am

Your most assured,
RALPH WINWOOD.

P O S T S C R I P T.

We have here many Volunteers. Also Sir *John*, Son to the Lord Marques of *Winchester*, Lord *Walden*, *Chandois*, Sir *Thomas Sommer set*, *Hayward*, Sir *Sheffield*,

An. 1610. *Sheiffeld*, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir Henry Rich, young Brunchard, Sir Warren St. Leiger, cum multis aliis. There hath been a Quarrell which yesterday fell out between my Lord *Walden* and Sir Edward Herbert, and the same Sir Edward and Sir Thomas Sommerfett.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

Dusseldorpe, 27th Aug. 1610. O. S.

NOW that thys Morning *Baldwin* is arryved to thys Towne, where I have attended him from day to day five days together, I will forbear to relate to your Lordship the Care and Trouble I have had to hasten him hether; eyther by the Misunderstanding of the Directions which the Prince of *Anhalt* did give for the conducting of him, or the Negligence of them to whose Charge he was committed: But he that hath to negotiate with thys People, must be forced to make them large Allowances, both for their Dilligence and Discretion. I have consigned him with my own Hands to Sir John Burlas and Captayne Dewhurst, and have taken that Care which human Providence can devyse, that safely he may be rendred into your Lordship's Hands: And I doubt not but the two Gentlemen who have the Charge of him, will thereof (in regard of his Majesty's Service) dutifully acquit themselves. Yf his Majestye shall be pleased to take notice of his Arryval into *England* by his Letters unto the Elector *Palatine* and the Prince of *Anhalt*, (for from *Sighen* in the Countrey of the Count of *Nassau*, by his Favour he hath been conducted hether,) I will take care that the Letters may be delivered. I now doe presentlye returne to th'Armye, from whence your Lordship shall speedily hear from me. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

(the same Date.)

THESE Letters which herewith I send, (though they be of no other purpose) will shew the Resolution I had taken for the sending of *Baldwin* the *Jesuite* into *England* at this present; which now I am advised to chaunge, even at the Point when he was readye to be put in the Coache to be carryed to *Wesel*, upon these Reasons; that by the Gouvernor of thys Towne, and some of the Prince's Counsayl I am advertized, that from *Brussels*, *Rhinberg*, and other Parts, there have been thys Weeke past expresse Messengers in this Towne, to be informed of his Arrival here; and that the Garrison of *Rhinberg* hath Charge to be in a readyness, upon the first Warning, for his Rescue and Reliefe. I have retained about me these six Dayes a Company of Horse, and another of Carabines, with thirty Musquetiers for his Escorte: But for the Strength of the Convoy, I did rely when I parted from th'Armye, upon the Companies of Horse *French* and *Dutch*, which were sent to *Wesel*, for the bringing up of the *States* and M. de la *Chastre's* Money, which now is returned. The Garrison of *Rhinberg* therefore being strong 1000 Foot besides Horse, (by which Towne necessarilye the Passage is from hence,) I could not venture at thys tyme to send him away, but rather have resolved to suffer him to remayne in thys Towne in the Custody of Sir John Burlas and Captaine Dewhurst, (whom the Prince's Officers did promyle to assist with a sufficient Guard) untill the Returne of the Armye into *Holland*, which at the farthest, will be in eight or ten Dayes. I presume your Lordship will judge his Arrival to be in *England satis citò, si satis tutò*, and therefore, will be pleased to excuse the Caution I do use; that for his Majestye's

Majesty's Service he may be rendred into your Lordship's Handes. without *Aug. 1610.*
 Danger or Reape for his Person, or hazard to them to whose Charge he is com-
 mitted. By my next, which speedily shall follow these, your Lordship shall un-
 derstand what the Princes do resolve (now *Juliers* is brought in) for the Esta-
 blishment of their Affaires. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My Lord,

London, 28th Aug. 1610.

UPON my first Assignment to this Journey of *Venice*, without casting In-
 conveniences I set down my *Gests* thro' *Holland*, being led thereunto by
 my Affection and Desire upon this Occasion to have seen your Lordship. But
 when I better considered that the help of the River would be *contrement*, and
 that in the Frontiers of *Germany* I could hardly pass without Convoy in this Time
 of your Warrs of *Cleve*, I thereupon changed my purpose; and the more because
 of my Women, that are so valiant that they will adventure to march with me,
 but startle at the Name of a Souldier. The Way therefore is now thro' *France*
 which is somewhat the longer; but to make it the shorter I have obtained of Mr.
John Chamberlaine to make one in the Expedition, and on *Monday* next (God
 willing) we set forward. I took leave of the King on *Sunday* was se'nnight at
Holmby, and now my Wife is gone to the *Queen* at *Bissam* for her *benedicite*;
 which is grown into such a Custom, that the Ceremony is expected of our *Wo-*
men Travellers. My Lord *Wotton* passed the Seas yesterday. My Lord of
Cranbourn sets forward for *Venice* about the same time as I purpose, and takes
 his way thro' *Lorraine*. There was once a purpose he should have gone by
 the Camp where you are, but it is now resolved that he shall take those Parts in
 his way homewards. He hath the same Companion, Mr. *Henry Howard*, which
 he had in his former Journey, and likewise the same Conductors, Doctor *Lister*
 and Mr. *Finnet*. My Lord *Clifford* hath Mr. *Beecher*; and now I am telling
 you of Travellers I must not forget Mr. *Packer*, who was fetcht by a *Pursui-*
vant out of the Isle of *Wight*, where he was making merry with young *Worslie*,
 to be imployed into *Denmark*. This Gentleman the Bearer hereof Mr. *Clark*, is
 come amongst you *ad militiam*. His Friends whom I love well and are your
 Countrymen, as he is, have importuned me to write to our *English* Generall in
 his Favour: I could not deny them, tho' you know all the Credit one *Carleton*
hath with him. If he receive him not (which in his frank Imployment of Men
 methinks should be no doubt) I pray you place him in some Company and let
 him be *suae fortunæ faber*; yet as you find he deserves, favour him for my sake.
 You will look for nothing but *Gazetts* from *Venice*, yet what that Place affords
 you will be sure to be doubly served withall. You may quarrell with me for
 taking *John Chamberlaine* from hence whose Letters gave you extraordinary Sa-
 tisfaction, but you shall know that Sir *Thomas Bodlie*, Sir *Rowland Litton* and
 Mr. *Gent*, as well in my respect as his own, to put new Life into him, were all
 perswaders to this Journey. I tell you of a good Companion, and now I let
 you know one that is exceeding ill for a Traveller, which is the Stone, where-
 with I am even now much tormented; and so in Paine and Hast and much Love,
 I rest as ever,

Your Lordship's most affectionately to do you Service,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 31st August 1610. O. S.

AS I had nothing from you the last Week but the Cover of a Packett unto my Lord, so shall you have very little from me at this time, though not by way of Revenge, but through my Scarcity. Upon *Wednesday* here arrived the Duke of *Feria*, accompanied with some ten or twelve *Dons*, and some 200 Men more of his and their Retinue, as you may see by the List herein inclosed of their Number which I send unto you, all mounted upon *Mules* (saving those who were to go a Foot) every one with his *Male* before him and all in Mourning, with an *undercoate*, such as Mourners do use at *Brussells*, hanging to their Heels, and a *Cloak over it of the same Stuffle*, viz. of course *Cotton*, some two Inches lower. You know I have seen many *Spaniards* e're this; but I protest unto you this was as strange a sight to me to see these fresh Men newly coming out of *Castile*, as if I had never seen any of the Nation afore. And now I will excuse those that heretofore made their jesting Relations upon the Entry of *Don Pedro de Toledo*; for if Men would seek to move Laughter, they could not in my Con-
ceit, be better or more fantastically suted for that purpose then these were: So that it was very hard for Discretion to bridle it self before such an Object. And indeed by those who do not profess it, as our *Laquies* and other common People, they were received according to their Country fashion, with plentifull *bendiciones de Camino*. That which I saw most sutable about them was their *Apparrell* and their *Faces*, which were almost of the same Colour; for white there appeared none about them but their Teeth only when they laught, and their *Ruffs* which hung over their Shoulders. There was four Coaches and two Litters of the Dukes; two of the Coaches drawn with six *Mules* a piece, and the other two with four. The number of all the *Mules* is about 250; whereof there were some thirty for the Duke's Baggage, with rich sumpter Cloaths of *Crimson Velvet*. This Company was met a Day before their arrivall by *Monsieur de Bonoeil* the Conductor of Ambassadors, and the next Day by *Monsieur de Mombazon*, with two or three hundred Gentlemen and four Coaches from the Queen, some League and half out of the Town; and were brought by them to their Lodging through our Street, where the Queen had privately taken a Window in *Conchini's* House. He is lodged and defrayed by the Queen, but those of his Train must pay for their Lodgings. And in the very same manner it is intended to receive and use my Lord Ambassador and his Company; so that the same Men that were or shall be employed towards the one, shall be employed towards the other. Wee had the last Week a strong alarm that the said Lord was landed at *Calais*, whereupon we had made our selves all ready to go to meet him; but at the same instant there came one out of *England*, who affirmed that three or four Days afore when he passed at *Dover*, his Lordship was not yet come thither. We are now dayly expecting to have the certaine News of his arrivall, which we hope will be within these two or three Days.

We have had here the happy News of the taking of *Juliers*, and the compounding of the War in *Alsace*; whereby it is now hoped, that by the following Treaty which is going in hand, that great Cloud which threatned Germany with some great Storm, will be shortly dissolved. I have not yet seen the Particulars of those Compositions, but I hope to have them shortly from some of my Friends here.

I do suppose that afore this you have heard of a * certaine Letter *declaratoire du Pere Cotton*; against the which there hath been lately a little Book publish-

* The curious Reader may meet with full Entertainment upon this Subject, if he will consult *Monsieur Bayle's Dictionary*, Tit. *Mariana*, where he will find the whole controversy fully stated, and large Abstracts from all these Authors; tho' I must acknowledge he leaves this Matter (as he does most others) undecided.

ed, called, *Anti-Cotton*, which is exceeding much in request, *proving them to An. 1610.*
have been the Authors of the late King's Murder: But it hath been so soon suppressed, as that I could not yet get any Copy of the same; and the Price is so risen, as from 8 *Sols* it is now come to 30. The *Jesuite's* Cause for their *Establishment*, and the *Sorbonist's* opposition against it, hath been within these two or three Days pleaded *à huis clos*; but the *Judgment*, as I here, is deferred untill after the *Vacations*, which will be some two Months hence; whereat they say that *Pere Cotton* is much *stomacked*. Here is at this present such a number of sick Folks in this Town by the infection of a certain Ague, which is said to proceed from the rawness and unwholsomeness of the Fruit, as that the Physitians do repute them to be above 30000; but few, God be thanked, are said to dye of it. And so much with my best wishes I commit you to God.

Your very loving Friend to serve you,
 JOHN BEAULIEU.

The Elector Palatine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Monsieur,

7^{me} de Septembre 1610. O. S.

*A*INSI que le trespas de Monsieur l'Electeur Palatine mon tres-honorable Cousin a affligé toute nostre Maison, & contristé beaucoup des Gens de bien; aussy, nous apporte il tout plein des difficultez, fomentées par ceux qui nous voudroient veoir perdus, ainsi qu'entendriez par ce que le Sieur de Plessen Mon Conseiller d'Estat & Ambassadeur vous en communiquera plus amplement; auquel il vous plaira prestre entiere creance, comme fasiez a moi mesme: Luy donnant favorable responce, comme je ne doute nullement de la bonne affection qu'avez de tout temps porté à mondit tres honnoré Cousin, Madame l'Electrice, & Messieurs leurs Enfans. Quand a moi, je tascheray en toutes occasions, de vous monstre par Effects, que je suis de bon cœur, Monsieur,

De Heidelberg.

Vostre tres-affectionnée Amy,
 JEAN COMTE PALATIN.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

9th September 1610. O. S.

*S*INCE the making up of this dispatch from my Lords, directed to your self and the Generall as it may concern either of you in your Employments, I receaved yours of the 30th of August; but that which you mention of the 27th concerning *Baldwin*, is not yet come to my Hands. You may perceive, that the Resolution which was taken upon your former Advertizements, and at the Instance of the *Princes*, is fortable with your conjecture, that your repair to any place of Assembly for the composing and settling of these Differences, *would not be disavowed* by his Majesty; which being the principall point of your last that requires Answer, and his Majesty's Pleasure therein being amply delivered in the generall Letter, I shall not need for the present (my self in particular) to enter into any long Discourse: Only I have thought good to impart unto you thus much, that that was the first Day, that I could lay as Secretary, from the Pen of any Minister of State or other, that the Towne of *Juliers* was taken, which I impute to some miscarriage of Letters from you, or my Nephew: For I protest unto you, more then that the Letters of the 18th brought that the Gouvernör was in Treaty, (which was sufficient for me to conclude that it would be taken,)
 the

An. 1610. the taking of it, and the particular Conditions, were read from private Gentlemen to twenty Gentlemen of this Court, four Days before I had it. And I assure you, (whither they report it or not I know not) whosoever brings me Letters from you is payed, though I fynd they are long coming, and are for the most part by such, as I thinke come over about their owne buisness, or are sent by some others.

I have made my Nephew know what Right you do him in every Letter, who payes you in your own Coyne; and I do also acknowledge myne own thankfulness for it: for *Services at the Eye and by the Eare*, do not always beget the *same Effects*, though they be of the *same Valew*.

The last thing, is to assure you, that although there doth appear so great diligence and sufficiency in your dispatches, as they need no Gloss or Comment of myne to recommend them to his Majesty, yet I am willing to lay hold of any occasion to preserve you in his gracious Opinion; as an Office, which though I conceive superfluous, will not be unwelcome unto you, whose Contemplation and Practice is chiefly fixt upon that Object. And so I committ you to God.

From Hampton-Court.

Your very loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

After the concluding of this, I received your's of the 27th of August.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine,

*D*Inturnioris Silentii vera est excusatio quod deerant quibus literas darem. Tuas 3^o hujus mensis scriptas heri vesperi accepi: quod meae tam lentè ad te perveniunt nequeo satis mirari, sed veredarii sunt eadem ubique animalia: Conwei etiam famulus quem summà celeritate usum putabamus, i signiter nos fefellit. Balduinum expectat navis bellica instructissima. Lominus Barneveltius per aliquot quidem dies periculosè decubuit tertianâ affectus, sed jam periculo defunctus videtur, quatrinduo enim nullum passus est paroxysmum, venâ jam iterum sectâ; Decumbit etiam ipsius conjux quotidianâ laborans.

Legatus Suecicus, una cum collega sive potius adjutore per cujus linguam loquitur, hic adhuc haeret, & haerebit, credo, donec redierit Comes Marricius quem Ordines accersiverunt; qui egrotante Domino Barneveltio nimis feriati sunt, sicut ut eadem de causâ Ordines Batavici, quorum conventus generalis adhuc differtur.

Ante aliquot dies attulit Veredarius literas ab Electore Saxonico; sed quia earum inscriptio frigida erat & nullam honoris significationem complexa, omis- sis scilicet epithetis illis quæ Germanicâ Belgicâque linguâ communiter adhibentur, Ordines non putârunt dignas quas resignarent, sed remiservunt integras causamque addiderunt.

Deputati Embd. reversi sunt, sed nondum auditi, hodie forsen audientur: Quod si non aliâ fide quid actum sit exponent quam qua egisse quosdam eorum arbitror, parum refert quamdiu fileant.

Majorem fasciculum à Johanne Moro nudius tertius reddidit mihi Packernus qui in Daniam proficiscitur; alterum paulo prius accepi. Jam tandem à Trumbullo literæ, in quibus valde a seipso discrepat & quodammodo Palinodiam canit: Jam enim fatetur non audere Archiduces majorem aliquem numerum copiarum unum in locum contrahere metu seditionis; sed arte & astutiâ rem acturos una cum reliquis amicis. Quantum mutatus ab illo! nuper enim plena erant omnia

panicis

panicis rumoribus, quæ ipsius nomine circumvolitabant. Deus. Opt. Max. te An. 1610. diutissime tueatur, &c.

Hagæ Comitis 11^o Sept.
1610. S. V.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S. I R, Paris 14th September 1610. O. S.

BY the last Ordinary I received yours of the first of this Month, but my Lord *Wotton's* arrivall upon the same Day that the other went away from hence, hindered me from keeping touch with you at that time; and the extraordinary Busyness which his Presence doth now afford us, will cause also, and excuse towards you this enforced Brevity. Two Days before his Lordship's arrivall in this Town, my Lord went with one of his Coaches and four or five Horse to meet him, and found him at *Clermont* some fourteen Leagues from hence; from whence his Lordship came the next Day to Bed to *St. Dennis*, and my Lord to this Town: Who the next Day after, being accompanied with *all the English Gentlemen* and cheif *Scotts* of this Town, together with some seven or eight from the Duke of *Bouillon*, and as many from the *Venetian* Ambassador, (who by the way is to go shortly from hence into *England* to reside there,) went back to joyn his Lordship againe at the said place of *St. Dennis*: Where because he had declared his Desire to come rather *on Horseback* then *in Coach* into this Town, he had twelve fair Horses of the King's brought unto him for his Lordship and the Gentlemen of his Company, the which notwithstanding he did refuse for his own Person. About a Mile from *St. Dennis* he was met with the Marshell *de Laverdin*, who is designed to return this Ambassage into *England*, accompanied with two or 300 Gentlemen, who brought him through all the Town unto his Lodgings in this Suburbs, where the Queen had taken *Conchini's* House (as she had done at the *Spaniard's* arrivall,) to see him pass by. That Night his Lordship supped in this House, and the next Day began to enter for the greater part of his Expences into the King's Charges; *who doth allow him every Day a good round proportion of Poultry and Fowl, with Bread and Wine*, but for his Beer and gross Meat he is at the Charges of it himself; according to the Course taken therein with the *Spanish* Ambassador.

Upon *Sunday* following his Lordship was fetcht to his *Audience* by the Prince of *Joynville* with some twelve Coaches, and an 150 Gentlemen on Horseback; Who first carried him to the *young King*, and afterwards to the *Queen*, *who did receive and entertaine his Lordship with great kindness*, and as the generall Report is, *bath received also very great Satisfaction of him*; with whom, both for the *Gravity* and *Mildness* of his Behaviour, and for the *facillity* of his *Italian* Language, she taketh very much delight to Discourse.

Yesterday (which was *Tuesday*) both their Lordships were feasted by the King at the *Tuilleries*, being fetched thither with the like number of Coaches by the Duke of *Eguillon*, the Duke *du Mayne's* Son, where they were solemnly entertained, and the cheif Gentlemen of their Company, with very dainty cheer: And after Dinner they were carried to the Church of the *Feuillants* next adjoyning unto the Garden, to receive the *Oath of the Queen* (the *young King* being present,) *for the League newly concluded*; which, *after a long Service*, was solemnly performed by her Majesty *in the presence of both their Lordships*, and in the Face of all the Court which was there present: The Church, which is newly built, and is scarce finished, being very richly hanged with fair new *Tapistry*, as also were the Chambers of the *Tuilleries* most richly furnished. In that Solemnity there was observed a generall rejoycing and applauding of all the Assistants, *but there was never a Spaniard taken with the Curiosity of the sight*:

An. 1610. And this I do truly profess unto you, *I do joy in my Heart to see what Advantage the English have here above those black Moors, in the generall Affections of this People; who both at the Court and in the Town, have and do dayly manifest it and shew it in the Opposition of these two great Ambassadors, which have not as yet yielded any Visitation the one to the other.*

The last Week the Queen had appointed her departure out of this Town towards *Rheims* to Morrow, for the *Sacring* of the young King, which is ordained to be the 10th of the next Month, (New Stile) purposing to have sojourned on the way some seven or eight Days at *Monceaux*: But it seemeth that the Consideration of my Lord *Wotton's* being here, who should be forced in that case to go to that place to make an end of his busyness and to take his leave, hath caused the time of that Departure to be protracted untill *Monday* next. Afore my Lord *Wotton's* arrivall here, that Resolution, both for the time of the *Sacring* and the going away from hence, was signified from the Queen unto my Lord by the *Master of the Ceremonies*, who invited him and his Lady in her Name unto that Solemnity: But the Ceremonies of that Action not permitting it to their Consciences, he did excuse himself from the Journey; and withall caused the time of the Departure to be so long deferred for my Lord *Wotton's* sake.

Here I must not omitt an Accident which befell the said Lord's Cook, a *French* Man; and both by his Master's Commendation, and the Report of all the House, reputed to be a very honest and diligent Fellow. Who taking every Day extraordinary Pains in that way for his Lordship's Service, both by his long watching every Night, labouring continually by the Fire in hot Weather, drinking much and eating little, and riding Post in the Day time before the rest of the Company, began to be so weaken'd in his Brains, as that coming into *Luzarche* some seven Leagues from this Town he fell Mad, and among many other idle words which he uttered in his Frensie, cryed out to those that were about him, *that they should take heed of my Lord Wotton, for that he was come to kill the young King*: Which made such a sound here by the over diligent Report of some *Informers*, as that his Lordship hath been much troubled about it. The Fellow was presently laid *Prisoner* in the said Place (and our *Walter* for Company's sake some *two Hours* with him, because he was there present about him,) and then fetched from thence into this Towne by four *Archers* of the *Provost*, which ever since have kept him in one of their Houses, where he hath been examined and found altogether *distracted*, although now he doth begin to come a little better to himself, and to recover his Reason; and I think that this Day they will restore him into my Lord's Hands to do with him as he shall think fit.

The Duke of *Feria* hath had no more as yet but *one Audience*, to the which he was carried by the Duke of *Eguillon* with some twelve Coaches and 30 Horse. He doth purpose to stay here two or three Months; *either to amuse us with some Marriages, or rather to lay new Foundations for their old Practices and Intelligencies in this State.*

As soon as *Juliers* was taken, our Forces were commanded to return, and Monsieur de *Boissie* to repair to *Cullen* to assist at that *great Treaty*, whereof we shall now expect with great Devotion the Issue.

Frome *Spaine* Mr. *Cottington* writeth unto me, that the Government of *Milan* was designed unto the *Constable* of *Castile*; but that he stood upon such Conditions as could not yet be resolved upon. And that in the mean time there is one *Don Pedro de Lyva* dispatcht thither to keep Matters in order. The Difference between *Savoy* and that *State* is not yet altogether compounded; which maketh them to keep their Forces on Foot yet of both sides. He writeth also of the arrivall of *three rich Carracks* out of the *East Indies* at *Lisbone*, wherein came also a *Persian* Ambassador with Presents worth 250000 Ducats for that King, to perswade him to the drawing the Trade of *Aleppo* into *Ormus*.

Yesterday

Yesterday we had here the *dolefull News* of the Death of * *the old Princess of An. 1610.*
Orange, who dyed in her House in the Country some fifteen Leagues hence, to
the great Sorrow of all her Friends, and of all honest Men, by whom she was
generally much beloved and honoured for her great Sufficiency and good Affection;
wherein my Lord, amongst all the rest, doth chiefly bemoan his loss. And
so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lord Treasurer Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

16th September 1610. O. S.

SINCE my last of the 11th of this Month, I have received Letters from the
two Princes *Ernest*, Brother to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and *Wolfgang*,
eldest Son of the *Palatine of Newburgh*; wherein, as they acknowledge with
due and reverent Respect, his Majestie's Princely Favours for the Maintenance
of their Just and Rightfull Cause, which I presume more particularly they do by
their own Letters to him which herewith I send, so do they desire to know of
me the certaine time when I will come to them to *Dusseldorp*. To their Letter,
I have made this Answer; that I have received this Charge from his Majesty, to
repair unto them when I should be required by them, and advertized withall, that
my Presence there, authorized from his Majestie, might most avail for the establishing
of those Princes whose Places they represent, in the peaceable Possession
of the rightfull Succession. The Judgment of that time I do submit to their
Discretion, who best understand the State of their own Affairs; but to my Understanding,
my coming then would be to best purpose, when the Ambassadors
of other Princes whom they purpose to call thither to assist in their own Councils
and Resolutions, and namely the Ambassadors of the *French King* and of
the *States of the United Provinces*, should be present there. I have written the
same to the Ambassador of the *Palsgrave* who is at *Dusseldorp*, by reason from
him his Majesty hath been so instantly sollicitted to send thither. And this Answer
I have judged to be the fittest; for neither is the *Electer of Brandenburgh*
yet come down, who for his particular Interest ought more apparently to shew
himself, before his Friends too far engage their Honours in his Cause: And for
his Majesty to make himself a *formall Party* (which the Presence of his Minister
shall testify to the World,) in a Cause which the *Pretendants* themselves do
so coolly follow, untill their *Common Friends and Allies* (I mean the *French King*
and the *States*, who I perceive had rather have been *Spectators* then *Actors* in
this Busyness,) unanimously concurr, were neither for the Service of the Princes
whose Good he doth really affect, nor for the continuance of the Publick quiet
and repose in these Parts, which his Majesty having happily established, carefully
doth study perpetually to preserve. The Princes at *Dusseldorp* have written
to the *States*, complaining, that there is a secret understanding between the *Archduke*
and *Leopold*. The *Archduke*, they say, doth make shew to Lycence his
Troops which *Leopold* doth entertaine, yet are they paid at the *Archduke's*
Charge. They pray them to take notice to the *Archduke* of this Greivance,

* *Louise de Colligny*, Daughter of *Gaspar de Colligny* the Great Admiral of France, who was barbarously murdered in the Massacre at Paris, Anno 1572. Not long before that fatal Day, she had (by her Father's Directions) married Monsieur de *Teligny*, who was murdered with his Father-in-Law. In the Year 1583, she married the Great *William Prince of Orange*, by whom she had only one Son *Henry Frederick Prince of Orange*, who was the Grandfather of our Glorious and Immortal King *William*. Cette Dame (says du Maurier,) avoit de tres rares Vertus, sans qu'on ait remarqué dans tout de sa vie, qui fut longue, aucun mélange de la Foiblesse de sa Sexe. Monsieur l'Admiral son Pere l'estimait fort à cause de sa Prudence & de sa Modestie: Elle gaignoit d'abord l'amour & le cœur d'un chacun par une parole douce & charmante; & l'estime générale par un raisonnement fort, & par une bonté Angelique. Elle étoit bien fait de sa personne, quoi que sa taille fut petite: Ses yeux étoient beaux, & son teint extraordinairement Vif. See his *Memoires d'Hollands*, pag. 197, 198, &c. I hope I shall be pardoned for observing, that this Letter corrects a Mistake in *Du Maurier*, who places this Princesses Death in the Year 1620;

which

An. 1610. which may prove prejudiciall to the Provinces. From which Office the *States* excuse themselves, either that they know not upon what the Information is grounded, or else that they are not willing to challenge their new Friend; for neither yet is the kindness so great, that they can write to the Archdukes either to advise them or to admonish them as to their Friends; and to write in any other Stile were to exasperate ill Humors, which in Discretion they desire to mollify and appease.

The Archduke's Commissioners and the States Deputies once have assembled, at which time the Commissions of each Party reciprocally were communicated: And because the Archduke in his Commission did stile himself the Duke of Guelders, Count of Holland and Zeland, and so in order of the other Provinces, the States rejected the Commission, with Protestation, not to treat with the Commissioners of him who did lay any Challenge to the Sovereignty of their Provinces. The Commissioners excused the Errour by the Ignorance of him that drew the Commission by the old Form, and promis'd it should be speedily reformed. They then prayed the States Deputies to enter into Conference about the Liberty of Commerce. They precisely pronounced, that they had Commandement not to treat of any one Point, untill the Province of Overijssel was restored to the Possession of that part of the Twent which the Archdukes do possess; under Pretext that it appertaineth to the Jurisdiction of Oldenzele. To this Matter they answer'd, that they had not received full Instructions, which they shortly did expect to have; and so the first Assembly was ended, and since they have not met together. The States of Zealand resolutely declare, that all Shipping going in or coming out of the River of Scheld shall touch at Middleburgh, and there not only be subject to be searched and vissited, but shall be forced there to unlade. A Condition so exorbitant, that the Question is hard, whether the Insolency be greater in them that demand it, or baser in him that will accept it: And yet the Archdukes Commissioners profess, their Masters would suffer much to procure any honest Contentment to the People &c. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An Extract of the Earl of Salisbury's Letter to Monsieur Buinckhausen.

Monsieur,

SELON ce que me mandez en particulier, & que Messieurs l'Eleveur Palatin & Duc de Wirtemberg escripvent à sa Majesté au nom des autres Princes & Estats uniz, sa Majesté se contente de s'accommoder à la conclusion de la ligue defensive selon les Articles du projet que l'on vous a communiqué, dont sa Majesté trouve bon elle mesme d'avertir lesdicts Princes, pendant que la Commission & Instructions se preparent pour donner pouvoir & au horé au Sieur Winwood de prefaire ce qui resté encores à accomplir. Je ne doute point qu'en moins de cinq ou six jours tout sera devesché d'icy, de sorte qu'il ne tiendra pas à nous que l'affaire ne se reduise à bonne & courte expedition.

Nous avons esté bien aises d'entendre que les Princes se departent de toute hostilité en l'Evesché de Strasburg, & qu'ils ont si franchement restitué aux Ecclesiastiques leur possessions: Car à la verité il les fault convaincre ainsi, en leur faisant paroistre qu'on ne cherche pas d'empieter sur eulx ou leur biens sans cause, puis qu'on leur a restitué ce qu'à bon droit ils avoyent perdu. Et ne fault croire qu'en cela on perde l'avantage, puisque la mesme opportunité s'offi a bien tousjours si on est contraint par leur outrecuidance de venir aux mains. Mais j'espere que tout reüssira mieulx, & que l'Assemblée de Coulogne ou sa Majesté a commande à son dit Ambassadeur d'y assister producera des meilleurs fruiçts. Sa Majesté a donné commandement aussy à son Ambassadeur de
s'entre-

*s'entremettre avec les Ministres des autres Roys & Princes aux affaires dont An. 1610.
Monsieur le Duc de Wirtemberg se plaint des Archiducs en son Conté de Mont-
beliard, afin de le pouvoir tant mieulx reduire à l'equité & la justice.*

Le 19^{me} de Septembre 1610.

King James to the Elector Palatine.

Monsieur mon Cousin,
IL nous a esté agreable d'entendre par vostre letre, le contentement que prenez & Messieurs les autres Princes & Estats uniz, de nostre resolution touchant la Ligue defensive d'entre nous. En laquelle intention, comme nous persistons encores, ainsy avons donné charge & mandement expresse à nostre Ambassadeur qui est à Dusseldorf; d'arrester & parfaire ce qui reste encores à la conclusion d'icelle. Nous luy avons aussy auparavant enjoinct d'assister en nostre nom à l'assemblée de Cologne, & de tenir bonne Correspondance aux autres Princes & Estats confederéz, en tout ce que concernera le bien public, & l'establisement de la possession des Pais de Juliers & Cleve: Et l'avons aussy enchargé maintenant, que, si nostre beaufrere le Duc de Brunswic s'y trouvé a ladit Assemblée, (comme vos lettres en donnent esperance) de luy prier & exhorter en nostre nom, afin qu'il vueille tenir la main, que les affaires se puissent mieux accommoder, à la conservation de la paix publique. Nous ne manquerons aussy de faire les mesmes offices vers nostre tres-cher Frere le Roy de Denmarcq quand l'occasion se presentera, afin de le disposer tant mieux à cette conjointre: Qui est l'endroiect, on prions Dieu Monsieur mon Cousin, vous maintenir en sa sainte garde.

De Theobalds ce 20^{me}
de Septembre 1610.

Vostre tres-affectionnée Cousin,
JACQUES R.

Copie de la Lettre du Roy de la Grande Bretagne à Monsieur le
Duc de Wirtemberg.

Monsieur mon Cousin,
COMME nous avons particulièrement adverti Monsieur l'Electeur Palatin nostre Cousin, ainsi jugeons à propos faire le mesme à vous, de resolution de proceder outre à la conclusion finale de la Ligue mutuelle entre nous & Messieurs les Princes & Estats unis de l'Allemagne; & à cest effect avons donné pouvoir & mandement à nostre Ambassadeur qui est à Dusseldorf, afin d'arrester & parfaire ce qui fault encores à la conclusion de ladite Ligue. Nous avons aussy paravant enchargé nostre dict Ambassadeur de se trouver à l'Assemblée de Cologne, pour y assister de nostre part, & correspondre aux autres Princes & Estats, en tout ce qui appartiendra à la paix commune, & à l'establisement de la possession des Pais de Juliers & Cleve: Et luy aussy donné ordre bien expresse pour s'interposer sur ce qui sera proposé de vostre part touchant les plaintes que vous avez contre les procedures des Archiducs mes Freres & Cousins, en vostre Comté de Montbeliard; afin, que par une telle jointe entremise, on puisse tant mieux reduire le tout selon que l'equité requiert quant a l'Affaire.

Donné à Theobalds le 20^{me}
Septembre 1610. Sc.

JACQUES R.

An. 1610.

From the Lords of the Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

28th September 1610.

AFTER our hearty Commendations. You have heretofore been so particularly acquainted by me the principal Secretary, with the whole Course of the Negotiation of the Prince of *Wirtembergh* and others, the joynt Ambassadors sent unto his Majesty from divers Electors Princes and States united in the Empire, as it shall be needless to make any Repetition of it now, sith both you know what they have proposed, and how far it pleased his Majesty upon their Motions to enlarge himself concerning his entering into a League defensive with them according to a Project thereof conceived and delivered by his Majesty to Monsieur de *Buinckhausen* one of the said Ambassadors, of which Project also you have had a Copy. And the returning now of the said *Buinckhausen* to *Dusseldorpe*, shall have made you know the Resolution and Intention of those Princes to proceed to the concluding of the said League; for to that purpose they have written to his Majesty, and intreated him to give Power and Commission for it to his Minister now being there, as they doubt not but the *Queen Regent* of *France* and the *States* of the *United Provinces* of the *Low Countries* will do the like to the Ministers they have there; so as now that which we have to say unto you is this. First to impart unto you that his Majesty is well pleased to enter into a League defensive with the said Princes and States united, as holding it the only means both to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of the Empire and the Countrys adjoyning thereunto, and to prevent any future Attempt which haply some Maligners thereof would set on foot, under one Pretext or other; for that nothing will deter them more, then to see so firm an Association established among so many and so potent Princes and States, that will be ready to assist one another in their Defence against any that shall goe about to infringe the publick Peace, or to obtrude upon the Liberties, Dignities or Estates of others. And to that purpose his Majesty hath made choice of you to be his Instrument for the treating or concluding of this League, and hath furnished you with an ample Commission thereto under his great Seal of *England*, which you shall receive from the Bearer hereof; his Majesty being confident of your Integrity and Wisdom to use the same according to the Trust he reposeth in you, and according to the Effects which he hath found when he used you in the assisting in the Treaty of the united Provinces.

Next the Form whereby you are to govern your self in this Treaty, is to conform your self as near as you can to the former Project, of which we have againe sent you a new Copy: Of which the most essentiall Things which you are to observe are these. First, that the Treaty be peculiar betwixt his Majesty and the Princes and States of the Union, and not mixt together as it were in one Body between all the Confederates; because many things are proper to his Majesty, which will not be so convenient to others. Secondly, that the Treaty be grounded on these two maine Considerations; for the Assistance given to *Cleve*, and for any Occasion arising from this Association. In both which we could wish you observed the very Words of the *second Article*, and especially in expressing the Circumstance, *if the Princes be assayled beyond the Course of Justice and contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire*; for that will cleare much the Integrity of his Majesty's Proceedings, whose Intention is not by this his League to wrong or offend any Man, but to maintaine every one in his Right and Dignity. Thirdly you are likewise to observe the manner of his Majestie's Assistance, to be left indifferently either in Men or Money; because if his Majesty should at any Time use these Princes help, it will be rather in Money then in their Men. But for the Times of the Levies and Reimbursement of the Charge, and whether in one Year or two, and such other things as are accidentall his Majesty leaves it to be accommodated at Discretion, as you shall find it to be most liked of by the Princes.

We

We send you also an Estimate of the Charge of 6000 Men with their Officers *An. 1610.* and other Things appertaining to it, according to the Contents of the 4th Article. And this is as much as at this time we can provisionally direct you, untill we may understand from you what other Things will be required or stood upon there; in which upon knowledge of them, we will with all speed endeavour to give you Satisfaction.

Where his Majesty hath been particularly written unto by the Elector *Palatine*, that the Duke of *Brunswick* is like to come in Person to this Assembly at *Collen*, his Majesty is pleased and so requireth you, that you deal particularly with *the Duke*, to do the best Offices he can, as well for the furthering of the common Repose and Propagation of the Gospel of which he is a principall Professor, as for the settling the Succession in the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Cleve*, &c. and that therein he will forbear all private Respects, and accomodate himself most to that which he knoweth to be best Expedient for the Publick.

The Duke of *Wirtembergh* hath also made known unto his Majesty, some Greivances he hath against the Proceedings of the Archdukes *Albert* and *Isabella* in his County of *Monbeliard*, and intreated his Majesty's Intercession for him. In which respect his Majesty is pleased that you joyn with others the Ministers of other Princes and States, to accomodate that Busyness as well as you can to the Rules of Equity and Reason: *In all which his Majestie's end is not to satisfy every Man's particular Requests, but to procure a perfect and firm Peace in Christendom.*

And whereas it seemeth by your Letter of the *third* of *September*, that you are inclinable to accept of the Overture propounded by the *French* for the *Sequestration* of *Juliers* into the Hands of the * Prince of *Orange*, in case no other Expedient can be found out for compounding of those Differences amongst the Princes; his Majesty hath commanded us to let you know, that *he doth no way approve of the Choice of the Prince of Orange, whom he holdeth to be far ingaged to Spaine, as well by his Nurture received there, as by the Subjection he oweth to the Archdukes, under whose Dominions a great Part of his Livings do lye; and therefore would rather have some other Prince found out that had not any such Dependance that way, and were not so great and professed a Member to the Pope.* And so not doubting of your best Care herein, we bid you heartily farwell.

Your loving Friends,

From *Hampton-Court.*

T. ELLESMERE, Canc.	T. SUFFOLK.
R. SALISBURY.	GIL. SHREWSBURY.
H. NORTHAMPTON.	E. WORCESTER.
LENOX.	W. KNOLLYS.
NOTTINGHAM.	JUL. CÆSAR.

* *Phillip William*, the eldest Son of the great *William Prince of Orange*, Founder of the Republick of *Holland*. *Ce pauvre enfant (says du Maurier) fut mené prisonnier en Espagne à l'age le treize ans, & enfermé dans un Chateau à la Campagne, où il ne peut recevoir aucune Education. Sur la fin de sa prison, qui fut de pres de trent ans, on lui donna un peu plus de liberté. As to his Character and Person, C'estoit (says the same Author) un prince d'un naturel debonnaire, replet en sa personne, & qui nourrissoit une assez grosse barbe. Ayant esté mené jeune en Espagne il étoit demeuré Catholique. Ce Prince (as the same Person remarks,) vint en Flandres avec l'Archduc Albert, qui peu après le renvoya en Espagne pour conduire aux Pais Bas l'Infante Isabelle sa future Epouse. Tout l'Europe (says he) s'étonna beaucoup, que le fils d'un homme si odieux à l'Espagne eût été choisi pour une si belle Commission. Il vécut depuis à la Cour de Bruxells auprès des Archiducs de Flandres, car les Etats des Provinces Unies conçurent une telle Desfiance de lui à cause de cet emploi &c. qu'ils ne lui voulurent jamais permettre de venir faire un Tour, & encore moins de séjourner en leurs Provinces, comme il avoit témoigné le souhaiter beaucoup. This Prince married Eleonar Sister of the Prince of Condé, (upon which the Principality of Orange was restored to him,) and dyed in the Year 1618 without Issue. See Aubery du Maurier's Memoires d'Hollande, pag. 224, &c.*

An. 1610.

*The Lords of the Privy Councill to Sir Ralph Winwood.*30th September 1610.

AFTER our hearty Commendations Since the drawing up of our other Letter, we have received yours of the 14th from Collogne, by which we do find, that as well in regard of the unexpected Deceale of the Elector *Palatine*, (who was the Head of the Union of the Protestant Princes and States,) as by reason of some Dissension which is like to grow about the *Administration* of the *Electors*hip, you begin to doubt, that the *Palatin* of *Newburg*, out of Ambition to recover the *Administration* to himself, is like to quit the Amitie of his best Freinds: In regard whereof, though his Majesty might justly forbear to enter into any further Engagements with those Princes that are so uncertaine among themselves, and so much carried by their private Ends; as also, because when the first Proposition was accepted of by him for the *League*, it was upon a ground of the like *collateral League*, which the late *French King* had made with them at *Halle*; of which, since the late King's decease, Monsieur *Buinckhausen* brought new Assurances from the new King and Queen Regent, that they were willing to confirm the said *League*; whereof since, his Majestye is advertized, that the *French*, upon second Cogitation detract, and refuse the same: Yet his Majestye, for better acquitting himselfe towards those Princes, and not to seeme to discourage them too much upon these Accidents, hath commanded us to send his *Commission* unto you, with such our Directions as before we had conceived; with this expresse Caution, that you forbear to proceed in the treating of this *League*, untill you have further advertized his Majestie, of the Constitution and State of those Princes, how they are like to concur amongst themselves, and how the *States* of the *United Provinces* doe dispose themselves towards it. For as his Majestye doth not profite any thinge by this *League*, but meerly undergoeth it for to countenance and strengthen the Union made amongst the Princes, and to give them Reputation towards others from undertaking so easily against them; for his Majestye would be loath, (if they cannot agree amongst themselves,) to have any thing farther to doe with them; and so thinketh fittest (howsoever his Disposition remaineth firme and constant towards them, to doe all thinges that may besee me a true Freind, and a Professor with them of God's true Religion,) to deferre the handling of *this League*, till some further occasion. But howsoever it fall out, whither the Princes do agree or not, his Majestye requireth you not to proceed untill you have advertized him of these Circumstances, and you doe receive further Directions from him. And so we bid you farewell.

Your loving Freinds,

From Hampton-
Court.

T. ELLESMERE, <i>Canc.</i>	T. SUFFOLKE.
R. SALISBURY.	GILB. SHREWSBURY.
H. NORTHAMPTON.	E. WORCESTER.
LENOX.	W. KNOLLYS.
NOTTINGHAM.	JUL. CÆSAR.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Baldwin hath been examined upon those Articles which were delivered unto you by Monsieur *de Boisfisse*, but flatly denies that ever he had any knowledge of the Man or the Matter.

Sir

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris 6th Oct. 1610. O. S.

MY continuall buisic Employements during the tyme of my Lord *Wotton's* being here, and my Affliction since for the Death of my Father-in-law, which besydes the losse of so deare a Freind, hath fallen out very unhappylic for the State of my poore Busyness, will I hope excuse me to your Lordship for my long Silence. The Lord *Wotton* is lately departed from hence, having been very well enterteyned here; wherein there was special care taken to make the same agreeable to the Treatment of the Duke of *Feria*, to avoyd cause of Jealousy. But for that which had respect to the swearing of * the League, there was more particuler Honor done to us, and all good Patriots shewed great Contentment in the making of the League, for the Affection which they beare to the Sinceritie of his Majestie's Frendship, wherein they profess to take the greatest Confidence. And I assure your Lordship that in thys dangerous and floating Tyme, it hath served for a verie good Preoccupation, to dyvert them from harkening to contrarie earnest Sollicitations which have ben made them from the Pope and other Meanes. The Duke of *Feria* is as yet here, and made reckoning at his first coming to have stayed all this Wynter; and to geve collour thereunto, he was desirous to have ben invited to the Sacrieng of the young Kyng; but it was answered him, that it was the Custom to invite none but the ordinary Ambassadors to that Ceremony. So that finding that he should give Cause of Jealousy by his longer Stay here, and the Humours of this Place not so well prepar'd to work upon as he expected, he hath now procured Order for his Return; and doth only stay the coming back of the King and Queen from *Rhemes*, to take his leave. The Pope's Nuntio hath been earnestly in hand to set forward some Marriages between France and Spaine; but in the mean time Monsieur *Jacob* is arrived here to urge the concluding of the first Contract with the Prince of *Savoy*, wherein it will be seen ere it be long, what Resolution will be taken. They do here use all the Means they can to perswade the Duke of *Savoy* to the accomodating of the Differences between him and the King of *Spaine*, to the end to discharge themselves from entring into War for him; and it is by Councell from hence, that the said Duke hath lately sent his second Son for a Peace-offering into Spaine. But some do doubt, that if the Duke shall find himself well treated by Spaine, that these Proceedings may alien his Affections from this State. The same Consideration, for being unwilling to interest themselves in other Quarrells, maketh them also very much to desire the compounding of those Differences of *Germany*; but tho' they are loath to declare themselves actually in the favour of their Friends, yet it is to be hoped that their Authority will be a good means to keep things from growing to Extreamity.

The Duke de *Boiillon* that obtained Permission of the Queen to conduct the young Prince Elector *Palatine* from *Sedan* to *Heidelberg* when he shall think fitt, and to be assisting to him for the settling his Affairs. The Duke before his Departure from hence, sold his Place of first Gentleman of the Chamber to Monsieur *Conchini* for the Sume of twenty thousand Pounds Sterling. The said Monsieur *Conchini* hath moreover bought lately the Marquisate of *d'Ancre* on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and the Government of *Peronne*, *Roye* and *Mondidier* adjoining thereunto, which are great Purchases to be made together. But as this time is favourable unto him for the speedy raising of his Greatness, so is it as disfavoured to others for the Maintenance of theirs which they had before acquired; especially to the Duke of *Sully*, who is much discontented for that the Power of his former Authority is abridged, which maketh him unwilling to continue the Exercise of his Place. But howsoever he stands upon these Terms,

* The Reader may find this Treaty at large in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. 16. pag. 694, &c.

An. 1610. there be too many Pretenders to be Sharers with him, to give him Satisfaction to his desire. He is now absent and hath been dangerously Sick, but he is better amended, and shortly expected here.

Sir *Dudley Carleton* and his Lady, and Mr. *John Chamberlaine* passed this way for *Venice*, and we had their good Company here three Days. The Lady *Wotton* was so kind as to pass over at *Calais*, and to meet my Lord at *Amiens* in his return. He is as yet at *Calais*, and as this Wind standeth, cannot stir from hence. At the departure of the Lord *Wotton*, Mr. *Becher*, who doth here accompany the Lord *Clifford*, taking unkindness against Sir *Walter Chute*, for that he refused to satisfy him the remainder of some Money which he had lost to him at Play, he called Sir *Walter* into the Field; in the which their Encounter Mr. *Becher* was hurt in the Body and the Hand, which at the first was held dangerous, but now he is reasonably well recovered thereof. The Extraordinary Ambassadors from *Venice* which come for the Ceremony of Condolence, are to arrive to Morrow. I have received your Lordship's last Letters sent by my Lord *Chandois*; and so with my best Wishes I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Monsieur *Casaubon* is gone into *England* in the Company of the Lord *Wotton*, to make a tryall whether the Condition that is offered him for the settling of him there, shall be to his liking.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Cologne, 8th October 1610. O. S.

SINCE my last unto you, the uncertainty of *this Treaty* which long stood at a stay, could not advise me to write unto you, and those Advertisements which you have had from other Hands will excuse my Silence. What are the Demands of the *Imperialists* you know. That *these Princes* should possess these Countries in the Name of the *Emperour*: That the Duke of *Saxony* should be admitted with them in *realem Possessionis communicationem*: That a *Commissary* of the *Emperour* should be adjoined to *these Princes* for the Gouvernement of the Countrey, according to such Instructions as he should prescribe: That the Difference amongst the Competitors should be determined solely by the Judgment of the *Emperour*: That the Castle and Town of *Juliers* should be rendered into his Hands, or put in Sequestration to two Princes, one Protestant, the other Catholick. And lastly, all *Impositions* upon the *Rhine*, raised by them since these Troubles, should be abolished.

To these Points the *Princes Commissioners* have answered, that their Masters are content to possess these Countreys in the Name of the *Emperour*. The Admission of *Saxony* they utterly refuse: The Countreys they will govern according to the antient Statutes and Laws, with the Customs and Privileges. They submit the Judgment of their Cause to the *Emperour* and Princes of the Empire. They are content that the Governour of *Juliers* shall take an Oath of Fidelity to the *Emperour*. All *Impositions* shall be abolished upon the Ratification of this Treaty.

The maine difficulty of this Buisnese doth consist in giving Satisfaction to the Duke of *Saxony*, whom nothing will content but to be received into Possession with these Princes; and to accommodate that, the Princes, by their Commissioners, have made this offer; that in six Months they will make all *their Leices* ready, that then this Cause may be judged: And if by their default the Judgment

ment be differred, they will be content with the Duke's Admission into Possession *An. 1610.* with them.

This Overture we do not believe will be accepted, and therefore there being no other means left for our *Intervention*, we are resolved to Morrow to be gone to lodge at *Dusseldorp*. There I may stay three or four Days, and so to the *Hague*, from whence you shall hear from me. Till then I am, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

The Prince of *Anhalt* to Sir *Ralph Winwood*.

Monsieur,

VOUS aurez avec cette-cy communication de * la Lettre du Roy de la Grande Bretagne à feu Monsieur l'Electeur Palatin, laquelle j'ay overte & vous en envoyé la copie; vous assurant que j'ay entendu avec tresgrand contentement la bonne resolution & benigne volonté de sa Majesté envers la cause commune, estant marry qu'à cause de mon depart je ne puisse avoir l'heur de continuer à traiter avec vous sur ce sujet pour le present, joint que je n'ay encores receu tous les pouvoirs requis, & que me souviens avoir entendu de vous, encor que receussiez plus amples Instructions, que neanmoins attendriez ce que sa Majesté vous commanderoit apres avoir sceu le deces de feu Monsieur l'Electeur Palatin. Cependant je n'ay laissé d'avertir Messieurs les Princes unis de ce, en quoy gissent principalement nos affaires publiques; esperant que Messieurs les Princes interessés se serviront cependant de l'occasion pour continuer ce Traité avec vous, comme à mon retour Dieu aidant, qui ne doit pas estre trop retardé, je desirois faire moy mesme, si les occasions & les lieux s'y trouvent propres. Je vous baise tres affectueusement les mains, &c.

Dusseldorf ce 8^{me} d'Octobre
1610. O. S.

Vostre bien humble à vous
faire tres-affectionné Service,
CHRISTIAN PRINCE d'ANHALT.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 18th Octob. 1610. O. S.

THE absence of our Court at *Rheims* hath bred such a barrenness of all Occurrences in this Place, as that for meer want of Subject I forbore writing unto you the last Week; at which time I received a Packett directed from you to me, with some few Lines in the Cover, to give address unto the Letters therein inclosed from Mr. *Hotman*, and some others which I have delivered.

Our *Sacre* was solemnized at *Rheims* the 17th of this Month according to the appointment; and as at the departing of the King and Queen from hence there fell out a Difference between Monsieur *du Mayne* and Monsieur *de Liencourt*, for the Governing of this Town during the absence of the Court, the one being *Gouverneur* of the Province or *Isle of France*, and the other of the *City*, (which was decided by leaving the *Constable* in the Charge over both,) so at that great Ceremony there passed divers Disputes and Contestations between some of the principall Persons. First between the Prince of *Condé* and the Cardinal of *Joyeuse* for *Precedencie*, which by the Resolution of the Council was yeilded to the Prince; whereat the Cardinal took such a Spight, as that being to receive the

* See the Letter, pag. 221.

An. 1610. Order of the Holy Ghost with the said Prince by the King's Hands, after he had had the Honour to Invest his Majesty therewith himself, he would not accept of it. Then between Monsieur d'Espernon and Conchini, for carrying of the King's Traine; which Conchini pretended to belong unto him by the Right of his new place of *first Gentleman of the Chamber*: Whereupon that Honour was taken away from both, and conferred upon the Duke of Vendosme. Another great jarr there was between the Duke of Nevers and Messieurs le Chancelier and Villeroy, for some Report made to the Queen to the Prejudice of the Duke; who accused them of that ill Office done unto him, and was very hot and sharp with them upon the same. The Prince of Orange also had a great Injury offered him by a Captain of the Guard, who in the heat of a Throng which he could not over-rule in the Church, gave him a great blow on the Face; which the Prince, upon the great Submission of the Captaine (who protested not to have known him,) did nevertheless Pardon.

The next Day after the performing of that Ceremony, the Prince of Condé, together with the said Prince of Orange and Duke of Nevers, having gotten the Queen's leave, went to Visit the Duke of Bouillon at Sedan, who was not yet stirred from thence (as my former Advertizement was) to go to Heidelberg; but now if his purpose be not changed, we do suppose him to be upon the way thither, with his own Company only, having left yet the young Elector behind in that Place, untill he sees what Course and Establishment the Affairs of his Country will take.

The King and Queen are now at Monceaux, where they purpose to stay yet three or four Days longer afore they come back to this Town. In their absence here are arrived two extraordinary Ambassadors from Venice, who are lodged in the same House where my Lord Wotton was, but are a great deal better and more Royally treated, then either his Lordship or the Duke of Feria were; being not only wholly defrayed of all things, but served and attended also by the King's own Officers: for the which Charges there is 80*l.* Sterling a Day allotted them. They stay for the return of the Court to have their Audience, and the Duke of Feria to take his leave, having now received order out of Spaine for his return. Monsieur Jacob the Ambassador of Savoy is also expected here to proceed on in his Negotiation; and there came another Extraordinary within these two Days from the King of Hungary. The second of this Month the Constable of Castile passed with six Gallies by Marseilles to go take Possession of his new Government of Milan, and the same Day there passed also the old Viceroy of Sicily with six Gallies returning back into Spaine.

The Duke of Guise is lately fallen sick of a Quotidian Ague, but it is hoped that it will not prove dangerous unto him. Of Monsieur de Berny, and of Monsieur Hotman, we have yet no news here, although some Body told me this Day that Madam de Berny was come to this Town. Here we have had lately Prince Henry of Nassau and Monsieur de Bethune out of Holland, who bring us no News at all; but out of your Parts it is confidently reported, that the Archduke hath lately sent twenty great Pieces of Ordnance to Cambray, with all the Provisions and Furniture belonging to the same; whereupon we know not here what Commentaries to make: If that be true, we would be glad to hear what your Report or Judgment is of it. We long also to understand from you what Bonfires the Jesuits have made there, for the safe arrivall of Baldwin to the Tower; and for your particular, whether you are preparing for the happy coming of your Wife into your Parts, unto whom, together with your self, we wish all Contentment and Happiness, praying you, if she be there, to impart unto her my kindest welcoming and salutations. And so with the like remembrance unto your self, I commit you both to God.

Your's ever to command,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

I have provided a Book of *Institutions* for you, but do forbear as yet to send it, till I gett ready and joyn therewith also those *Extracts* which are now a making for you out of *my Lord's* Book of *Treaties*. In the mean time because you shew your self desirous to see our *Pamphlets* here, I thought good to send you the Copy of a new one which we have of the same Subject that the *Anti-Cotton* is, and not much inferior in Matter or Stile to it. My Lord prayeth you to deliver this inclosed Letter to Dr. *Andrea*, which he doth return unto him in Answer to his.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Madrid 19th October 1610. O. S.

BY the last Ordinarie I received your Letter of the 16th of *September*, which for want of leisure I was not able to Answer by the Ordinarie that went from hence some six Days since; and the rather I did omit that Conveyance, for that I had understanding that this Extraordinarie would shortly be dispatched and be there before the Ordinarie. For *Colonel* of the *Irish* I understand is appointed a young Son of *Tyrone's*, resident there with you, though but a very Child. The second Son of the Duke of *Savoy* is here arrived, and in my Judgment very strangely received. He came on Post Horses into this Town, not being received or accompanied by any Spaniard. About the midst of this Town (just in the way to his Lodging) he passed by a Nunnery of *Discalças*, in which the King and Queen were then lodged; where he alighted and saw the King, but returned so suddenly to his Horse, as it was hardly believed that he had been brought unto his Majestie's Presence. He is lodged in certaine Rooms (not of the best sort,) many Years possessed by the Servants of the Duke of *Lerma*. The King went out of Town the next Day after this Prince's arrivall, with intention not to return untill near *Christmas*. I understand that the *Savoyan Prince* is very sensible of this kind of fashion towards him.

Our Constable is gone towards *Milan*; whose Journey though they here give out to be only for setting things in order there after the Death of *Fuentes*, yet assure your self there is in it some greater Design, as this next Summer will make appear unto us. We have here a great number of Knaves very angry at the delivery of *Baldwin*; especially *Cresswell*, who hath made it known unto all the great Ones here.

The *Persian* Ambassador is still in this Court maintained at this King's Charge, nor is the time of his departure yet known. *Don Pedro de Zuniga* is made *Cavallerizo Primero del Rey*, a great Office, but hath absolutely forgotten that ever he was in England: He cannot endure the sight of an Englishman.

Sir, I protest unto you, I do more desire to leave this miserable and unfortunate Country, then ever any Man did to be freed of an unwholsome Poyson. I have gotten expresse Orders from the King to all the Councells here, for the speedy dispatch of my Busyness; which Orders if they be not immediately obeyed (as I imagine they will not,) I purpose to put my self on the way for *England*. From Mr. *Beaulieu* I have only received one Letter since his arrivall at *Paris*, and that at his first coming thither; notwithstanding I have written him many, and requested him to do me there a small kindness; so as you may perceive that Correspondency is at an end. Ever wishing to you as to my self, I rest,

Your true Friend ever ready to serve you,

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

An. 1610.

Mr. Dickenson to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Hague, 30th October 1610. O. S.

Although I have little worthy the Pen, yet I could not but give Notice, with thanks, of the receipt of your's of the 18th present by this Bearer. I had once thought that I should not have seen *my Lord* yet in a Fortnight, because he hath received Commission about *the Defensive League*, which we thought here should be deferred longer by reason of the Count *Palatine's* Decease; but now I expect him in few Days, being confirmed in my Opinion by a Gentleman who came from *Dusseldorp*, where he is since he received his Commission, and affirmeth that he was resolved to set forward from thence on *Wednesday* last, together with *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, who will return through these Parts, and had thought to come before him. I do also the rather believe it, because I have not heard from him in ten Days; which silence he would not have used if he had purposed to tarry longer. Neither do I think that the arrivall of Duke *John Casimire* of *Coeburg* at *Cologne* will cause his stay, although the Princes Commissioners tarried there to hear what he might propound: For it is not likely that he will descend lower then the *Emperours* and *Saxon Electors* Deputies have done, and is not therefore to be waited on. True it is, that the Duke of *Deux-ponts* his Administration of the *Palatinate*, was appointed long before the *Electors* Death, because he of *Newburgh* did openly declare *his Opposition* against the Religion professed there, (being a bitter *Lutheran*;) and that appointment confirmed by the *Emperour*; but when I consider the present Conjunction, I suppose the *Emperour* will not make dainty to dispense with his Confirmation, and favour *Newburgh* for the working of his better Advantage.

You cannot but have heard of the Prince of *Anhalt* his being in *England*; whether he went in a *strange Fashion*, without giving any notice to my Lord Ambassador. He was here four Days, but spake not with the *States* untill the Evening before his Departure, and the next Morning slipt away. If he thinks his *Presence* and *Sollicitation* can effect what he seemeth to expect, in the weakness of my Judgment his Judgment is not strong: For as these Men hold it their *seemlest* and *safest course* to proceed by Example, and not engage themselves without powerfull Associates, even where they may do it without Charge, and for the present better securing of their own State, (for which cause they refused to lodge some of their Troops in the Towns of *Cleve*, unless *the two Kings* would have done the like,) so his Majesty our Sovereign, as the *Prince* might well think, will likewise have regard to the Resolutions of his Friends and Neighbours.

I am sorry that the King of *Spaine* will contribute to the *Catholick German League*, which otherwise were not greatly to be feared; but by reason of his Assistance there may be doubted a dangerous Spectacle of *Protestant Germans* consuming each other. We say here that he looks to be King of the *Romans*, which may be true, and purpoeth to be in *Brabant* the next Spring; *Credat Judæus Apella*. *Madam de Ligny* is busy about her Lands: She would be willing to make exchange with his Excellencie: Her Door is well attended by Beggars. *Monsieur Hotman* is left at *Dusseldorp* as *Agent*: Whether his Majesty our Sovereign will hold any there I know not. The Title of *Agent* wherewith you stile me, I may not assume to my self, being to return to Sir *Ralph Winwood's* Service. More than this little the present yeildeth not; unless I should tell you, that the two Princes have of themselves no Money, and sleight Councell. I rest,

Your's most unfeignedly to be commanded,

JOHN DICKENSON.

Mr.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R,

Paris, 8th of Nov. 1610. O. S.

SINCE the Writing of my last of the first of this Month I have had nothing from you, (which I do always tell you for Advice sake and not for Reproach:) In the mean time we have not been a little troubled about the finding out and prosecuting of a certaine *wicked Author* of a Book, most *virulent, insolent*, and full of Gall against the King, whereof I made some mention in my last unto you; his Majestie having been so exasperated with the same, as that we have had more Dispatches in a Sevenight out of *England* about it, then we had had in two Months before; and such a Multiplication of Business and Toyle hath the same afforded us, as that in two Days we sent away two Posts, and by one of them three Dispatches about it: And though we could speed but little in the Matter, by reason of the Absence of the Party which liveth at *Rome*, yet hath my Lord found such a good Disposition and Forwardness both in the Queen and the cheif Ministers here to right the King's Honor, and to give him Contentment about that injurious Slander of his Majestie, as that I do not doubt but his offended Spirit will receive much Satisfaction therein; Monsieur *Villeroy* having taken the Pains (which he had not done afore) to come to my Lord upon that occasion, to give him an Account of their Proceedings in that Matter.

The other most arrogant and proud Book of *Bellarmin* concerning *the absoluteness of the Pope's Authority* hath been here so odious, as that it hath been prohibited; and it hath been told me from good Parts, that it was once propounded and Deliberation taken to have had it censured by the *Sorbonne*, but that it was feared so to do might breed and introduce a *Schism* between them and *Rome*.

This Day our Duke of *Feria* is to depart from hence for his Return into *Spaine*, but with little Satisfaction (as the Report is) of his Ambassage; not only for the *cold Entertainment* which himself hath found here, but for the continuall ill Ulage of his People abroad all the while he hath been in this Town: Amongst whom a poor Boy of his Company was one Night pitifully handled, who being found (as the Report is) in a *Bawdie House*, had not only his Throat cut, but also his Hands and Feet cruelly cut off. Nevertheless he hath sought by his courteous Liberallitie to give and leave here better Contentment of himself then he doth carry away; having presented the Queen at his Leave taking with a fair and plentifull Present of three great Basons, the one with an hundred Pair of *Spanish Gloves* in it, the other with a hundred *Fanns*, and the third full of *Pastillas*.

Concerning your great Busyness of *Germany*, there came yesternight a very unexpected Report out of Monsieur *Pekin's* House, that a *Truce* should be concluded at *Cullen*, when we rather expected the fruitless Return of Monsieur *de Boissie*, whom we were given to understand was upon the Way for that purpose, and that Monsieur *de Hotman*, as the Truth is, had been commanded to stay there: But it seemeth that Monsieur *de Villeroy's* Mark was not amiss, who notwithstanding all those Crosses and the Dissolution of the Conference, was always of Opinion, that those German's *Stoutness and Stiffness* would *sloop afore they would resolve to come to the Wars*. The Certainty and Confirmation of this News I will first expect from you, since it came first out of your Parts.

We here say that the *Pope* hath refused to enter into the *catholick League*, because the Duke of *Saxe* whom he termeth a *Heretick*, was associated in it: *Wherein he sheweth less Zeal to his own Cause then the Gunpowder Traytors did, who for the love of the Cause would not have spared the Persons of their own Friends; whereas he for the hatred of an Heretick would abandon the Cause.* Your Archdukes also as we understand have made the like Refusall, because they will live in *Peate*; altho' by some of your former Letters, as I remember, you did write of their entering into the same League. The King of

Spaine

An. 1610. *Spaine* only is said to make an offer of the entertaining of two Regiments of Foot and one thousand Horse for the same; but it is doubted whether he will be able to do it, although the new return of the Fleet may perhaps afford him sufficient Means and Courage for it: But we say here that 'tis come so bare at this time, as that they will be forced there to take some favourable Order with the Merchants, in order to satisfy them otherwise in their Assignations; and that since the Loss of their three or four Gallions which perished in the Sea, they could not yet recover themselves in those Parts. One that came within these ten or twelve Days from *Madrid* and brought me News (tho' no Letters) from Mr. *Cottington*, told me, that the Report was there of seven Millions which the said Fleet had brought; but you know how the same in the examining of Particulars doth use to fall away.

The Treaty between *Spaine* and *Savoy* doth still remaine in the same State untill they may receive *Cartas de España*, which they have been long expecting: In the mean time the Country of *Milan* is forced for the entertaining of the *Spanish* Army, to contribute and pay 6000 Crowns a Day.

Monsieur *Jacob* the Duke of *Savoy's* Ambassador here, doth still continue his Negotiation and pursuite for the *Marriage*; but it seemeth that the Queen is now grown somewhat averse to it, by some Considerations that have been thereupon represented unto her, that the said Duke his cheif end in this is to draw and engage her into a War with him against *Spaine*, which this State hath no need of at this time. My Lord of *Cranborne* in his Journey to *Venice* was very honourably treated at *Turin* by the said Duke; who stayed him there five or six Days, lodged him and defrayed him all the while, and caused him to be continually accompanied with the Marquess of *Lullin*.

Monsieur *de Bisseau* is now fully resolved on for the Ambassage of *England*, but he cannot be so soon ready as to go along with the Mareſchall *de Laverdin*, who purposeth to go within less then a Fortnight, having all his Commissions and Dispatches ready, and staying only for the coming of Monsieur *de Roquelaure* Master of the *Wardrobe*, to have the Order and Habilliments of the *Garter* of the late King delivered unto him, which he is to carry back into *England*. Monsieur *de Vitry* is to go along with him, and 40 or 50 Gentlemen more.

This Morning the *Jesuits* Cause was to be pleaded in *publick Audience*: But as both Parties had presented themselves before the Judges, *their Advocate* demanded the Delay of a Fortnight, which was granted them, and so the Matter is referred till then, and withall our Expectations of the Issue of that great Cause. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the Writing of this Letter I have understood the News of the concluding of the *Truce* at *Cullen* is countermanded from the same part from whence this came forth; although they do still maintaine that they were credibly informed of the first Advice. What the Truth and State of that Busyness is, we will be glad to hear from you.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 18th November 1610. O.S.

THE next Day after the writing of my last, I went, with many others, to the *Pallace*, to hear what would be done about the *Jesuites* Cause. There the *Rectors* and *Doctors* of the *University*, with their Beadles, presented themselves (as they had done the Week before) to have their Cause pleaded: But the others flying the fight, had so wrought with the Queen and their great Friends

Friends about her, (during the tyme of their delay to have it dashed) as that *An. 1610.* those of the University were sent back with this Answer, that the Queen taking the Matter to her self, would have the Pleading surceased, without any further or certain appointment for their return: So that by the Jesuites Artifices and Credit, they have had the Power to pluck out of the Parliament's Hands that Cause, which could not in all probability at this tyme, but fall to their disadvantage. Some are of Opinion that they do stay for some Memorials from Rome, which are to make for them in this Combatt, and that when they have received them they will come forth into the Field; but those of better Judgment do think, that they will stay for no other help or favour then for the favour of Tyme.

The Morning that Cause was to have been heard, there was instead of it another of no less importance brought *sur le tapis* by Monsieur Servin *Advocat du Roy*, against Bellarmine's late Book *de Potestate summi Pontificis in rebus temporalibus*; the which he requested to be censured and condemned as Hereticall, and Prejudiciall to the Honor, Dignity and Authority of Kings, inciting their Subjects to Disobedience and to Murtherings against them. Whereupon the Parliament being sat in Councell, there was accordingly an Arrest pronounced the same Morning against the said Book in the like Terms, making it a Crime *de leze Majesté au premier chef*, for any one to have it, sell it, or read it. The said Arrest is not yet come forth; when it is I will not fail to send you a Copy of it. Had it not been for the Queen's Authority, who would yeild some respect to the Quality of a Cardinal, the Parliament would by a more rigorous Sentence have condemned it to be burnt, as Mariana's Book was, but the Queen would not permit it.

Monsieur de Vitry not being willing to stay for the departure of the Marschal de Laverdin, doth purpose to depart upon Tuesday next for England; having been invited by the King (who made a request of it to the Queen here) to the undertaking of that Journey, to sport himself a Hunting with him. And so being in hast, I rest, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR, Paris, 27th November 1610.

BY my last which was of the 18th of this Month, I gave you notice of the Arrest pronounced against Bellarmine's Book *de Potestate summi Pontificis in Temporalibus*, which hath since raised up here a terrible stir amongst us by the stormy Complaints which the Nuncio hath made to the Queen against the said Arrest, as being so injurious to his Master's Holiness, as unless reparation were made unto him of it, he threatned that he would no longer stay here. Whereupon the Queen being much troubled, called before her those of the Parliament, to give a Reason of their Arrest, in the Presence of the Princes and of the Councell of State, wherewith she was assisted. Before all whom they maintained with great Confidence and Stoutness, the Justice and Necessity of the said Arrest; and especially the first President, who with great Discretion, Resolution, and Zeal, represented to her the pernicious, detestable, and most dangerous Positions of the said Book; whereby both she and her Son were drawn into a Subjection and continuall Danger of being deposed of their Dignity and Kingdom, whensoever it should please the Pope. Shewed her the Malice and Ambitious Designs of the Forgers of the said Booke; who instead of a mournfull Song or Epistle of Comfort, which she might have expected from them in this time of her Affliction, did cast this Firebrand of Sedition amongst her People, and Yoke of Slavery upon her Crown; which if they had durst to have done in the late King's time, he would have gon himself to Rome and taken

An. 1610. out the Author of it, to punish him as he deserved: Terming the said Book (as somebody told me) the *Canonization of Ravailiac*, and an *authentick approbation of his Crime*. “*We have* (said he) *Madam, found the Sword drawn* “*against you and your State: we had been Traytors to You and to our Places,* “*if we had not opposed our Arms to put off the Blow.* With these Reasons and *resolute Remonstrances* the Queen shewed plainly to be moved to an *approbation*: But yet her Care and Regard to satisfy the *Pope* hath been such, as that notwithstanding all other Considerations, she hath caused another *Arrest* to be passed in the *Councell of State*, for a *Suspension*, though not a *Revocation* of the former given by the *Parliament*; whereof I do herewith send you the Copies. The which latter *Arrest*, though it be not esteemed of any great Consequence, but only given for Form’s sake to appease the *Nuntio*, yet it hath wounded many Mens Hearts, to see that in such a Cause there should be so much deferred to the Respect of *that Antichrist*, who goeth about to usurp an absolute Domination over all Kings and Potentates, and doth in particular professe himself so openly an Enemy to this State, But to show you how *this Arrest* was only passed to quiet the *Nuntio*, I will tell you *what trick* was played him in this Act; which is, that in the Copy which was sent him from the *Councell*, of the said *Arrest*, the word *Execution* was added to that of *Publication*, where it is said that *La publication dudit Arrest sera tenue en surseance*, and so it was simply in the Copy which was sent to the *Parliament*. Whereby there grew another *Scorne* to the *Nuntio*; because he having for *Ostentation of his Victory* put forth the said Copy to be printed as soon as he had received it; and the *Parliament* having notice that it went with the *Addition* of the word *Execution*, which they thought to be done by a *Supposition* of the *Nuntio*, they presently sent Officers which made seizure of all the Copies in the Printer’s Hands: Whereupon he is entered into a *new Fury*, and hath demanded again *Audience* of the Queen. What the Matter will further prove I know not; but at this tyme, that good Correspondency there is between the *Parliament* and the *Nuntio*.

Within these few Days my Lord caused a certain *Italian* to be apprehended in these *Suburbs*, upon notice given him, that he in his private Discourses with some that lay in the same Lodgings, maintained Opinions which favoured altogether of the Doctrine of *Mariana* and *Bellarmino*. He had divers tymes maintained, that *if he had killed the King of England, he would think himself absolved of all his Sins*: Adding therewithall, that he had a purpose shortly to go into England. He is a Man of a mean Fashion, of a stern and melancholly Look, who speaketh good *Latin*; a *Roman* born, and now coming from *St. Jacques de Compostella* in *Spaine*, where he hath been in Pilgrimage. His Papers being searched, there have been amongst the rest some long *Prayers* found full of Characters, whereby he said that he hoped to be saved from all Dangers by Sea and by Land. He will not acknowledge to have spoken any thing in particular against the King of England; only he said he had maintained in generall terms, that it was lawfull and meritorious to kill and make War against Hereticks, after they had been excommunicated by the *Pope*. But he with whom he had the Discourse more particularly, did maintain it further unto him, and deposed it by writing, that he himself had threatned in playne words to kill the King, and to make himself recommendable by that famous Act. Upon these Depositions which we have against him of three or four Witnesses, my Lord hath referred the Cause to the *Chancellour*, who hath promised exactly to examine the same, and to do Justice therein. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 1st December 1610.

MY last Letter of the 26th of November by Thomas Langton did advertize, how Mr. *Levinus* undertook to pass your Bill of Extraordinarys. Within two Days after, according to promise, he presented the same unto my Lord *Treasorier*; but his Lordship put it by, saying, *his Majesty is now disfurnished of Money*. He then prayed his Lordship at least to rate it, and give Order for a *Privy Scale* in the mean time, that when Money should come in you might have the speedier Dispatch, because he knew you were in paine for it; but his Lordship would not endure to look on the Bill, nor give leave to draw the Privy Seal; putting it off with these words, *Sir Ralph Winwood is no poor Man, he can stay well enough*; and so from this Matter his Lordship presently fell into a great Passion about the great Penury of the *Exchequer*, and the exceeding Difficulty that would be found in the replenishing the same. *It is true, that since his Majesty hath spoken of the great Contract, the lower House hath been very farrouche and untractable, flatly refusing to yeild any Contribution without an equivalent Retribution*: Which troubles my Lord's Spirits the more, because on him the World will call for Money; and further, because (as some suppose) his Lordship may have given the King hope of some real Assistance to be granted, without any great materiall Retribution from his Majesty's part. Of this Subject I could have written by Langton, had not your Lordship's other Advice taken up the better part of my time the Day of his Departure. About fifteen Days since, the Day before the King went to Roiston, his Majesty called thirty of the *Parliament House* before him at Whitehall, among whom was Sir H. *Neville*: Where his Majesty said, *the Cause of sending for them was to ask of them some Questions, whereunto he desired they would make a direct Answer*. The first was, *whether they thought he was in Want?* according as his *Treasurer* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had informed them. Whereunto, when Sir *Francis Verulam Bacon* had began to Answer in a more extravagant Stile then his Majesty did delight to hear, he pick'd out Sir *Henry Neville*, commanding him to Answer according to his Conscience; thereupon Sir *Henry Neville* did directly Answer to the first, *that he thought indeed his Majesty was in Want*, and that according to the Relation of his Councill: Then (said the King) *tell me whether it belongeth to you that are my Subjects to relieve me or not?* To this, quoth Sir *Harry*, *I must Answer with a Distinction; where your Majesty's Expence groweth by the Commonwealth we are bound to maintaine it, otherwise not*; and so continuing his Speech, he gave a Note, *that in this one Parliament they had already given four Subsidies and seven Fifteenths; which is more then ever was given by any Parliament at any time, upon any Occasion; and yet withall that they had no Relief of their Grievances*. Then was his Majesty instant to have him declare *what their Grievances were*. To all their Grievances (said Sir *Harry*) *I am not privy, but of those that are come to my knowledge I will make recitall*; and so began to say, *that in matter of Justice they could not have an indifferent proceeding, (aiming perhaps at his Majesty's Prerogative nullum tempus occurret Regi;)* and then falling upon the Jurisdiction of the *Marches of Wales*, Sir *Herbert Croft* took the word out of his Mouth; otherwise, it was thought, Sir *Henry* (being charged upon his Conscience) would have delivered his Judgment in all, in what respect soever it might be taken.

Your Lordship understandeth that the *Parliament* was prorogued till Thursday last; then they did assemble, but did no more then receive his Majestie's Commandment for the readjournment untill Thursday next. In the mean time it is likely some more plausible Propositions may be thought upon, and his Majestie's Party will deal every one with his Friend and Acquaintance of the House, to

work

An. 1610. *work them to some better Reason. I conceive by the common Discourse, that the Parliament could be content to replenish the royall Cistern (as they call it) of his Majesty's Treasury, were they assured, that his Majestie's Largeſs to the Scots Prodigallity would not cause a continuall and remedileſs Leake therein. It is reported, that in the lower Houſe one did lately promiſe, to produce a Bill of 100000l. of Debts owing on the Crown by Scotſmen; who bear their Creditors in hand, that they ſhall be all paid when the new Taxes ſhall come into the Exchequer. And ſo, &c.*

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

JOHN MORE.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice 12th Dec. 1610. O. S.

YOU are ſo well acquainted with the trouble of a Travailler and the importunity of Viſſits and Ceremonies in ſolemn Receptions, that I need not excuſe my Silence on the Way nor ſince my Arrivall at this Place, having had enough to do in all my Journey to bring along my ſelf and my Company thro' ſuch a Variety of Places and People; where (Mr. John Chamberlaine only excepted,) we were all Strangers, and he little better by reaſon of the long Time ſince he paſſed theſe Ways. And ſince our coming, (which hath been now full three Weeks,) what with Preparation for an extraordinary Solemnity of this Place in two Days, (whereof one they ſtile *Giorno d'intrata* the other *d'audienza*,) what with Meſſages and Viſſits of Ambaſſadors and Reſidents, and what with domeſticall Incumbrances as long as we were two Families under one Roof, (as we have been my Predeceſſors and mine till *Friday* that he ſet forward for *England*,) I have had ſcarce a Minute's Leiſure and free to my ſelf. But now theſe Storms are paſt over, and a dead Calm is like to follow, the Buſyneſs of this Place being no ways ſo great that they may ſerve for excuſe of Silence; and therefore as I now tell you what we have done and how we have been imployed in the Time that is paſt, you are likely to hear oftner from me hereafter, tho' I be capable to ſay no more, then that we ſit ſtill and do nothing. The publick Affairs are likely herein to ſute with our private, there being no other Appearance but of generall Peace and Quiet throughout all *Italy*, after theſe great Preparations and Threatnings between *Milan* and *Savoy*, which put all the other States into no ſmal Terror. The * *Conſtable* of *Caſtile* appears like *Halcyon* in the miſt of theſe Motions, and upon his coming Order is given to diſarm on both Sides: The Difference reſts only in terms. The King of *Spaine* hath written to his Miniſters in theſe Parts, *what Obligation the Duke of Savoy hath to his Father and himſelf, remembering all Particulars of former Benefits and Dependancies; what Faults he hath committed in his Plotts and Practices with the laſt King of France, † what Repentance and Humiliation he now uſeth by the Means of his Son Phillibert in Spaine, excuſing himſelf only upon his Age that he hath not performed that Duty in Perſon: What Pardon he beggeth and in what pittifull Manner; and in Concluſion, what Mercy the King of Spaine uſeth at the Mediation of the Pope, and of the King and Queen of France, who have not only been Suiters to him in the Cauſe, but have likewise written to the Duke of Lerma; and laſtly of his own Sons, who have not offended tho' the Father hath: In which reſpects he will be content to pardon him at this time, yet not abſolutely, but upon the Duke's good Behaviour.*

* Don Lewis de Velasco, who had been Ambaſſador in *England* in the Year 1604. He ſucceeded the Conde de Fuentes in the Government of *Milan*, who dyed the 22^d of July 1610.

† See Monsieur le Vaſſor's *Hiſtory of Lewis 13th*, Tom. 1. pag. 146, 147, 148, &c.

The Duke on the other side stands upon his Honour, and saith *he treats but* An. 1610. *as one absolute Prince should do with another*; and that with the Assistance he hath from *France*, he need not so much fear as to descend to any ill Conditions: But the Articles being now concluding betwixt the *Constable* and him, we shall soon see who hath the Advantage. The Duke hath been of late at *Vercelli* and with him the *Cardinall Sforza*, mediating an Atonement: He is now gone back to *Turin*, which it is thought he would not do and leave his Frontiers to hazard; unless the cheif Matters were fully concluded. Here is no small Joy in this State at this quiet disarming, *least this Breach betwixt old Friends and so near Allies, might like renzillos d'hermanos knit them faster together; and whilst they had their Arms in their Hands turn them to the prejudice of their Neighbours, who might be taken unprovided.* This State could never before be noted with such *Backwardness*, in so manifest a Danger to stir so little as not to double their ordinary Garisons, whereas they have not been a little solicited to joyn in League for Maintenance of publick Quiet; but the private Consideration of Charge and Expence overruled all others. And now we turn our Eyes where you are, to see the Issue of the Difference of *Cleves*; which they can discourse of here with more Contentment, as running no Fortune with it. You will not expect any relation of *this Place*, which is in most respects as you left it, and as our Successors are likely to find it; they wagging on in one Course, which so it breed Continuance they are not curious of *Novelties*. I find I am here amongst *Friends*, which is the cheif Comfort of my Change of Employment; and I think they make no greater Estate of any Amity then of his Majestie's at this present. As occasion serves, I have a Charge to work (if I may) some better Correspondence betwixt these and the *States* where you are, by maintaining Correspondence of publick Ministers each with other; wherein you must do your part, as I will not fail of my best Endeavours; and shall be glad for my own Interest as well as other respects to effect it, to have one of that Nation here to converse with: Wherein you know how we are straitned, *having no Conversation with the Gentlemen of this Place, as a Matter contrary to their Laws.*

We have here the Ambassadour of *France* with his Lady, and one of *Spaine*, who is much more conversible then commonly those of that Nation are, and one likewise which bears that Title from *Savoy*. We have Residents and Secretaries from the Dukes of *Florence*, *Modena*, and *Urbino*; and all being in one Predicament, they mend the Matter by the good Correspondence they hold one with another. Yet at this present there is *some Dryness* betwixt the Ambassadors of *France* and *Spaine*, who have forbore to visit one another upon occasion of these late Differences between *Milan* and *Savoy*, wherein they account themselves equally interested. I have omitted to acquaint you with a Vaunt used by the *Constable* of *Castile* at his being at *Genoa*, upon occasion of this arming and disarming; *that he had Power* (he said) *to make a Truce or Peace with the Duke of Savoy; but he would not make such a one as was made with the States in their late Treaty.* Wherein as he herein condemns his Master's Actions, so all he hath to brag on, is a verball Submission of the *Duke of Savoy's Son Philibert*, whose Father hath cost his Master three Millions at least. You see how I run over my Matters and back againe where I left, to make up a Letter; which must find the Way for the rest, and whether better or worse furnished I can't promise you; only you may be sure betwixt Mr. *Chamberlaine* and my self to hear often from hence, and at this present we write both, with an equall Desire to hear as often from you. And so, &c.

Tours as ever most assured to do you Service,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

I may hear from your Lordship when you please by the means of one *Guillielmus Vandeput* a Merchant of *Amsterdam*, as I convey these by one *Pietro Vandeput* his Correspondent here.

An. 1610.

From the Lords of the Council to Sir Ralph Winwood.

12th December 1610.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations. The *States* by their Deputies have signified unto us, that whereas the great Fort of the *Brill* called *Clayburgh* is now become of small use for Strength or Defence to the Town, and will be a work of very great Cost and Expence to the State to continue it in Repair and Strength, besides the Danger it lyes in to be ruined by the violence of the Sea without a continual Defence by extream Charge and Endeavour; in which respect their desire is it may be suffered to fall to ruine; for which it seemeth, by the Opinion of those that have both Charge and Knowledge, that the Reasons that move them thereunto are very considerable: Yet nevertheless forasmuch as those Forts were delivered as a principal Part of the Caution as it then stood at the time of the Contract, which they are tyed to maintaine, and that it is now become of less account and respect by the use they make of another Haven; it is conceived to be both a reasonable Answer to them, and just for his Majesty, regarding his particular Interest, that with the granting them the Liberty to abandon these Forts and suffer them to run to ruine, they do in that respect raise a new Fort at the Entrance of their new Haven to the same Purpose, and with the same Limitations as the former now stands: Which if they should refuse to do, then we think it meet, that they be pressed to hold their Forts in due and defensible State with Palisadoes in needfull Places, together with such other necessary Points of Fortification as may keep the Garrison safe from Surprizes, and in such Order, as is fitting a Town of such Consequence and Caution.

And whereas likewise there is a purpose discovered in the Burghers to enlarge the Town of the *Brill* in such Parts as may be of great Disadvantage to the Strength thereof, by opening a Point of the Rampier, and erecting new Buildings thereabouts, to the great Incommodity and Incumbrance of the same: Altho' we doubt not but that the *States* and Burghers there will proceed as tenderly as is requisite, in respect of any Consequents tending to the impairing of the Strength of that Place by either of those Points in question, yet we have thought it very expedient to pray and require you to take notice thereof in his Majestie's Name; and upon Conference with the Governour and Lieutenant of the Town, to hold some such Course for ordering of the same as shall be most behoofull for his Majestie's Service in that Place; the cheif end whereof is to keep the Town in such Strength and Means, as may best answer the Condition of the Contract, and the original Intendment of the *Caution*. Whereof and of any thing else that shall concern his Majestie's Service we must recommend the Care unto you (though we think it needless,) to receive and further all such Overtures as shall be made you by the Governor or his Lieutenant in his Absence; of both whose Care and extraordinary Sufficiency his Majesty hath so good Experience and Opinion. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Your very loving Friends,

T. ELLESMERE, Canc.	GIL. SHREWSBURY.
R. SALISBURY.	E. WORCESTER.
H. NORTHAMPTON.	E. WOTTON.
T. SUFFOLK.	

Mr. John

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

An. 1610.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 15th Dec. 1610.

THIS is but to continue my weekly course of writing, it being the third Letter since that by *Langton* that I have sent by this conveyance. Mr. *Levinus* is yet desirous to defer the presenting againe of your Bill to my *Lord Treasurer* for a Week longer; partly for that your Dispatch which was here expected the last Week is not yet arrived, and because the *Penury* of the *Exchequer* doth still continue.

A few Days since thirteen of the best money'd Men of this City, to whom his Majesty is in Debt, were sent for to *Whitehall*; where my *Lord Treasurer* told them their Interest should be readily paid them, and pray'd them to forbear their Principal for a while longer, and withall to lend what more they could presently furnish upon good Security. But they could not be induced to any further Loan, nor very willingly to forbear that which is already out of their Hands, any longer then needs they must. Since, some of the *Exchequer* Officers have been dealing with divers Citizens in particular, to lend upon private Security, but their Motions had very small Effects. Here is now 4000*l.* more of Crown Land set to sale, but I see no Undertakers ready to entertaine the Bargaine upon so short Days of Payment as are required; so I think my Lord will be in some Paine even to furnish the Expence of the approaching Feast: Yet doth the Prince make but one Mask, and the Queen but two, which doth cost her Majesty but 600*l.*; neither do I see any likelyhood of any further extraordinary Expence that this *Christmas* will bring. His Majesty will go from *Royston* on *Tuesday* next to *Theobalds*, and upon *Thursday* will come hither. It is expected that the *Marshall Laverdin* should bring with him of the *French King's* Debt 100000 Ducats at the least, which makes us attend his coming with the better Devotion. *Lambeth-House* remains in readines to lodge him, and the *Revenues* of that *Bishoprick* may serve to entertaine him, for I see no hast made to the Election of another *Archbishop*, now that Special Commission is granted to the *Archbishop* of *York* and the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Canterbury*, to dispatch the Affairs of that See.

It is written from *Sevill*, and confirmed likewise from other Parts, that one of the Kings of *Barbary* hath delivered *Morocco* into the King of *Spain's* Hands for a Summe of Money; which will subject our Merchants Tradeing through the *Straights* the more unto the *Spaniard's* Mercy: Yet for the present we gaine this one Point, by the diverting of the *Spaniard's* Designs into *Affrica*, we are the more secure to settle our Plantations in *Ireland* and *Virginia*. So soon as the *Hector* (now ready to hoise Sail) shall be set forth of this Haven towards *Virginia*, Sir *Thomas Gates* will hasten to the *Hague*, where he will conferr with the *States* about the Overture that Sir *Noel Caron* hath here made for joining with us in that Collonie. Sir *Noell* hath also made a Motion to joyn their *East India Trade* with ours; but we fear that in case of joyning, if it be upon equall Terms, the Art and Industry of their People will wear out ours.

A *Frenchman* that took a *Spanish* Prize beyond the Line, is driven by Tempest into one of our *Western* Havens, where the *Spanish* Ambassador would have him delivered into his Possession; but my *Lord Treasurer* stands so firm for the *French*, that he is like to be dismissed freely. Sir *Henry Neville* recommends you his affectionate Love. As I was the other Day with him in *Tuttle-street*, (where he keepeth his *Christmas*;) there came one to tell him that his recommendation of Mr. *Burges* had wrought such effect with the *Bishop* of *Lincoln*, as he was now disposed to grant him some Tolleration of Preaching, to which purpose he desired Mr. *Burges* should repair unto him that Day. Sir *Henry* was willing to impose the Charge on me of finding out Mr. *Burges*, which I did as willingly undertake; so he had then speech with the *Bishop*, but how he sped I cannot

An. 1610. cannot presently learn, for he is since gone into *Buckinghamshire*, where he hath taken a House for three Years. Herewith I humbly rest,

Your Lordship's Servant,

JOHN MORE.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 14th December 1610. O. S.

I Was so taken up the last Week upon the Day of the Post's departure with my Lord's Commissions and Busyness, as that I was forced to break quarter with you for that time, so that ever since the writing of my last of the 30th of November, by a Gentleman of the Prince of Orange that was in his Company named Monsieur de Mole, I am answerable unto you for two Letters of the 24th and 30th of the same Month. I have seen, by my Lord's Favour, the Letter which you wrote unto him by the last Ordinary, together with the intercepted Copies, whereby the Germans of the *Romish League* seem to resolve on a Warr against the Spring. It may be that by the powerfull Inspiration and Instigation of Spaine, which is said here to keep up the best part of her Forces of Milan for the Assistance of the said League under one Colonel Madruce, these Germans at a puff have been made capable of such a generous Motion; But of their own Inclination and Nature they are not held so dangerously affected; and here there is no Opinion that they have any minde or purpose to come to a War. And though they have shewed themselves so stout in the Treaty, yet it is thought that they will rather of themselves fall to a Composition, either by the working of their own Dispositions or of their Necessity, then to straine their Wills to such a Resolution.

Here the Councell which the King our Master gave to the Prince of Anhalt, for the reconciling both of that great Difference and that of the Palatinate, by admitting the Duke of Saxe into the present Possession with the two Princes, and dividing, for the other respect, the Administration between the Duke of Deuxponts and the Duke of Newburgh; this Councell I say hath been nothing well approved here, for the great Prejudice which the same, in their Opinion, would bring to the Cause; holding the Duke of Saxe or his Councell too much possessed by Spaine, and he of Newburg too much affected to the House of Austria, to do any good by their Assumption to the Government, or Association to the Cause: And the Duke of Deuxponts is said to be so generally acknowledged in the Right of the Administration in Germanie, as that they hold that Difference as good as cleared.

Here our Stage is never without some new variety. You may have understood from Monsieur Berruyer, how that in Consequence of the Arrest given in the Councill of State for the suspending of the Publication of the former made by the Parliament against Bellarmine's Book, there happened an open falling out between the said Parliament and the Nuncio, by reason of a word added to the Copie of the Arrest of the Councill which was sent to the said Nuncio; wherein the Chancellour, to content him or gratify him the more, had added to the word Publication, that of Execution. Which being come to the knowledge of the Parlement by the Information of the Printer, to whom the Nuncio, for Glory sake, had presently delivered out the said Copie to be printed, they thereupon moved a great complaint and stir; first against the Nuncio, by whose supposition they thought the said Arrest to have been falsified, and then against the Chancellour himself; who being disavowed therein by all the Princes and Lords that assisted to the framing of the same; had no other Refuge, then to say, that

the

the Queen had avowed him therein: (This I pray you let stand between you and me;) whereby you may think what Heart-burning there is now between these Men. The *Nuntio* being much *spited* to see himself *cofened* by his Printer, committed the said Copy to another, in whose Hands (having been descried by the *Scouts* of the *Parliament*;) all the printed Copies which he had already made up of the same, to the Number of 800, were seized by their *Publick Officers*: At which second Affront the *Nuntio* was so much incensed, and raised up such a Storm in the Court, as that to appease him, the Queen was content to give Order that the said Copies should be carried and restored back to him againe. This good Intelligence there is at this time between our Parlement and the *Nuntio*. Whether the *Pope* his Master will avow him in this Action and the Subject thereof, which is the Book it self, we do expect to hear shortly from Rome.

The Prince of *Condé*, since his Reconciliation with the Count of *Soissons*, having presented certaine great Demands to the Queen, and been refused therein, hath thereupon taken such a Discontent, as that he hath retired himself from hence to his Houle at *Valery*, some fourteen Leagues from hence; but it is not thought that he will long continue in that sudden Anger and unwise Course, wherein he hath no means to maintaine himself. His Demands are the Reversion of the *Constableship*, the reimbursment of certaine old Debts, which he pretends to have been due to his Father and Grandfather, amounting to a great Sume; the increasing of his Pension from 20000*l.* to 30000*l.*, and cheisly to have the Town of *Blaye*, and the *Chasteau Trompette* of *Bordeaux* delivered unto him for a Retreat in his Government. This last part especially hath bred all the Dispute and Discontentment.

The Duke of *Bouillon* is come back out of *Germany* to *Sedan*, whom the Queen hath instantly summoned presently to return hither, for the use she doth hope to make of the Credit which he hath with the said Prince, to containe him by his wholesome Councells within the bounds of better Carriage: promising to give the Duke (who went away somewhat discontented from hence for the neglect which was made of him) all manner of Satisfaction.

The Duke of *Espernon* offering the last Week to enter with his Coach into the Court of the *Louvre*, which he had taken upon him to do since the King's Death, though it be a Privelidge only granted to *Princes* and *Ambassadors*, and being refused therein by the *Archers* of the Gate, he in Anger pluckt off a good part of the Beard of one of them; and the Lieutenant of the said Gate being met by some of his Followers, was wounded by his *Escuyer* in many places. The Liberty of the Times doth suffer it and gives way to all these bravado's; but now they are about to make a Reglement about that Matter for the suppressing of such audaciousness.

The Count of *Soissons* is now in *Normandy*, at the Assembly of the States which are held there: From whence the Queen hath by severall Messengers recalled him back hither againe, for the need which she hath here of his Councell; but he doth as yet excuse himself, upon the Necessity of the Affairs of that Province.

On Saturday last the Contract of Marriage between the Duke of *Guise* and Madame de *Montpensier*, was solemnly read and signed at the *Louvre* in the presence of the Queen, to the great rejoycing of all their Friends. As soon as the said Contract was passed and made sure, the said Duke, together with his Mother and his Sister the Princess of *Conti*, came hither to give my Lord notice of it; and my Lady, at their bidding, was present at the aforesaid Solemnity. The Wedding is to be solemnized after the Holydays at *Gaillon*, the Cardinal of *Joyeuse's* House.

There is News come that the Baron of *Salignac*, the French Ambassador at *Constantinople*, is lately dead; in whose place one of Monsieur de *Sancy's* Sons is named to succeed.

The Mareschal de *Laverdin* having hitherto delayed his Journey into *England*, doth now assuredly promise to depart hence on Monday next: He carrieth

An. 1610. along with him some fifty or sixty gallant Gentlemen. *Monsieur de Vitry* who should have devanced him and departed three Weeks ago, is now more uncertain of his Journey then he was afore.

I do not doubt but afore this you have heard of the Newes, which we have had confirmed here, of the taking of *Allarache* by the King of *Spaine*, or rather of the getting of it by the King of *Fez's* Favour, who hath delivered it into his Hands, to the great Prejudice of all the Princes and States of *Christendom*, and especially those that be our Freinds; who shall now depend absolutely on that King's Favour for the passing of their Ships by the Streights.

Since the accord of *Savoy* with *Spaine*, *Monsieur Jacob*, that Duke's Ambassador here, hath ben very earnest with the Queen to know her absolute and finall Resolution concerning the Marriage which hath ben so long treating; protesting against any further delayes which should be used: But the Queen alledging that she could not proceed to such a Resolution without the Advice of the Princes of the Blood, hath put him off untill their return: And underhand here is an Ambassador of *Florence* called the Marquis de *Botti*, secretly imployed by the *Spaniards*, who doth earnestly labour the effecting of cross Marriages between the Princes of these two Kingdoms: But these Propositions are not held of any surer Grounds then the old Amusements. There is a speech also between them of renewing the Treaty of *Vervin's*.

By the occasion of a certain Pamphlet lately published here under the Title of *Tocsin*, because it rung the Alarm-bell against the *Jesuites*, wherein the Chancellor and *Monsieur de Villeroy* were openly and most indiscretly taxed, there hath ben a severe Prohibition made to all Printers and Booksellers, and especially to those that use to resort to *Charenton*, against the printing or selling any more new Books without speciall License: Whereby we are now deprived of those Sports and Novelties, to the great Advantage of the *Jesuites*; who now will lye safe under the shelter of that Prohibition from those dumb Blows, wherewith they have ben so much gauled since the King's Death. Of that *Tocsin* I cannot yet get any copy, because it was, for the Reasons aforesaid, as soon suppressed as hatched. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Dusseldorp, 20th Dec. 1610.

I Arrived here on the 13th of this Month, after a troublesome and chargeable Journey of eighte Days. The next Day I had Access to the Princes, but separately, although I had insisted to have Audience of both together, because my Letter of Credence was addressed to them joyntly; and they had sent me word in the Morning it should be so, and were also both together, with the Prince of *Anhalt*, at my coming to the Castle. But the *Palatine* of *Neuburg* coming out to accompany the Prince at his departure from them, returned not: The Cause whereof I found to be afterwards, partly a desire he had to speake particularly with me, partly also a fresh Disgust between them in their Conference with the Prince. When I found the *Marquis* thus alone, "I declared that it should
 " be incongruous to deliver my Letter of Adresse, and speak any thing but in
 " their joynt Presence, for that also it had been signified to them before. The
 " *Marquis* answered, that he had sent to entreate the *Palatine* to come, but he
 " had excused himself. He added withall, that the like happened sundry times
 " both in Letters and Negotiations with them, intended joyntly. When I saw
 it could not be otherwise without an importunitie, which might breed worse
 Blood and further Contestation between them, I deliver'd him my Letter of Credence, which he opened, (having one of his Counsel by him) and made a shew

of reading it all, although I know not how much he understood. Then withdrawing me aparte, " he craved that I would speak in *French* that which I had " to say, because he knew his *Latin* would deceive him. I perfourmed his Desire, yet told him withall that my purpose indede was to have spoken in *Latine*, my *Credence* being in that Language". My Speech was the same which I used in *Latine* to the *Palatine* and have inserted here, *mutatis mutandis*. " The *Marquis* his Answer contained an Acknowledgement of his owne and " his Brother the *Electors* Obligation for his Majesty's former Favours, and the " Continuance of his Affection, whereof my Presence was a farther Argument. " That as they were bound, so they would not fayle to embrace all occasions, " of testifying their due respect by their readiest Services. Lastly, he used many good Words to my self.

From him I was conducted to the *Palatine*, to whom I presented your Letter opened by the *Marquis*; and told him " how contrarie this seperate Audience " was to my Expectation, and how incongruous". He made a slight Excuse alleadging a sodaine Builness; read the Letter, and heard me speak thus.

Illustrissime Princeps. Quo studio, quàm benignâ curâ & constanti voluntate serenissima majestas regia causam vestram jam inde ab initio prosequuta sit & amplexa, adeo non est obscurum . . . si eâ de re sermonem instituerem *. *Inter cætera autem propensissimi affectus indicia non ultimo loco numerandum videatur quòd è suis unum, rerum vestrarum non prorsus rudem, huc mittendum decreverit, qui Majestatis suæ nomine apud celsitudinem tuam & illustrissimum principem Ernestum marchionem resideret. Equidem quod ad me ipsum attinet cui hac provincia demandata est, etsi cum illis minimè sim comparandus, quos aula Britannica permultos habet, prudentiâ abundè instructos & magnis negotiis pares, fidenter tamen spondere ausim me curâ & fide nemini cessurum. Hæc sunt quæ mecum attuli, quæ nunquam à me dimittam, quæ in exequendis serenissimi regis mandatis unâ versabuntur. Quod cum dico, perinde est ac si ea omnia simul dicerem quæ observantiæ meæ rationem erga celsitudinem tuam & illustrissimum marchionem spectant; siquidem uno eodemque sensum utrumque continetur: Scitis enim (ut supra memini) quem sibi scopum proposuerint regie Majestatis desideria & conatus. Ego verò Deum optimum maximum quæso venerorque ut tam pio affectui successus respondeat. Tum demum liceret oculis usurpare ideam illam & imaginem quam boni omnes animis concipiunt, votis expetunt; nimirum, intus concordiam stabilem, foris quæta consilia, & mentes ab æquitate & pace haudquaquam alienas; provincias quibus præestis non solum à bello verum etiam a belli metu liberas; Germaniam, undæque universum orbem christianum solidâ tranquillitate fruentem; denique reformatæ religionis statum à periculo immunem & inconcussam; quo nullum in rerum naturâ spectaculum pulcrius aut optatius majestas regia arbitratur. Quod reliquum est, solatio maximo afficior, cum sciam, me apud illos principes commissum mihi munus obiturum, quorum singularis & ingenita humanitas passim prædicatur; de quorum studio & honorifico affectu erga serenissimum regem meum, nemo est qui aut velit, aut meritò possit dubitare.*

Hereunto the *Palatine* made a large Answer in *Italian*, being the same in effect with that of the *Marquis*. Thence he fell into particular Discourse, not without some glaunce of Discontent against his Associate. Touching the Admission of the [*Electors* of] *Saxonie*, he spake in great Passion and Dislike; saying, " that more could not be expected in Reason and Honor then had been " offered in the Treatie of *Coleine*, and that he hoped his Majesty would continue his princely Aide against the unjust Attempts of all Adversaries". He spake with like Passion of the Administration of the *Palatinate*, whereof I perceive he would in no sorte allow any part to the Duke of *Deuxponts*.

To that of the *Saxon Elector* I answered, " that as I could not deny that the " Offer made in the Treatie of *Colleine* was fair and large, and that he had no

* Here are three or four Lines worn out in the originall Paper.

" Reason

An. 1610. " Reason to doubt of his Majestie's constant Affection; so, if things were truly
 " and indifferently weighed according to the present Conjunction, it could not
 " but manifestly appear, that his Majestie's Ends do still directly tend to the pub-
 " lique Good, by preventing farther Combustion; and that his Care is no less
 " then before of the Reputation of his Freinds. Touching the *Administration*
 " of the *Palatinate*, not knowing how farre the Prince of *Anhalt* had opened
 " himsele, I replied only in generall termes, that his Majestie's Desire was the
 " difference might be in such sorte determined, as should be consonant to Honor
 " and Reason.

This is the Effect of that which passed then between us; only I should have told you before, that he is so confident of his Righte to these Countries, that he speaketh with great distast of the Partage of them, which he imagineth may be propounded by some. About a Moneth hence he will begin his Journey towards *Brandenburg*, purposing also to visit *France* and *England*, and in his Returne, *Holland*.

It is not unlikely (by that which I gather from good Handes) that he intendeth, amongst other things, to crave the Intervention of the *two Kings* and the *United States* about the Controversy of the *Palatinate*, and for the decision of the Cause between the *Electör* of *Brandenburg* and himsele, although it hath long since bene committed to the Arbitrage of others.

I have delivered your Letter to the Prince of *Anhalt*, and you have now e're this received his, together with a Copie of that large Letter of the Duke of *Bouillon* to the Duke of *Deuxponts* (as I take it,) which is held by some to be too *Master-lyke*. By the Prince's Letter you have perceived the Cause of his Stay here, (which I thinke will not be much longer,) and his Purpose to differre as yet the Overtures to be made from his Majestie, with the keeping of them secret in such sorte that the Matter touching the *Saxon* is . . . to the two Princes only, and the other to one of them. In the former, my weake Judgement doth not altogether concurre with his, but he persisteth *opiniastrely*, rather (as I suppose) for some particular Ends then otherwise. The Prince is much moved with the Order he hath received for the casting of his own Horse Company and *Schomburg's* Regiment paid by the *Union*; which with those Companies that the Princes have, and now will cast and reduce of their own for want of Means, (from whence many Disorders and Insolences have risen,) must needes as he pretendeth make too great a Diminution of their Forces, and make them unable for Defence against any suddaine Attempt.

I must indeed confess that the *Saxons* Desseigns are to be doubted, who besides his Practises with the Archduke *Albert*, (though under another Pretext,) and that which may be treated at *Dresden* between his Family and the Archduke *Leopolde* with other Deputies from the *Emperour*, is said to have entertained some of the Forces which are in *Alsace* and *Passaw*; who have refused a good Somme of Money presented unto them, with Caution for the rest of their Pay, (although the Archduke *Maximilian* besides others hath laboured to draw them to Conformitie,) and do so oppresse those Countries, that the Duke of *Bavaria* himself hath sent to *Heidelberg*, offering to joyne with the Princes of the *Union* for the expelling or defeating of them. Which Offer is accepted there, and the Count *John* of *Nassaw*, who hath yet together about 800 Horse and 3000 Foot, hath Orders to assist him; notice being also given of this Presentation to the rest of the *Union*.

These Princes desiring to draw an Ayde of Money from their Subjects, with an enhauncing of Rents, towards the Defence of these Countries, have summoned Assemblies in each of their Provinces, and are now gon to *Duren*, where the States of *Fuliers* meete. They have laboured the Towns to take in Garrisons, but fewe give eare. There hath bene likewise Consultation betwene some of both their Counsels assisted by the Prince of *Anhalt*, about the best Foot to be held for the Payment of the Souldiers. The *Palatine* would observe that of the *united States*, but the *Marquis*, or rather his Counsel, refused it; hoping (as may be

be gathered (and the *Palatine* himself interpreteth,) to weary him with charge, or *An. 1610.* to make him distastfull to the Men of Warre, if he alone follow that foot. The Licenses and Convoys are brought to a settled Rate; and both the Princes have agreed that the Monies which may result from thence should remain untouched by either, and employed only for the common Service. Monsieur *Dort* hath done the *united States* a Pleasure, in obtaining that their Subjects shall pay two *Rix-dollers* less then others upon every Vessell; but he hath received a Blow in his own Fortune, for his monthly Entertainment of 2000 Dollars will now be but 500 at the most. He offered of himself to quit the half if some others would have done the like; but they follow Monsieur *Ketlar's* Example, who may not be touched.

The Prince of *Anhalt* departed three Dayes since before Day upon a sodaine Resolution. The Night before about ten of the Clock, he sent me word that he would send me a Letter to be conveyed to your Lordship, and another for *England*, which he will write by the way. He lefte Articles with the Princes touching the Course they are to hold, one whereof was an Exhortation to Concord; and he concluded with a *Protestation*, that if they neglected his Advice, the Cause of all Disorders should be imputed to themselves only. The Evening before his Departure here arrived an Ambassador from the Lantgrave *Maurice*, with Order, as himselfe tolde me (for we have visited each other) to make way for a seconde Treaty; to which end he saith that his Prince will send unto his Majestie and into *France*, and hath written unto the *Electors* of *Saxonie* and *Brandenburg* and to the old *Palatine* of *Neuburg*, praying each of them for their publique good, to yeeld somewhat in his particular. He spake by way of Discourse of the Admission of the *Saxon*, as a Thing which his Prince would rather wish then see a Relapse into Warre; although the *Saxon* had seriously requested his Aide, remonstrating the Good which may likewise redounde to his Posteritie, in regard of the hereditarie League between their Houses. Thus farre he opened himself unto me; but I have since understood from a good hand, that he hath charge also to propound that Point of Admission to these Princes, whom he followeth to *Duren*.

We hear that *Ruisenberg* hath been so disgraced by *Leopolde* in *Saxonie* for his ill defending the Castle of *Juliers*, that the *Electör* hath rejected his Service.

I have bene with Monsieur *Ketlar* and he with me. Having bene importuned by Sir *Griffin Markham* to recommend him to his Favour in your Lordship's Name, I could not refuse it. He telleth me that he hath received Order from the *Electör* to make a Step to the *Haghe* to conferr with you, but that it is now suspended for some Dayes. I understande by him also, that after the Marriage between the Prince of *Lintz* and the Marquis of *Anspach's* Sister (which is now in hand) shall be solemnized, the *Electör* will send an Ambassage to his Majestie, to thanke him for his former Favours and crave the continuance of his roiall Affection. He hath had some inckling of that which the Prince of *Anhalt* hath to negotiate, and I find him much troubled with the Point of the *Saxon's* Admission; yet he seemed somewhat satisfied with mine Answer, although I defended to no Particularities; but I purpose to speake of it more largely to the *Marquis* at his retourne.

Monsieur *Hotman* hath heard nothing from Monsieur *de Boisfisse*, but Monsieur *Villeroy* hath given him promise of increase of Entertainment and of a Commission. Men say he is too openly and passionately enclined to the *Marquis*, and that he hath purchased some Distast by a Letter written to a Freind in *France*, which was shewed there to one of the Counts of *Solmes*, wherein he complained of the ill Order here, and jested at their continual drinking, although I see no such thing at the Prince's Table.

The Duke of *Bouillon* is departed from *Heidelberg*, to prevent a Contention with the King of *Hungarie's* Ambassador who would have stood with him for Preseance. A thing absurde in it selfe and very unseasonable, seeing that King

An. 1610. seeking to be King of the *Romans* doth purpose to crave the favour of the Crown of *France* therein.

Having written part of this Letter I was occasioned to deferre the rest, as also my Dispatch, for some Dayes. Herewith I humbly take my leave, &c.

JOHN DICKENSON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Paris 27th December 1610. O. S.

WERE it not for the repairing of an Oversight which I committed in my Writing unto you the last Week, in omitting to enclose in the Packet through the haste wherein I was this Letter of Mr. *Searle*, I would scarce have kept Quarter with you at this time, for the little Cause I have to trouble you. In consequence of the *Broyle* which fell out between Monsieur *le Chancelier* and *de Villeroy* and Monsieur *de Sully*, there have been since divers Reconciliations made of old Quarrells, as between the Duke of *Espernon* and Monsieur *le Grand*, between the said Duke and the Marquess of *Ancre*, and between the Count of *Soissons* and the Duke of *Esquillon*, who had not vissited one another these ten or twelve Years; which the Duke of *Sully*'s Friends do apprehend not to have been done so much for Pacification sake between the said Parties, as for a Combination against him. The 300 *Swissers* which had been demanded by Monsieur *Alincourt* at his Father's and the *Chancelier*'s Instance, have been granted them by the Queen; who nevertheless seemeth to favour the Duke of *Sully* more then she did afore. * Within these two or three Days there fell out a great Quarrell at Court in presence of the Queen between Monsieur *le Grand* and the Marquiss *d'Ancre*, who are now Fellows in the Charge of *premier Gentlemen de la Chambre*, by reason of a certaine Chamber over the late King's Head, which Monsieur *le Grand* during the late King's Time did always keep, and was never challenged of him by Monsieur *de Bouillon*. This Chamber, the said Marquiss coming now to begin his first Year of waiting, did stand to have from Monsieur *le Grand*, as being due as he pretended unto him that doth exercise the Charge during the Time: Whereupon they grew to such great Words, as that they challenged one another in the Field in the Queen's Presence, and both went forth out of the Chamber to have gone to fight. But Monsieur *le Grand* was presently stayed afore he could get out of the Court, and the other after much seeking, found out also and held fast the next Morning; and since I hear that by the Count of *Soisson*'s means they have been reconciled.

The Prince of *Condé* since his Return to this Town is fallen sick of an Ague, and the same Cause hath hitherto stayed the Duke of *Guise*'s and Madame *de Montpensier*'s Departure to *Gaillon* for their Marriage, by the Lady's Sickness, which now is somewhat allayed.

The Mareschal *Laverdin* is at length departed for *England* with twenty or thirty Horse in his Company, having before sent eight Coaches full of Gentlemen to *Calais*.

Afore I send you the Edict which you desire to have for *grand Barbe*, I must entreat you to certify me whether it be that of *Nancy* as you wrote in your former Letter, or of *Nants* as in the last; for I hear that there be Edicts of both these Names; but they cannot be gotten single, being bound up with other things of that Nature. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

* See *Le Vassor's History of Lewis the 13th*, Tom. 1. pag. 102, &c.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 3^d January 1610. O. S.

THE next Day after the writing of my last of the 27th of the last Month (as commonly it falleth out with me) I received yours of the 22^d of the same; wherein you could not pass the relation of one of our Friend's new Preferment in *England*, without striking out of that Stone some Sparkles of your antient and constant good Affection towards me, by that large Proportion of good Fortune which your good Wishes do impart unto me. Though it be as far exceeding my Merits as my Hopes, yet I do most heartily and thankfully accept your good Will therein; both for your Love sake and for the present feeling which you have of my lingring and barren Condition. But with this Note I will not trouble your Ears at present.

Our Occurrences here, are *Emulations, Envies, Factions* and *Quarrells* amongst our great Men. By my former you have understood of the bitter and deadly falling out of the Duke of *Sully* with the *Chancelier* and Monsieur de *Villeroy*. Such a Wound in the Hearts of these Men cannot be healed with an Emplaster, and I am afraid that the Fall of one of the Parties must be the Cure of the other; for now there is no more dissembling, but open banding and Combinations on both sides, for the fulfilling of their Revenge, and ruining each his Adversary. But in these Factions he that was wont to be the stoutest, seemeth now to be a great deal the weakest and the less stirring: For by the Duke's Adversaries there hath been such Means and Dilligence used, as the Resolution hath been taken amongst them to establish a Councill of twelve or thirteen (whereof the Prince of *Condé* and Count of *Soissons* are the first,) for the ordering and expediting of all things belonging to the *Finances*; without whom (or eight of them) nothing shall pass: Whereby the said Duke is to be debarred of the sole Administration of that Charge; which he, seeing the Opposition made against him, and the unhappiness of the Time, doth therefore offer and seek absolutely to leave off. But his Friends do fear that this will be but one step of his Enemies Designs; and that if he do not stand tight, he will be in danger to fall altogether.

* But a greater and more tumultuous Quarrell is within these two Days broken out between the Princes, which hath gone near to bring forth a great Unhappiness; and that by a light (and as the Report is) *casuall Accident* of the meeting of the Prince of *Conty's* and the Count of *Soissons* Coaches near the *Louvre*: Which coming in a narrow Place, and by the Indiscretion of the Coachmen (as it is likely) to jussle the one against the other, caused some hot stir, and the striking of some Blows between the Followers of both the said Princes. Who departing in that Fashion one from another, did against the next Morning call and assemble together such Numbers of their Friends and Followers, as that the Duke of *Guise* joyning with his Brother-in-law the Prince of *Conty*, and the Prince of *Condé* with the Count of *Soissons* his Uncle, they came out into the Streets with at least 300 or 400 Horse apiece: Whereof there was such an Alarm taken by those of the Town, as that presently they repayred to the Court to complaine of these Disorders, and to assure the Queen that they would not acknowledge nor take any other Party but the Kings and hers; and to offer all their Service and Faithfullness on such an Occasion. She dismissed them with Thanks; saying that they were but private Quarrells of the Noblemen, which could breed no Cause of any such Fear or Danger. Nevertheless they have been so moved at it, as that the Chaines have been set up all Night in many Streets; Corps de Garde kept near the

* See *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Tom. 1. pag. 43. De *Rassier's* History of *Louis 13th*, Tom. 1. pag. 105, 106, &c. *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Tom. 1. pag. 105, 106, &c.

An. 1610. Town-Houses, and warning given to all the *Burghers* to stand upon their Guard. But that same Night there was such Diligence used, and Order taken by the Council, for the remedying of these Tumults and compounding of these Quarrells, as that Matters were brought into Terms of Reconciliation between the *Princes*, and I think that by this time they are altogether pacified. *Many such Bourrasques and Uprores the unhappiness of the State doth make them to expect and resolve themselves to bare, during the King's Minoritie.*

The Duke of *Bouillon's* return, who arrived here upon *Monday* last, is fallen out very fitly and opportunely for the taking up and reconciling of these Quarrells; for he is the only Man almost amongst them fitt and respected for a stickler in such Differences.

A little afore this Matter fell out, the Duke of *Guise*, to abridge the time and trouble of a Journey to *Gaillon*, where his Marriage was appointed to be solemnized, did anticipate and perform the same in a private Chappell in the Duchess of *Montpensier's* House at two of the Clock at Night; and after a Collation taken with his Mistress, did presently consummate the same.

From *Savoy* there is News, that the Duke hath passed his Army on this side the *Alps*, whereupon the Rumor is spread all over this Town that he is going to besiege *Geneva*. And it is thought also that the King of *Spaine*, who is so slow in the licensing of his Men there, is not without some great Design with his Army, either upon the *Venetians* or the *Swissers*. For Confirmation whereof, I have been advertised very lately from *Marseilles*, that since the *Constable* of *Castile's* arrivall at *Milan*, there have passed that way nine Ships and five Gallies full of Soldiers for those Parts: The same Advertizement doth report also, that the new converted *Pirate Dancer* (who I did heretofore signify to you to have been imployed for the safe Conducting of those Ships wherein Mr. *Chandler* went to *Barbary*,) hath been seized upon and arrested there by the *Turks*; amongst whom it is feared that he will turn againe to his former Occupation.

For the Copies of the Duke of *Bouillon's* Letter to the Duke of *Newburgh*, and of the Advertizement of *Germany* which you sent me in the former Letters, if I did not acknowledge the Receipt of the same by my last, I must now yeild you many hearty Thanks for the Worth of them, and the Paines which for my sake you have taken to write out and send me the same. In recompence whereof, if I can have any thing here worth the imparting unto you, I will not fail also to make you partake thereof.

I sent you the last Week a single Letter from Mr. *Calvert* besides the Packet, which came too late to be inclosed in the same. He hath desired me to remember againe his kind Salutations unto you. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Double de la Responce du Roy de France aux Duc de Saxe Electeur de l'Empire, Jehan Casimir & Jehan Ernest Ducs de Saxe, par le retour de leurs Ambassadeurs:

Treschers Cousins.

AYANT receu la lettre que vous nostre Cousin Electeur nous avez fait représenter par vostre serviteur Paul Helfrick au mois d'Octobre dernier passé, nous y avons respondu avec toute l'affection cordialité & sincerité qui est due à l'amitié & confederation d'entre la maison de France & celle de Saxe, qui a esté heureusement entretenüe par nos Ancestres de glorieuse memoire, ainsy que nous ferons par celle cy à la vostre du seconde dudit mois d'octobre qui nous a esté delivrée le troisieme jour du present par vos Ambassadeurs le Sieur Wolgan

gan Conte de Mansfeild, Sieur de Heldringan, & Burckhardt Lucanna Docteur An. 1610.
es droicts, & Marc Westemberger de Drachendorff & Senwersterdt, vos Con-
seillers que nous avons receu amiablement comme nous avons faict l'escrit qu'ils
neus ont presenté contenant les pretensions de vostre Maison à la Succession des
Duches de Cleves, Juliers, Berg, & des autres Seigneuries & pays qui en de-
pendent, dont ledit Helfrick nous avoit deja informes assez particulièrement.

Treschers Cousins, nous voulons croire que vous estes mens à faire ceste pour-
suite des bonnes raisons que vous nous aves exposées par vostre dite lettre &
par vos dites Ambassadeurs, lesquels veritablement nous jugeons dignes de con-
sideration; mais nous desirons que vous faces jugement de celles qui nous obli-
gent de vous conseiller & prier que vous preniez conseil de decider les diffe-
rents, dont il s'agist plustost par l'entremise & advis des communes anciens &
asseurés Allies & Amis de vostre maison & des autres Princes qui pretendent
droict en ceste heredité, que par les voyes que nous apprenons par vostre dite
lettre que vos entendes suivre, à cause de longuers & incertitudes d'icelles,
& des accidens tres-perilleux à vosdites Maisons & à toute la Germanie en-
semble qui en naistront indubitablement, comme nous avons representé à vous
nostre dit Cousin Electeur par nostre susdite responce baillée audit Helfrick;
& voulons encores vous par la presente pour nous acquitter tant envers vous
de devoir d'un vray Amy & Confederé tel que nous vous sommes; et desirons
demeurer qu'envers le public de l'office d'un Roy Treschrestien amateur de la
tranquillité generale & Tutresse en conservation de la liberté des Princes de
ladite Germanie, qui n'avons autre but que de protéger l'equité, nous opposer
à toutes violences & voye de fait de la Justice, affin de chacun soit conservé
en ce que par droit & raison il luy appartient en ladite heredité; non toutes-
fois pour enterprendre sur l'autorité de nostre trescher & tresamé bon frere
l'Empereur, ny sur sa jurisdiction Imperiale contre les constitutions dudit Em-
pire, ainsy que nous avons tousjours déclaré, mais pour empescher qu'en voulant
suivre ceste voye vostre dite maison soit frustrée du fruiet de ladite succession,
aussy bien que celle des autres Princes qui y aspirent apres vous, estre engagés
& plongés en des querelles & guerres immortelles à la ruine & desolation de
vosdites maisons & du saint Empire en generall comme de vos communes liber-
tés. Au moyen dequoy nous vous exhortons & prions de toute l'affection qu'il
nous est possible de bien & meurement penser & examiner ce que nous vous re-
monstrons pour vostre propre bien & des autres susdits Princes, vos Anciens
Allies, envers lesquels nous avons faict & renouvelleront encores tres volon-
tiers les mesmes offices que nous faisons presentement en vostre endroit, affin
que tous ensemble estans assistés par Conseils des autres Princes vos vrays &
anciens Amis & Confederés, vous evites par vos prudences les malheurs qui
menassent vosdits Maisons, que vous ne pouvez eviter si vous prenes les au-
tres Conseils susdits, dequoy se prendront l'avantage à vostre dommage irrepe-
rable les ennieux de vos prosperités & libertés de vostre ancienne confederati-
on, comme il pourra advenir que fera au prejudice de la . . . l'en-
nemy commun d'icelle, lorsque qu'il verra l'Allemagne remplie du feu & de
sang pour vous estre tous abeurtés & opiniâtrés à des formalites peu conside-
rables au regard des calamités que succederont à vos divisions. Or nous vous
prions derechef de prendre en bonne part la franchise & liberté avec laquelle
nous repetons ingenuement nos considerations susdites, & l'attribuer à l'amitié
singuliere que nous vous portons, & à l'interest que nous avons à la prosperité
de vosdits Maisons qui depend de l'entretenement de vosdites anciennes & here-
ditaires Confederations & Unions. Au reste nous serons tousjours prests &
disposés d'employer pour ce regard, comme pour la defence & protection de
l'Equité, & pour empescher une invasion si injuste desdits Duchés & pais con-
tentieux, les moyens & pouvoirs que Dieu nous a donnés affin que droict soit
maintenu, à qui il appertient comme à vous tesmoigner à faire recevoir les ef-
fects de nostre bonne volonté en toutes occasion. A tant, &c. Escrit à Paris le
8^{me} jour de Janvier 1611. O. S.

An. 1610.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Madrid, 10th January 1610. O. S.

YOUR Ordinary is not yet arrived here, and so I have not any Letter of yours to Answer. Our Parliament here is dissolved, and many new Laws published, viz. That no Man may lend a Coach, nor ride in a borrowed one: That no Man may have less than four Horses in his Coach: That no Woman may go with her Face covered: That no Man may kill any kind of thing with a Gun: That no Calicoes be worn in these Kingdoms: That no Bonclace be worn in any Garment; and much Reformation in Apparell.

Mr. Robert Sherley, the Persian Ambassador, seems resolved to go immediately into England, there to propound great matters touching the settling of a Trade for our Merchants in *Sinu Persico*: Which in my poor Judgment will not be amiss for England, if he can perform what he promileth. Sir Anthony Shirley is arrived at Barcelona; but they say his Brother will not stay to see him.

The Constable is at Milan, and hath order, as I understand, to desbazer the Army there. The Duke of Lerma, with all the Grandees, some six Days since went half a League out of the Town to receive the Duke of Feria in his way from France.

I have some cause to fear that certaine Gallions built now at the Havana are meant for Virginia, there to do some Mischief to our Plantations; but hereof it may be my next shall give you some certainty.

Of my return for England I yet know nothing, nor have I heard from thence a long time. My last Letters I received were dated in November; which makes me with more earnestness desire the arrivall of yours. From Paris I never hear any thing at all; which I tell you because you shall leave nothing at all upon presumption that Mr. Beaulieu shall perform it.

Money is here as scarce as ever, not only with the King but in generall. God of his Mercy deliver me from hence, and send us a happy meeting in England.

Your true Friend to serve you,

FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Hague, 11th January 1610. O. S.

I Am much behind hand with you, and so ever shall be in this dead Season, and in this dull place. Our great Man, Monsieur Barnevelt, is not yet delivered from his Quartern Ague. He hath had long tryal of Patience, and so must have untill the Spring. At this time I understand, that the Count Maurice is not in the best Disposition for his Health, who this Day came not forth to Dinner, and, as some say, hath taken his Bed. Our Ambassador of Morocco the last Week departed hence to Amsterdam, where he attendeth good Weather and a good Wind to embarque himself for his return. He hath concluded a Treaty with the States for intercourse of Commerce. It is in Dutch and long, otherwise I would send you a Copy; which yet I will do if you desire it. At the first entrance of this Treaty, there was a proposall made to lend the States a Million of Ducatts, or if they would desire it a Million and a half: But the States of Holland and Zeland, who are solely to trade in those Parts, did not hold it convenient to hearken to that Ceremonious Courtesie. We have a Spaniard, as some say, others a Neapolitan, who doth call himself d'Agula: He is marryed in Guelderland in an Honorable Family. He presented his Service to the States, to be imployed to the King of Morocco; but upon the News of the Surprize of la Rache he changed

changed his Resolution, and dares not adventure to fall into the Spaniards Hands. *An. 1610.* What they do at *Dusseldorp* you understand by Monsieur *Hotman* and *John Dickenson* who resydes there. The Prince of *Anhalt* is gone to *Heidleberg*. The Difference about the *Administration* is not yet decided; nor I think will not be untill the young Prince shall come to his full Age of eighteen Years. The Archduke *Leopold* hath been at *Dresden*, where he hath found no Money. If the Princes Possedants can be so wise to live together in Amity and good Concord, and govern their Countries with Justice and good Policie, they shall have small reason to fear either the Power of the Emperor, or the Practices of the House of Saxony.

We have with you a little Agent whose Name is *Valkenberg*: He is sent to receive the half of 30000 Crowns, which should have been paid the last Year; but the long stay he maketh there, doth shew that their Coffers are but empty.

Sir *Hatton Cheeke* should have been buryed at *Doway* by the appointment of his Friends, in great Pomp and Solemnity; but the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports did otherwise command it. Yesterday I did write to my Lord Ambassador in France. The Queen Regent hath now promised to continue the Payment of the two French Regiments in this Service for this next Year. And so I take my leave, and am

Your's to do you Service,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Honoratissime Domine;

LITERAS tuas datas 8^{vo} hujus mensis Stylo Novo, ante 18^m non accepi: Superiores meas dedi 4^{to} Calendas styl. vet. In conventu *Essendiano* idem à Principibus propositum quod in cæteris duobus, idemque à Provincialibus responsum. Fuerunt ibi lata omnia; genio strenuè indultum; & integræ noctes saltationibus ac choreis transactæ. Sed Comædia in Tragædiam versa est; nam in ipso decessu, Baro quidam *Frederici Comitis Zolmii* fratrem occidit; at fortiter & minis laceffit. Habetur jam in hoc oppido confessus generalis; seriùs quidem quàm statutum erat, propter aquas quæ vias occuparunt, & hic etiam adeo intumuerunt, ut *Plessenius* in insulam relegatus videretur; neque eum quisquam adire posset nisi scaphâ.

Principum Propositio fuit prolixissima, cujus legendæ copia mihi fiet. Si Ordines Provinciarum promissis steterint, boni aliquid efficietur; quod quidem præsens rerum conditio necessariò postulare videtur; *Ruisenbergius* enim, quem rejectum & exautoratum ferebant, jam in itinere esse dicitur cum mille quintæ equitibus, (in quibus & proprii ipsius milites, quibus etiam satisfactum est, & alii multi,) nec longè abesse a Diocesi *Trevecensi*, nam eò vertit se negato transitu per *Lotharingiam*. Nubes illa *Passaviensis* se in *Austriam* superiorem effudit; quod eò magis mirandum est, quia Cæsar *Bohemorum* precibus tandem emolliri visus, promisit ipsis commodatò centum & quinquaginta taleorum millia, quibus satisfaceret perditis nebulonibus, accedentibus pecuniis illis, quas *Bohemi* ipsi contributuri & collaturi erant. Sunt qui putent, sceleratos eos fame coactos discessisse, *Bavaro* commeatum impediante, qui sanè Catholicis valde suspectus est, utcunque sit *Jesuiticus*. Alii arbitrantur eos hoc consilio usos non invito Cæsare, qui *Austriacos*, *Matthiæ* fratri semper addictissimos, odit cane pejus & angui. Quicquid ejus rei sit, certum est nebulones illos multum damni intulisse provinciæ, aliquid etiam & ipsos accepisse: Incolæ enim cum ipsis dimicarunt & utrinque desiderati sunt nonnulli. Credi volunt, idque responderunt iis qui à Rege *Matthia* missi sunt, esse sibi iter in Comitatum *Tirolensem*; sed in eam regionem difficulter irrumpent, præsertim hoc anni tempore, si vel pauci se opponant; adeo ab omni parte angustiis

An. 1610. & præcipitiis plenius est introitus. Forsan constituerunt adjungere se Germanis illis, qui à præfecto Insubriæ exautorati, in patriam reversuri videntur; sed confertim & omnes simul, (Intelligo autem Germanos illos qui sub Madrugio meruerunt) Hoc si fiat, quid deinde futurum sit divinare nequeo: Ceterum, vix mihi in animum inducere possum, ut credam, fore rursus bellum in Germania superiore; nondum enim occalluerunt vulnera quæ Episcopis Reliquisque Catholicis elapsâ æstate sunt inflicta. Sed Marchio noster contrâ sentit, & nihil minus credit quàm quod colluvies illa ullam hisce de partibus cogitationem suscepit.

Cum intelligerem ex literis Trumbulli, arbitrari quosdam Archiducem Albertum idem his principibus concessurum quod Saxoni concesserit si velint petere, dixi hoc ipsis qui ad eum hæc de causâ missuri sunt, & graviter conquesturi, quòd cum ipsi ante aliquot menses Investituram petiissent, responsum ab eo dilatorium acceperunt, jam verò, petenti Saxoni, se tam facilem præbuit.

Anhaltinus procul dubio est Berolini apud Electorem Brandenburgicum, ibique reperit Archiepiscopum (sive potius Administratorem Magdeburgensem Electoris fratrem, Marchiones Christianum & Ansbachium, ac Lantgravium Darmstadianum; qui omnes serio ac vehementer egerunt cum Electore (sicut inde præscribitur) de admittendo Saxone: Ad quod ille respondisse fertur, quanquam id iniquum videretur, quoniam satis liquidò apparet Saxonica familiae hoc nomine satisfactum jam olim, velle tamen quod ad se attinet, rem totam permittere trium principum amicorum arbitrio: sed hoc forsan legationem quam in Angliam, Galliam & Unitas Provincias Belgicas destinarat, retardabit. Quantum ex Palatini Nuburgici verbis conjicio, ipse huic conditioni non nimis gravatè acquiescet, nec impediet assensum subditorum Provincialium si certò promittatur ipsi, quòd Controversia, non solum ea quæ utrique est cum Saxone, sed etiam quæ sibi cum Brandenburgico, intra quinque vel sex menses ad exitum perducetur Verùm valde veretur ne diutissime protrahatur negotium, & (quod maximè detestatur) Provincialium partitione controversia finiatur. Ad hæc ego ejusmodi usus sum responso, quo nec Serenissimum Regem ulterius quàm par est immiscerem, neque etiam Palatino displicerem.

Sed ut revertar ad Brandenburgicum: Non dubito, quin intellectâ jam ex Anhaltino Majestatis suæ sententiâ, accedente etiam Lantgravii Mauricii consilio, qui aut jam adest Berolini aut brevi adfuturus est, adeo multiplici auctoritati omnino sit cessurus.

Palatinus Nuburgicus Essendiâ Dortmundum versas profectus est, ut Mauricius ibi conveniret, qui ipsum prius ad colloquium invitarat; Ceterum confecto unius diei itinere literas à Mauricio accepit, quibus rogatus est ne progrediretur, quoniam ipse Electoris Brandenburgici voluntatem nondum habebat exploratam. Rediit Nuburgicus aliquantum offensus, & unum è suis ad Mauricius ablegavit qui certius aliquid expiscaretur.

Comes Ritbergensis circa mille milites jamdudum aluit, cujus impensis parum liquet; valde vereor ne miser ille seipsum perdat. Interim totus Martem spirat, & gloriari dicitur quod magnum aliquod munus in bello sperato obturus est.

Dux Suillius Hotmanno adversatur, dicitque apertè non videre se cur aliquis Gallia Regis nomine hic resideret, & (quod caput est) aliquot mensium stipendium nondum passus est numerari. Quanquam literæ quas Zeberkus Hagam attulit datæ sunt Ratingam, tamen huc venit. Ante discessum & postridie quàm discederet vespere fui apud Nuburgicum integrâ horâ, sed nihil mihi eâ de re significatum est; ego verò minùs laboro, cum sciam Hotmannum ob similes causas sæpius conquestum.

Anhaltinus equum dono mittit Principi Walliæ. Deus Opt. Max. te diutissime tueatur. &c.

Dusseldorpio 12º Januarii,
1610. S. V.

JOHANNES DICKENSONUS.

P. S.

2

P. S. Quod scripsi supra 1500 equites in itinere esse, verum est; eunt autem *An. 1610.* in provinciam Lucenburgicam, quod eò suspectiorem reddit Albertum: Sed nec Ruisshenbergius cum illis est, nec ipsius Legio, (cui tamen satisfactum dicitur,) cæterum expectat Ruisshenbergius Caesaris & Saxonis ulteriora mandata. Accepimus hoc recentibus literis; idque percommode, antequam ad dominum quæstorem scriberem.

Ordines provinciarum vescuntur omnes in Aula, ipsorumque famuli, qui unà cum dominis sunt ferè trecenti. Si Saxo admittatur, consultissimum erit ut unus omnium nomine his provinciis præsit, quâ solâ ratione multa incommoda amoveri & tolli possint. Nuburgicus molestissimè fert quòd Camera Imperialis Bipontinum agnovit Administratorem Palatinatûs.

Intra paucos dies Steckius Hagam Comitis venturus est, & de teloniis acturus. Miræ sunt exactiones, hîc Keiserwertia, (sive in insula Caesaris,) Rhinbergæ, & ad propugnaculum Schenckii; adeo ut commercia Rheni vix spiritum ducant. Rhinbergæ Archidux telonia exigit pro tot locis, ut implicite retinere videatur quosdam titulos, quibus propter inducias renunciavit.

Hoc ipso momento Ketlarus me invisit; ex quo intelligo (quod & dominatio tua ex ipsius literis perspiciat) Electorem Brandenburgicum cessurum videri tot principum tam seriis hortationibus de admittendo Saxone. Ego ita respondi, ut jam melius sperare, & rationibus à me adductis acquiescere videatur; sed metuit, ne rumor hujus rei, qui jam sparsus est per oppidum, provinciarum assensus subsidiarios impediât.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, Paris 23^d January 1610. O. S.

I Have received your Lordship's last Letter of the last of December. The great Broyle between the Count of Soissons and the Duke of Guise was compounded in such manner as by my former Letters I informed your Lordship: After the which there was a purpose to have made a more particular Atonement between them and the other great Persons who had declared themselves to be Partakers in that Quarrell; but there hath not as yet been means to effect the same. It was by many thought that the falling out of these Broyls would have wrought a Change in the Resolution of the Cause of the Duke of Sully; but after the appeasing of these Differences his adverse Party went forward with their Designs against him; * and because he had made Offer to resign his Place, they took him at his Word, and have besides forced him to consent to yeild up the Government of the Bastyle; pretending it is not fit he should have the keeping of the Treasure, seeing he quitteth his Place. There is given him the Recompence which he demanded of one hundred thousand Crowns; and it is said also that he hath the Grant of a Mareshall's Place. But notwithstanding this colour of favourable Dismission, his Adversaries do go about, if Opposition be not made thereunto, to bring him in question for Corruptions committed in his Place. It is not as yet resolved to what Persons the Charge of the Superintendency of the Finances shall be appointed; wherein the Queen is troubled what order to take, for that the Princes of the Blood would assume to themselves the cheif Authority thereof, which cannot be good for the Queen to permit; and she knoweth not almost whom to subrogate for the well discharge of that Place. The Duke of Sully is generally accused by all his Friends, for having out of weakness of Courage yeilded to this Resignation otherwise then he needed to have done; for that he was promised by powerfull Friends, that they would have maintained him a-

* Je ne pensois pas (said Monsieur de Sully upon this occasion) que de telles offres faites à son Prince fussent un crime suffisant pour estre dépoüillé de ses dignitez. J'apprens maintenant une maxime si nouvelle. Mais je ne me repons pas d'avoir fait mon devoir. See Michael le Vassor, Tom. I. pag. 114.

An. 1610. gainst his Enemies. But it is said he governed his Resolutions according to the Motions of his naturall Disposition, which hath been observed to be as dejected in Adversity, as it is too much raised in Prosperity. — Notwithstanding his private Imperfections, there is generally great Discontentment taken that he is removed, for that he hath been so profitable a Servant for the State.

The Parliament here is much busied in examining the Informations of * the Woman, that accuseth the Duke de Espernon, Madamoiselle du Tillet, and the Marquise of Vernueille, to have held Correspondency with Ravillac that murdered the late King, which she still maintaineth with great Assurance. And altho' the said Information be not held to be true in the maine Point thereof; yet she hath spoken with such probability concerning some other Accidents, as maketh the Judgment of that Matter to be held in Suspence, to the great Disadvantage of the said Persons. The Pope's Nuntio made of late earnest Instance to the Queen, that for the repairing of the Disgrace done to the Pope's Authority, by the granting of the Arrest by the Parliament against Bellarmine's Book, there might be Order taken for the publick condemning of the Book of Vignier the Minister, entitled *le Theatre de l'Antichrist*. But the Deputies of the Religion made it known both to the Queen and the Councill, that if they should consent thereunto it would give great Discontentment to those of the Religion; for that the Subject of Bellarmine's Book was directly in prejudice of the royall Authority of this State, and that of Vignier's was only in maintaining a Point of their Doctrine and Belief: Against the which to give any such Judgment as is desired, that it would be directly to break their Edict, and by that beginning to put those of the Religion in fear of the ensuing of a further Persecution. The said Deputies do think that they have hereupon so far forth prevailed, as it shall be forbore to do any thing in that Matter against them. The Fair of St. Germain's which should have been held in these Fauxbourghs hath been put off for this Year, to avoid the Occasion which the same might give of renewing the Quarrels between the great Men, by the disorderly Concourse to that Place. To the Merchants there is privelidge given to sell their Merchandize within the Town for eight Days. And so with my best Wishes I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's affectionate to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, Paris, 7th February 1610. O. S.

AFTER a long Deliberation for the settling of a Forme to govern the Affaires of the Finances, it is resolved, that the Queene will hold the Place of the *Surintendancie* in her owne Handes, and that all warrants for Payements shall be signed by her selfe; † but for the Execution of that Charge, the President Jeannin is made *Comptroller Generall*, and Monsieur de Chasteauneuf and the President de Thou are joyned with him, to be his Assistants in that Charge: Besides which, there are other three former Officers called Messieurs de Meaupeau, Arnault, and Atichi, who are *Intendants*. The Duke of Sully proposeth nothing else to himselfe nowe, then to withdrawe himselfe from hence, having first made a Journey to his House in Normandy, and afterwards he intendeth to go to his Government in Poitou. And to the end that those of the Religion should take no Allarm at the removing of him, there have been Letters written to the severall Provinces, to make it known, that it was the Duke's own Desyre to

* Her Name was Escouman. See Le Vassor's *Histoire de Louis 13^{me}*, Vol. I. pag. 116, 117, &c. And *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Vol. I. pag. 54, 55.

† See Le Vassor's *Histoire de Louis 13^{me}*, pag. 115.

be discharged from the Office of the Finances, and the Gouvernement of the *An. 1610.*
Bastile; and that he demaunded the Recompence of 100000 Crowns for the
 same. But for Contradiction of that Report, there runneth abroad * a Letter
 under the Name of the Duke as written to the Queene, wherein he doth very
 much accuse the Proceeding which hath been held towards him, and maketh De-
 claration of his Merit towards the State: Which Letter hath much displeased
 the Queen, but the Duke will not acknowledge that it was written by his con-
 sent, though it was the Pen of his Secretarye. I send your Lordship herewith;
 a printed Copy of the said Letter.

Since the writing of my last Letters to your Lordship, there hath fallen out a-
 nother great Quarrell here, between Monsieur de Chastigneray who is Captain of
 the Guard to the Queen, (and much favoured by her for the Service he did the
 Queen, in saving her when she was in danger of drowning coming from St. Ger-
 mains,) and on the other side, Monsieur Le Grand and Monsieur d'Espernon,
 who took the Part of M. Le Grand. The Quarrell began upon a very slight
 occasion in the Queen's Cabinet; where Monsieur de Chastigneray behaved him-
 self very insolently towards the Duke d'Espernon, insomuch as the Queen was
 called from her Dinner to come to appease Matters between them. Chastigneray
 was thereupon committed to the *Bastyle*, and condemned to be suspended from
 the Execution of his Charge for a Year; but upon the Acknowledgment of his
 Offence, he was presently enlarged and restored to favour again.

Upon the Speech which hath here runne of the Duke of Savoy's preparing to
 beseige Geneva, it hath been resolved to dispatch Monsieur de Barrault to the
 said Duke with Commission (as I have been crediblie tould) first, to thanke the
 Duke for the kind office which he hath rendred to the King and Queen in send-
 ing to visit them, and to condole for the Death of the last King; and secondly,
 to acquaint the Duke with the Allarm which those of Geneva and the *Swisses* doe
 take of the Dukes purpose to enterprize against them; who being the Allies of
 this Crowne, the Queene is bound to undertake in such case the Protection of
 them: And therefore to desire the Duke, that he will take away the Occasions
 of those Suspitions by the discharging of his Forces. And thirdly, to desire the
 Duke, that he will be content to deferre the concluding the Contract of Mar-
 riage with Madame, because it doth not stand with the Commoditie of their Af-
 faires as yet to dispatch the same. Upon this Alarme taken of the beseiging of
 Geneva, Monsieur de la Nouë hath been sent to assist for the Defence of the
 Towne, and the Queene promiseth that she will send an Army for the succouring
 of the same in case it shall be beseiged; and Monsieur de Bethune, the Collonel
 of Holland, and some others, have offered (if there shall be need,) to put them-
 selves with voluntary Companies into the Towne. But the Ambassador of Savoy
 protesteth that his Master intendeth no such thing; and that the rayeing of this
 Report is but a Practise, to put his Master in evill Opinion with this State, to
 the end to make it a Pretence for deferring the Conclusion of the Marriage;
 whereunto they are so strictly bound, both by the Contracts of the last King and
 by the often reiterated Promises since of the Queene. † Which indeed is the
 true Cause, to the end to entertayne the Offers of Spayne; for of the beseiging
 of Geneva there is no Appearance.

The Marquis d'Ancre, to procure him Authoritye in Picardy, (where he hath
 made his great Purchase,) hath obtayned the Place of the King's *Leivtenant Ge-
 nerall* there; which hath been found strange, that such a principal Charge in that
Frontiere Gouvernement should be bestowed on a Straunger; but where there is
 a Disposition to favour, all other Considerations are postponed. The Count de

* See le Vassor's *Histoire de Louis 13^{me}*, pag. 114.

† Monsieur le Vassor has given us a very large and particular Account of the Duke of Savoy's Designs *Histoire de*
 upon Geneva, which he borrows entirely from Siri's *Memorie Recondite*. How imperfectly he understood *Louis 13^{me}*,
 the true Designs of the French Court or that of Savoy may be collected from this Letter of the English Am- *Tom. 1 p. 153*
 bassadors; and what Authority is to be given to the most carefull and diligent Historians who write with-
 out the Assistance of authentick Memorials, I submit to the Consideration of the Judicious.

Vaudemont,

An. 1610. *Vaudemont*, hath been lately received Counsellor of State here. Sir *Henry Wotton* hath been this sevenight here; he did yesterdaye see the King and Queene, and will spend some three or four Dayes more to performe some other Visits. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice 8th Feb. 1610. O. S.

I Write at this present rather to continue a good Custom, then for any fitte Subject to entertayne you, having been of late only busied with *carneval Sports*; which thoughte they here much magnifye with superlative Commendations of *bellissimo spasso*, to our poore *Tramontaine* Judgements, it was *le plus pource passetemps du monde*: Though the Libertye be somewhat to the poor Wenches, (who are kept like Birds in a Cage all the Year besydes,) to rove and raunge about the Streets at Pleasure: But so long as they are hoodwinked like Hawkes, there was small Contentment to the Spectators. You may therefore marvail at the *Spanish Ambassador's* Patience, who hath not omitted any one Day, (during this tyme of madding) without presenting himself at the landing Staires of the *Campo St. Stephano* (the Rendezvous of Maskers,) where he would lye at Anchor the whole Afternoone in his *Gondola*: Untill at last, it was his Fortune to see himselfe played, by one just of his Stature and Corpulency, with Clothes, Cloke, Ruff and Vizard, like him, not forgetting his Spectacles; and with his Pace and Gesture went in this sort jetting about the Feild with many Followers: Which might seeme only done out of hatred to the Nation; for the Ambassador for his own Person, is very gracious. The *Pope's Nuncio* hath likewise suffered of the Libertie of the Time, having had one of his Followers *bastinado'd* by Maskers, and very scandalous Language given of the *Nuncio*.

There is a Booke newlye printed at *Bologna*, in aniwere to his *Majestie's* and the Bishop of *Ely's* under one; which upon knowledge given the State here, was presently forbidden to be brought in or sold within this Territory upon paine of Imprisonment, sending to the Gallies, or other arbitrary Punishment. The Author was one *Marco Antonio Capello*, one of the three *Theologi* who fled to *Rome* in the Time of the *Interdict*: Whereof the first, *Fulgentio*, was burnt for a Heretick: The second, *Rebetta*, was apparently poisoned; and this poor Fellow, to save his Life (belike) in place of great Rewards which were promised him, is forced to doe somewhat extraordinary.

The Duke of *Florence* finds small favour at *Rome* since his Brother's refusing of the *Cardinall's Hatt*; which appears by a short Answer to two Suits, whereof the first was in favour of *Don Verginio Ursini's* Sonne, to make him *Cardinal*; the second was to transerre the Dignitye intended to his second Brother, upon the third, *Don Carlo*. To which the *Pope* answered, that the first of these he would leave to his Successor to perform, and for the second, he was young enough to stay.

The King of *Spayne* hath bestowed the Archbishoprick of *Monreal* in *Sicilie*, which is worth 50000 Crownes a Year, upon the General of the *Franciscans*, whom we had here this last Weeke holding a Chapter for his Order, and hereby the Cardinal of *Savoy* is putt by his Expectation. The Duchesse of *Mantua* is leaving this World if not already departed, having been seized almost these three Weeks past with an Apoplexy. The Newes of the *Austrian* Troubles find a nearer way to you, then to be bandied from hence.

From *Constantinople* here are two *Aviso's* newly come very joyfull to this State. The first, of an Accommodation betwixt the *Visir* and the *Bailo*, who have had a long and sharpe Difference about a *Turkish Corsaire* taken by the *Venetian*

netian

netian Gallies; which was once allowed of as good Prize, but by the Instigation of their good Freinds *the Jesuites*, the Matter was again brought into Question. It is now accommodated, and a Present given the *Bailo* of a Vesture of Gold, with certaine *Turkish* Toyces, as wrought Napkins, and such like. * The second, of a great Defeat given the *Turkish Armie* by the *Persian* neare *Tauris*, which was drawne into an Ambush, and the Overthrow so well followed, that 30000 were slaine in the Field, and the Camp seized and spoiled. Whither the Artillerie were taken or no (which is the *Persians* only Want) rests uncertaine. The *Bassaw* fled to *Van* without looking behind him, from whence he sent the Newes. And this latter Accident is thought to be the occasion of the former Reconcilement, because the *Turke* was lothe in such danger to make more Enemies.

Where these Clouds which are still gathering in *Savoy* and *Milan*, will fall at last, is very uncertaine. The *Duke* is so farre from disarming, that he hath of late renforced some Troopes. The *Constable* of *Castile* hath *licensed his Strangers*, but augments the Number of *Spaniards*; which holds all the Neighbour States in great Jealousy. We have had here the Prince of *Morocco* all this Carnival, who goes now to his Residence at *Milan*. My Lord *Cranbourne* went from hence on *Friday* last, and on *Monday* parted from *Padoua*, with purpose to go by *Trent*, *Augusta*, and *Franckfort*, and so to you in *Holland*, if so be he be not detoured by new Advise from my Lord *Treasurer*, which he expects to meet with at *Franckfort*; but, upon likelihood of coming that way, he hath left order for sending some Letters he expecteth out of *England* to your Hands, to be kept for him. Mr. *Henry Howard*, who came with him out of *England*, stays here to see somewhat more of *Italy*. I have no more to add, and so, &c.

Your Lordship's most affectionately to serve you,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 15th Feb. 1610. O. S.

YOUR Letters of the 27th of the last came the last Week, whereto my Lord Ambassador here made Answer presentlye, imparting such Newes as was then current, else I had taken that upon me, though utterly unfurnished of any Matter of Worth, but only to have given you notice of the young Lord of *Cranbourn's* coming towards you, where, I make account, he wyll be before thys comes to your Hands; for he makes all the haste homeward he can, so that neither Wayes nor Weather can hinder him: And I doubt you will not be able to hold him long, being carried away, not only *Velis* & *Remis* (as they say) but even upon Wings of earnest Desire, as well to satisfye others as himselve that attend him in great Devotion, as *redditum postliminio*, and restored almost from Death to Lyfe. Here hath been much speech of certaine *Religious Persons executed in England*, whereof we have not a word from thence. But the Matter was made so odious, and every Circumstance so *amplified* by certain *Romish Instruments*, that yt made generally an ill Impression. Whereupon on *Monday* last my Lord Ambassador went to the Colledge, and had Audience, upon no other Ground, nor to no other end, but to repress these *slanderous Rumors*, by justifying the King's Proceedings in these Causes. Which he did (as it seemes) very effectually, the whole Face of the Assembly being much altered ere he left them, from that he found it at his coming in; and the *Duke*, with a long and grave

* *Knolles History of the Turks*, p. 1297.

An. 1610. Answer, approving in a manner whatsoever he had said. *This Duke* is esteem-
ed one of *the most sufficient Men of this Age*; and indeed it is very rare, and
almost miraculous, to see a Man of his Years (drawing towards *four score*) of
that Dexterity and Pregnancy of Wit and Memory, and withall of such Rea-
diness of Tongue and Elocution; and I doubt whether their whole Senate, if he
were gone, could afford them such another *al parangone*.

By the last Letters from *Constantinople* the *Persian* Victory is much abated,
from the overthrow and slaughter of 30000 *Turks* to 3000, and those but strag-
glers; whereas the main Force continued untouched, and passed on towards *Tau-*
ris, which the *Persian* himself is said to have burned down to the Ground, be-
ing out of hope to defend it.

The Duke of *Savoy* arms still, but to what End and Purpose, neither himself
I think, nor any Body else that I hear of, can so much as guess. There is an
Ambassador going from him into *England*, who perhaps will give a Reason of
his doings, for other reason of his sending we see none; tho' some aim at mat-
ters of Marriages, whereof there is little appearance. He raises Forces in *France*
and in the State of *Milan*, and pays them in *French* and *Spanish* Coine. If his
Design be upon *Geneva*, methinks the *French* should not permit it, nor the *Spa-*
niard neither to see him any way greater, unless he were of a more quiet Hu-
mor. I have nothing else but all due remembrance to my good Lady, with my
best Wishes to you and yours. And so I commend you to God's holy Pro-
tection.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. Dickenson to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Dusseldorp, 20th Feb. 1610. O. S.,

Although I can hardly write you any thing which you understand not al-
ready by Monsieur *Hotman*, yet I could not but acknowledge by these
few Lines the receipt of your's by Monsieur *Wispenmink*, and of another since.
The *admission* of the *Saxon* is now in hand; not at *Erforde* as was projected,
for as the Time is anticipated, so the Place is changed. The anticipation of the
Time proceedeth from the fear he had that the Troops of *Passaw* should stead
him nothing unless he used Hast; but for ought I see the Hast he maketh will
yeild him as little Fruit, *because the Emperor hath entangled himself in a dan-*
gerous Labyrinth, having raised those Divells whom he cannot so easily lay.
The Injury which he hath offered both to his Brother the King *Matthias* and the
Bohemians, by the Insolencies committed through the *Passavians*, whereof he
doth sufficiently acknowledge himself the occasion; besides the harm it hath done,
doth manifestly shew that *no Sincerity is to be expected from him*, and conse-
quently that both the one and the other should both provide as well for the fu-
ture, as redress the present; although it may be the *Bohemians* will proceed *po-*
satamente, and have a carefull Eye to both the Brethren. But in the mean while
the *Saxon* in all appearance must *veil his Plumes*, and rather accept *reasonable*
Conditions, then seek to extort such as his own Ambition, or the pernicious Drifts
of those who would abuse him might dictate unto him. The *States assembled*
here have *absolutely* and *entirely* done nothing of that for which they were drawn
together; but they have spent much time in *wrangling* and exposing their
Greivances, especially they of *Cleve* and *Marck*; so that the *Marquiss* shall have
work enough with that displeasing Subject; and the *Palatine*, though he know it
before in Gross, will marvell (I assure my self) much, when he shall hear the
Particulars. I will not deny but that if there were the same likelyhood of Trou-
ble which there is of Quietness, it may be hoped they would show more forward-
ness.

ness: But withall I will freely say, that the Princes Possessioners may with reason rejoyce, that Necessity inforceth them not to stand to the hazard of that Tryall. On the first of the next Styl. Vet. the Princes and Commonwealths of the Protestant Union will assemble at Suinfort. The meeting at Worms was only of those united who are Neighbours to the Rhine: The Treaty of Hall is dissolved *re infecta*. The Arbitrage of the Difference disputed there (whereof I have written you heretofore,) had been committed to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the two Marquisses of Ansbach and Baden; in whose Endeavours I think nothing was wanting: *Sed Latet Anguis in Herba*. I rest

Your assured Friend to Command,

JOHN DICKENSON.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 22^d February 1610. O. S.

BY your kind and copious Letter of the 9th of this present, I find the Advantage you have of me in the place of your Abode, which makes all your Advertisements wellcome, as well those which you transfer out of *England*, as others which proceed originally from you. What wants in these Parts to return in exchange, I must supply with Profession of good Will, and rendring many Thanks: And truly in this scanty time of *Lent*, here is a Penury of News as of all other things; only the Duke of Savoy keeps our Discourfers a work, and no Man can dive into the depth of his Designs. The Troops he raised upon fear of such Forces as were assembled in *Milan*, though that fear be passed over upon their disarming, he not only still continues but augments them dayly, and pays them both in *French* and *Spanish* Coyne. The Pretence he makes to some, is a continued Jealousy of the Spaniards; of which the Number is encreased, though the Souldiers of other Nations are dissolved in *Milan*; to others, a purpose to assist the Austrians in *Germany*. Sometimes they speak of an Enterprile upon *Bern*, and then upon *Geneva*. The last of which is thought the most likely for him to attempt, though hard enough in all Mens Judgments to effect, being able to performe so little of himself: And methinks the *French*, or *Spaniards* either, should not willingly see him greater, unless he were of a more quiet and settled Humour. So it is, that in this peaceable disposition of the Princes and States of *Italy*, though he was well wished at first for his arming in defence; he finds now but few Friends or Abettors which way soever his Staff falls: And the generall fear is, that having all Preparatives for War, but wanting the Signs of it, he will be forced at last to fly for Refuge to the Doublons of Spaine, and by them be made an Instrument to trouble the World. His Ambassador's going now into *England* gives occasions of speech, that if he miss of a Match for his Son in *France*, he hopes notwithstanding to speed elsewhere; and there is nothing out of the compass of those *Vasli Pensieri* with which he is charged.

There hath been a Match secretly plotted and followed, betwixt the Pope for his Nephew Marco Antonio Borghese, and the Duke of Modena for his eldest Daughter; and though there be some disparitie of Years in the Lady being Nubilis, and Borghese but a Boy, yet other Circumstances made it much forward, in hope the Pope would have alienated * *Ferrara* againe from the Church, and settled it upon his Nephew, and the Duke of Modena would have relinquished his Pretensions, in regard of his Daughter's Advancement. This State made

* Upon the Death of Alphonso Duke of Ferrara without Issue in the Year 1597, Clement the Eighth seized upon this Duchy as a Fief of the Church. Cardinal Bentivoglio (in his Memoirs, Tom. 1. Chap. 2.) has given a very exact account of this Matter.

An. 1610. offer of their Protection to *Borghese*, in case the Match should proceed; and would have made him their General, with 20000 Ducats yearly Entertainment. But during this Treaty, the Cardinall *Nazareth*, who hath the keeping of the Keys and rules all at *Rome*, at the instance of * *Montalto*, won the Pope another way for the Daughter of *Don Virginio Ursino*, with whom a Match is concluded; and the Cardinall for his effectuall Mediation hath a good Reward in present Money, and a promise of the *Papacie* if he live to it, upon the continuation of the two Factions of *Montalto* and *Borghese*. The Cardinal *Borghese*, since the Death of Cardinal *Paravicini*, is made Protector of the Monks of *Camalda*; of which Order one *Fulgentio* who wrote against the Pope in the time of the *Interdict*, and others who did likewise refuse to obey it, have presented themselves here before the State to desire Protection; and the Prince hath given them assurance, that as long as they do no other then be constant in a good Cause, they shall not need to doubt the safety of their Persons. I thank you very much for the particularity of the Priests which were executed in *England*: For though we that know their Demeanour may rather marvel why so many escape, then why these were executed; yet such as either through Ignorance cannot, or through Malice will not consider the true Causes, make no small Advantage of any such Accidents, to fill these Parts of the World with Rumours and Outcries: I doubt not but where you are your Ears were sufficiently beaten withall. If Sir *Stephen Lessiure* succeed you at *Brussels*, he will not be at such leisure as he hath been a good time at *Prague*; for since his coming thither I hear he hath had but one Audience of the Emperor. How he speeds now I know not; for we hear the Troops of *Passaw* are come to *Prague*, and turn all *Sotto sopra*. You have the News of those Parts more directly from thence, and I am at the end of all other Matter, unless I should look further, and tell you how by the last Letters from *Constantinople*, the *Persian* Victory is much abated, from the overthrow and slaughter of 30000 *Turks*, to 3000, and those but straglers; whereas the maine Force continued untouch'd, and passed on towards *Tauris*, which the *Persian* himself is said to have burnt down to the Ground, being out of hope to defend it.

The Extraordinary of *Spaine*, which you write of, is newly come from *Prague* to this Ambassador here; what he brings we yet know not, by my next I may better inform you; and in the mean time committ you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assured to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

* Cardinal *Montalto* was the Nephew of *Sixtus Quintus*, and advanced by him to the Purple at the Age of fifteen. Il avoit (says Cardinal *Bentivoglio* as translated by *L'Abbe Veyrac*) l'abord un peu rude; le port grave; ne se communiquant gueres; parlant peu; & naturellement assez mélancolique: il paroissoit néanmoins fort poli & fort affable dans ses Conversations familières. Il n'avoit pas la peine & l'embaras que causent les affaires quand on y est employé; il faisoit consister tout son plaisir à mener une vie douce, paisible, & exemte d'ambition; mais malgré tout cela, il ne laissoit pas d'être en très grande Consideration & fort estimé à la Cour de Rome, & de tous les Princes d'Italie, particulièrement du Grand Duc, qui avoit déposé le Chapeau de Cardinal du tems de *Sexte V.* & voit toujours conservé pour son Neveu *Montalto* une tendre & constante amitié. See Tom. I. pag. 102, 103, &c.

From the Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

23^d February 1610.

BY the Contents of his Majestie's Letters to the *States*, to the *Count* and to your self, you may perceiv the true Scope of his Majestie's Intentions; which is to assist a *distressed Count*, and yet so as his Majesty be not too far engaged (if these hopes of Composition should prove dilatory or frustrate) to be drawn into any Charge for him; and therefore as his Majesty enjoyns you to be present at the Colloquy as it aimes most to facillitate the Composition yea and to the Count's best Advantage (if so it may be,) so that you must be wary in appearing so far for the *Count*, you draw not the other Party into any Exasperation, and so become a Means or at least a Pretext for them of their longer Protraction; and therefore your best way will be to be concurring in that which you shall find the *States* most to affect, who know best how and in what manner these popular Humours are to be managed and aswaged. If the Treaty should not come to any Perfection, or happen to be longer protracted then is prescribed, you may make your Protestation against it; tho' if the *States* should happen to do the like and to be forced to use compulsoy Means to reduce the Town to reason, you shall do well to forbear to engage his Majesty in any such joynt Assistance; not that his Majesty affects not as much or more the *Count's Restitution* as the *States* can do, but that in this particular, the Disparity is too great between his Majesty and the *States*, who may easily undertake such an Action without any new Charge to themselves having a great Army already in Entertainment; whereas on the contrary, whatsoever his Majesty should do in that Cause must be upon a new Charge, which his other Affairs are not so fit to bear. And if whilst your Abode at *Groninghen* any great Occasions should fall out at the *Hague* that have relation to this State, as any such further Contestations among the Princes about their Contributions, as that thereby his Majestie's Subjects that are there in Pay should run hazard in cashiering, or the Death of Monsieur *Barnevelt*, which cannot but be very ominous to that State, or such like, his Majesty requireth you upon any such great Accident to return speedily to the *Hague*, leaving that Busyness to the managing of the *States* Commissioners, with Protestation how much his Majesty taketh the effecting thereof to heart, and what Confidence he reposeth in the Indifferency of the *States* to do it on the best Terms that the present Condition of Affairs will permit; to which as an inevitable Necessity, the one and the other Party must be contented to submit themselves. And so for this time I commit you to God.

From *Whitehall*.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 28th Feb. 1610. O. S.

HAVING little time and many Distractions at this present, I must entreate you to accept of a brief Return to your last Kindness of the 15th of this Month. The Advertizements of the the Duke of *Savoy's* Designs against *Geneva* are every Day confirmed, and most freshly by Monsieur *de la Nouë's* Letter received yesterday, which doth assure it to be a Matter resolved by the said Duke. But the Weather, or God rather, hath been so favourable to the Town, as that the Snows which have been extraordinary great in those Parts this Year,

An. 1610. have hitherto hindred his Passage over the *Alps*. On this side there be some new Regiments a making; so that the Number which is already about the Town is not held to be less then 7 or 8000. The Readiness of the *Protestants* both in this Town and all over *France*, is great for the Defence of the Town; but with *these particular Devotions* there is a greater Help preparing for the Succour of it; there being Order taken for the present making up of an Army of 24000 Foot (whereof 5000 shall be *Swisse*) and 2000 Horse, and the Rendezvous to be at *Lions*, whither the Queen doth give out that if the War go forward she will go her self in Person with the King. But the *Savoyard Ambassadors* (there are now two here since *Saturday*, by the arrivall of the Count of *Ruffi*, whereof I made mention in my last,) do so protest and argue against *these Rumors of their Master's Designs*, as that they would make them very ridiculous; but the Informations are so strong, and the Evidences so great to the contrary, as that they do make themselves very ridiculous therein.

The *Swissers* have lately sent a Deputy hither, upon the *Alarum* they have taken of the said Duke's Designs against them, to demand Succours according to the Treaties between them and this Crown, which will be granted them. They have already 6000 Men armed, and are making a Levy of 8000 more; being all God be thanked very well united among themselves contrary to the Duke's Expectation. Here is a certaine Report amongst some that *Don Louis de Velasco* is assembling some Men in *Luxemburg* to carrie into the *French Comté*, and from thence to joyn the Duke of *Savoy's* Army; but I have always disproved these Reports because your Letters make no mention of it, and that I for my part do hold it very unlikely.

The Count of *Ruffy* abovementioned doth purpose within this Se'nnight to depart from hence into *England* for the Occasion specified in my former Letters; but for the Reason therewithall alleadged, (which I must intreat you for a while to keep to your self,) I think both he and his Master (if his Mind be according to his Pretence) shall but lose their Labour.

By that time that you shall receive this I do not doubt but you shall have Monsieur de *Preaux* there, who departed two Days ago from this Town. I did purpose to have written both to your self and Monsieur *Berruyer* by Monsieur de *Laurvay*; but the dispatching of Mr. *Calvert* into *England*, who went away the same Day, hath hindred me from it. I pray you excuse me to Monsieur *Berruyer* for it, and remember my Service unto him. I do hear that he is like to remaine there yet with Monsieur de *Preaux*; which if it be, I would be glad to understand from you, and upon what Condition.

Upon *Saturday* last the * Marquise of *Verneuil* and *Madamoiselle du Tillet* were discharged by an Arrest of the Adjournment given unto them, for the Accusation laid against them by the Woman, whereof I have written unto you by my former Letters; but with a Clause of Reservation, that it shall be further informed in the Matter. In this Arrest there is no mention made of the Duke of *Espernon*, who therefore is no more purged then he was before.

The Prince of *Condé's* and Monsieur de *Guise's* Cause hath been heard three Times in the *Parliament* since the writing of my last, but is not yet finished. In the mean time he hath gotten leave (notwithstanding the Sentence mentioned in my former) to present himself alone in his own Cause, without his Mother or any other Curator, which he hath done at every Audience, as also on the other side the Duke of *Guise* accompanied with his Mother, Sister, and all his Brethren.

The *Mareschall de Laverdin* is so extraordinary well satisfied with his Usage in *England*, as no Man ever spake more in the Commendation of the King and the Country then he doth, and generally all those of his Company. And to make his Majestie's Liberallitie appear the better towards him, he hath openly set up

his Present of *rich Plate*, which is valued at 7 or 8000 Crowns, to be seen by *An. 1610.*
the Queen and the whole Court.

There hath been lately a *Censure* made by the *Sorbone* of a Place in the *Answer* to the *Anti-Cotton*; where the Author saith, *that the Doctrine of the Jesuits in the Points whereof they are accused, is no other than that which hath been always held by the Sorbone*; and they would have proceeded to a further *Declaration*, but that they were *stayed by the Queen's Authority*.

Yesterday we had the News of the entring of *Prague* by the *Passavian* Mutineers; which hath been a very strange News unto us; and we shall now long to hear what the further Consequence of it will be, which must needs be very great and important to these Parts. In the mean time, &c.

Tours ever to command,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Bruxells, 1st March 1610. O. S.

THIS inclosed from my Lord Ambassador at *Paris* encountering with your Lordship's last Letter dated the 16th of *February*, I thought good to address the one by the *hands* of this Bearer coming towards *Holland*, and for the other to returne your Lordship my humble and hearty Thankes. Such is the present Barrenness of Occurrences in these Parties, as besides the Advertisements of the *Garboiles* in *Bohemia*, (whereof I presume your Lordship hath knowledge as soon as my self.) there is nothing to be written from hence worthie your Lordship's reading. These *Princes* have seriously consulted in their Counsells, and as I heare, are ready to publishe the *Resultat* of their Labours, for reforming Abuses in the Course of their Coynes, increasing their Commerce, and amending the Corruptions of their Manufactures. From *Spaine* they have received 20000 Crownes, to be bestowed in extraordinary Benevolences, upon those of the Armie which have most merit and most need of Assistance. And to raise again the Reputation of their Affaires, or at least to hold Men at their Devotion, they have *reassented* for all the *reformed Entretendos* to receive the Moitye of their Moneths Pay upon their *Rematto*, untill those of *Spaine* shall give other Directions to the contrary.

Our Marquis *Spinola* remaineth hovering here, whither for want of Leave or Money I cannot discover: But thereupon the World doth begin to conjecture, that *in these Delays there lye covered some abstruse and important Designes*. Mr. *Cottington* reporteth in his last Letters, the Newes of a Project in *Spaine* to assaile and extirpate our Collonies in *Virginia*, by certaine Galleons which they are now building in the *Havana*. Sir *Robert Shirley* beareth him in hand that he will go into *England*, to make tender of certayne Propositions to his Majestie, for the settling of a Commerce between *us* and the *Persians* neare the Towne of *Ormus*. In *Spaine* there is as much Penury of Money both in Court and elsewhere, as ever was knowne. The State there hath made and revived certaine Lawes for the Reformation of Apparell; forbidding the use of Bonelace and Callicoes; commanding all Women to goe unmasked, and all Men not to lend their Coaches: They enjoyne all those that will have Coaches to keepe four Horses; and prohibit expressly the killing of any Fowle or Beast with a Gunne. We understand by a common Bruit, that *these Princes* have given Permission to the Duke of *Savoy*, by one Captain *Gaucher*, to levy some Troops both of Horse and Foote in the *Franche Comté*, for the Warres against *Geneva* and the *Swissers*: Of that Matter I may presume my Lord Ambassador hath made particular mention in his Letter. But least he should have forgotten, or not received the Newes
for

An. 1610. for currant Money (which we hear in this Place) of the *Pope's Donation* made to the *second Son of Savoy*; I esteemed it not impertinent to acquaint your Lordship, that thereupon, (he being become titular Bishop of * *Syon*, one of the *Catholick Cantons of Helvetia*, which is said to have great Jurisdiction over the rest,) the *Duke* holdeth Intelligence with the said *Catholick Cantons*, and by their Aid and Consent, intendeth to trye his Sonne's Title by the Edge of the Sword. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's humblie to command,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Doct^r *Fux* the Ambassador of *Saxony*, and certaine Deputies of *Collogne*, are arrived here with new Propositions; but what they are I cannot yet learne. The *possident Princes* have desired by Letters, and the Marquis of *Burgaw* by a speciall Messenger, demands their Admittance into those Lands which lye in the Dominions of the *Archduke*, appertaining to *Juliers* and *Cleves*. Our Marquis *Spinola* is yet here, and no certayne Day resolved on for his Departure. It is said, the *Archduke* is much greived, with some Newes he hath had out of *Germany*; and the *Marquis*, for such like respect, hath (as I hear) *la puce en l'oreille*.

Mr. Cottington to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Madrid 5th March 1610. O. S.

I Have expresse Order for my immediate Return into *England*, for which Voyage I am preparing my self with the best Speed I may. I imagine it will be some fifteen or twenty Days before I shall get out of this Town, but I am resolved to go by Post. Your Ordinary is not yet here arrived, and so I have not of late received any of your Letters. The last brought me a Relation of the *Prince's Mask*, for which and other Discourses in it I must give you many Thanks. From *London* God willing you shall hear from me at my first Arrivall, and then will employ all my poor Forces to serve you in what you shall be pleased to command. The *Florentine Ambassador* here labours bravely to conclude a Match between us and France; the *French Ambassador* also joyns with him: Couriers dayly run from hence to *Paris* and from thence hither. The *Great Duke* hath sent hither certaine Presents, and amongst others one of good Value unto the Duke of *Feria*, for his late good Demeanour in *France*. I am still of Opinion, that all will come to nothing, and that in *England* we need not fear the Conjunction of these Planets. Our *English Seminary* lately begun in this Town is dissolved by Order from the Councill of State, and the Students sent from hence. We are still extream poor, yet as proud as Divels, yea even as rich Divells.

* *Episcopus Sedunensis Comes & Moderator Valesiæ dictus, jure summo præst toti provincia: Eligitur communi voce & suffragio Capituli Sedunensis & Communitatum septem superioris Valesiæ. Unaquaque Communitas suum habet judicem. à quo appellatur ad Concilium Valesiæ, quod bis singulo quoque anno cogitur, mense nimirum Maio & Decembri. Singula quaque Communitas duumviros Sedunum legat, qui simul in Castellum quoddam urbis, nomine Maernin, conveniunt: Ibi Episcopus præsens adest unà cum Ballivo Sedunensi, qui suffragia & voces colligit, tum postea sententiam promulgat. Hic dirimuntur ultima cognitionis lites. Suprema in Temporalibus hujus Provincia potestas Theodoro Episcopo Sedunensi data est à Carolo Magno Anno 805. Primum Fœdus Valesiorum initum est cum Cantonibus Lucernensi, Uri & Underwalden Anno 1417. Hoc fœdus de integro sancitum est Anno 1553. Cui mutuo se junxerunt Episcopus, Capitulum & urbs Sedunensis, & societatem sacramento jurarunt inter Cantones supradictos, & Cantones Zugensem, Zuitz, Friburgensem, Solodurensensem & Bernensem. Quibus Confederata tandem sunt alia sex Communitates Inferioris Valesiæ, scilicet Gundes, Ardon, Sallion, Entremont, Martinach, & oppidum Sancti Mauricii. Tassin Helvetiæ descriptio 4^{to}. pag. 43.*

I will

I will in *London* expect your Letters but no more here. My Service I pray
present unto Mrs. *Trumbull*: And so God give you both everlasting Content-
ment.

Your assured Friend to serve you,
FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

JOHN BEAULIEU

Paris, 8th March 1610. O. S.

THE Commoditie of this Nobleman my Lord *Roose*'s going into your Parts,
hath made me to forbear writing unto you by the Ordinarie of this Week.
His Lordship having spent three or four Months in this Town, is now for the
upshot of his Journey going to take a View of your Court and of the best Rarities
of your Parts, afore he make his Retreat into *England*. He doth not pur-
pose to stay above ten or twelve Days at *Brussels*, where he doth make ac-
count by my Lord's Accommodation that your Help and Assistance shall be of
best use unto him.

These Parts since my last have afforded little Matter of Advertisement, only
you shall understand that the Marquess of *Ruffy* the Duke of *Savoy*'s extraordi-
nary Ambassador, having anticipated the Time mentioned in my last for his De-
parture into *England*, did set forward thitherward on *Saturday* in the Afternoon;
having left us otherwise possessed of the Success of his pretended Negotiation
then we were at his coming, by the great Testimonies he hath given of his Ma-
ster's full Resolution and earnest Meaning to embrace the Alliance of *England*;
having given this Man full Power and Authority to conclude the Contract of
Marriage between his Son and the Princess *Elizabeth*, if it be agreeable unto
his Majestie; and by him commanded Monsieur de *Jacob* to desist from further
pursuing that Negotiation with this State. Nevertheless I cannot for my part
perswade my self that in *England* they will prefer this Match to the other men-
tioned in my former Letters; considering the important Respects and Difficulties
of Religion, Remoteness, and many other. The said Ambassador doth so deep-
ly protest against the Reports which are so currant and constant here, of his Ma-
ster's Designs either against *Geneva*, or the *Swissers*, or this State, as that he
hath made many Men's Opinions to stagger therein; pawning no less then the
Salvation of his Soul if his Master has above 5000 Men beyond the *Alps* and 3000
on this Side, which he saith is but the ordinary Garrison: Only he doth confess
that he hath lately entertained *le Gaucher* with 300 Horse which he hath joyned
to the abovesaid Forces, and that (as he told my Lord) for a fourth Design,
wherewith he said that he would acquaint the King in *England*.

Monsieur *Peckius* did purpose to have departed from hence this Week to re-
turn into your Parts; but his Wife is suddenly fallen so sick, as that he knoweth
not now when she will be able to endure travelling. By a Letter which even now
I have received from Monsieur de *St. Saver*, I hear a particular which I suppose
you will not easily believe, that there should be a Speech there to send Mr. *Cal-
vert* Ambassador into your Parts, who went away so lately from hence.

This Court is preparing to go the next Week to *Fontainebleau*, there to pass
the *Easter* Holydays; and perhaps as some say to make a longer Abode in that
Place of Recreation after so long and turmoilsome a Staying in this Town, since
her lamentable Widowhood.

Notwithstanding the Count of *Ruffy*'s Protestations, the Advertizements do still
continue here of the passing by little and little of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army on
this side the *Alps*, and that they have been hitherto stayed only by the great
Snows. The Rendezvous of the Forces which are preparing here against the De-
sign is for the most part at *St. Seine* in *Burgundie*, on the 22^d of this Month ac-
cording to the new Stile. This Day the Cardinal de *Joyeuse* is departed from

An. 1610. hence towards Rome; being somewhat discontented that he had no greater participation of the Affairs here then was made unto him. We did expect by the supputation of your last Letters, that the Marquis *Spinola* should have been here afore this time; but it must not be thought strange to find an Errour in that supputation. The Prince of *Condé* hath demanded leave of the Queen to lodge him in his House in his passing this way, to render him the Courtesy he received from him in your Parts. But it seemeth that the Prince doth purpose to see him in some other place, for he is gone to his new Purchase of *Clermont*, from whence he is not to return afore *Easter*. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 14th March 1610. O. S.

HAVING runned up and down the Town all Day Yesterday about a pressing Busyness, and satt up all Night about a Dispatch into *England*, you shall excuse me, the Post being now almost upon the Hour of his departure, if I do entertaine you at this time with an extraordinary brevity. We do hold our selves now so secure against the Designs of the Duke of *Savoy*, as that some of the Forces which were ready to march into *Bresse* have been countermanded. Nevertheless the Baron *de Luz*, Lieutenant of *Burgundy*, having had an Advertizement that *le Gaucher* had a purpose to seize upon the two Passages of *l'Escluse* and *Pont Gresin* (which is the ordinary way of the *Spaniards* through *Bresse*,) he hath prevented him, and doth fortify those Places. Those of *Geneva* do still prepare themselves against a Seige; unto whom the Duke of *Boiillon* doth offer 16000 Crowns, the Duke of *Sully* 12000, the Town of *Rochell* 10000 Franks, and all the Churches some such Contributions according to their Abillities, for their Assistance. Monsieur *de Barrault* hath written hither, and is shortly expected here.

The President *de Verdun* hath at length gotten the *Brevet* for the Place of first President in this *Parlement*, to the great discomfort of many Men in the Court, by reason of his Violent and Jesuitical Spirit. The Italian that was here in Prison at my Lord's pursuit, for his traiterous Speeches against his Majesty, hath received only a Sentence of Banishment; because, through the absence of the principal Witnesses, the Proofs were found too weak against him.

Here is a speech that the King of *Spaine* is now in hand to build fifty new Gallies; for what Purpose or Enterprize it is not yet spoken. Yesterday the King and Queen left this Town and went to *Fontainebleau*, as well to free themselves of the Importunity of Suitors, as to attend more quietly their Devotions against *Easter*. They do purpose to be back again here within a Month; in the mean time all the great Ones almost are retired to their Houses.

My Lord hath lately received and sent into *England* severall Advertisements from *Xaintonge*, of another Practice intended against the King's Person by an English Jesuite, who is thought to be already passed into *England* for his damnable Execution; from the which, and all such other Villanies, I hope God will deliver his Majesty.

The Busyness which hath so much exercised me these three or four Days, hath been by the occasion of an unhappyness befallen an English Ship of sixty Tuns belonging unto the Companie of the *East India* Merchants; the which being upon the return out of the *Indies* very richly laden, to the value, as is reported, of 100000 Pounds Sterling, was so unfortunate as to lose, either by Death or by running away, all her Men saving six or seven poor sick Fellows, who had neither the Force to guide her nor to pump her; so that having gotten

a great

a great Leake, she had already nine or ten Foot of Water in her, and had perished without any remedy, had she not been entred by some *Britons*; who having freed her of the Danger, brought her to a little Town of *Britanie*, where she is now lying. Whereof some great Ones having had notice, did presently demand, and had granted them, *the Confiscation from the Queen*. But my Lord hath so laboured against it, as that he hath gotten the King's Letter for *the Restitution and Delivery* of the said Ship with all the Merchandize.

My last unto you I sent by one that went in my Lord *Roose's* Company, unto whom I gave also the Book of *Edicts* for *Grand Barbe*. I did purpose to have written by this Ordinarie to his Lordship, but the time will not give me leave. I pray you excuse me to his Lordship for it, and present the remembrance of my most humble Duty unto him. The next Week, by the Grace of God, I will supply this default. And so with my kindest Salutations unto your self, I committ you to God.

Your's, as ever,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

By a Letter which I received Yesterday from *Marseilles*, I hear that Mr. *Chandler* is safely arrived at *Jerusalem*, and is looked for back again there very shortly.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 21st March 1610. O. S.

THE absence of our Court, and the condition of the Time chiefly bent to Devotion, must plead for my Brevity at this present. I am answerable unto you for two Letters this Week, the one of the 8th received by the Ordinarie, and the other of the 12th by Monsieur *Boudart*, for the both which I do heartily thank you. Upon *Tuesday* at six of the Clock in the Afternoon the Marquiss *Spinola* arrived here, having met the Night before with the Prince of *Condé* at *Roye*, and there sojourned that Night together. The Prince (as I hear) offered him his Lodging in this Town, and desired him to take it; but because he was not there himself, he would not make use of his Courtesie, and so he lyeth at the *Spanish Ambassadors*; where my Lord having been the next Day Morning (which was Yesterday) to visit him, he was as kindly and lovingly received of the Marquiss, as any Man could be. And in the Afternoon (after the Marquiss had dined at *l'Hostel de Gondy* with the Princesses of *Condé*) he would needs come and render my Lord his Visitation in his own House, where it was his chance to meet with the Marquise of *Verneuil*; who, together with the Princessesse of *Orange* and Madame de *Chastillon* (which were come to visit my Lady,) did entertaine him with so many smooth Tales, as that they made him spend two or three Hours insensibly in a corner. In which time the Marquiss did grow so familiar with the Marquise, as that at the parting he took two kisses of her for one; and as the Princessesse did invite them to the third kisse; no, said she, reserve you that for the entertaining of the Peace in Holland; with many other pretty Jest, which she bestowed upon him with such Grace and Liberty, as that both with the Object of her Face, and the Quickness of her Witt, his Excellency was not a little moved. To Morrow he maketh account to depart to *Fontainebleau* to see the King and Queen, and then to go directly forward on his Journey.

There fell out lately an ill accident at *Bourg en Bresse*, whereof * Monsieur de Boesse, a Protestant, is Governor immediately under the King, although the

* Monsieur de Boesse (or Boësse-Pardillon) was made Governor of Bourg by Henry the IVth in the Year 1600. See Vol. I. fol. 304 and 318.

An. 1610. rest of the Country of *Bresse* be annexed to the Government of *Burgundy*; whereof Monsieur *le Grand*, who hath the said Government, having been a long time jealous, gave occasion to the other to stand in some diffidence of him. So that now lately * hearing that Monsieur *le Grand* had a purpose to come to the said Town of *Bourg*, he sent three Messengers one after another unto him to dissuade him from it; notwithstanding the which, Monsieur *le Grand* would needs go thither; but as soon as he was enter'd into the Town there came a Volley of shot from a *Bastion* of the *Cittadell*, which killed one or two of his Men near him, and hurt some others. What this Accident will further prove I know not; but it is held a matter of Importance, and both the Parties have sent hither to the Court to justify their Actions.

Monsieur *de Barrault* in his Audiences with the Duke of *Savoy*, complaining unto him of the Jealousy and Alarm which he gave to those of *Geneva* and the *Swissers*, by the continuing of his Army so long on foot: He answered him, that he was forced to do it for some Difference which was yet remaining between him and the King of *Spaine*; who though he had licensed all the Strangers that were in the Army, had nevertheless still 8000 Spaniards on Foot in the Duchy of *Milan*, and 2000 in *Savoy*: which, he said, was a very dangerous and suspicious neighbourhood unto him: Whereof he had the more occasion to stand in heed, for that he had been in a manner abandoned by this State; which had failed him in the performance of the Marriage, which had been agreed on by the last King between the Prince his Son and Madame: The which Monsieur *de Barrault* excused, upon the alteration and new difficulties fallen out in this State by the Minority of the King: And the Duke continuing his Discourse, assured him that he had no manner of Design against *Geneva*, because he knew it would give too great an Offence unto this State; neither by open Force against the *Swissers*, because his Arms were not sufficient for such an Enterprize. But that he confessed to have sought and hoped by the Reputation of his Arms, and by the means of some *Intelligences* which he had amongst them, to have made them come to a Composition with him for the Restitution of the *Pais de Vaux*, which he said they withheld unjustly from him. He hath so wrought with the *Catholick Cantons* by his Practices, as that he hath bred a Division between the *Protestants* and them; but there is now an Assembly at *Soleure*, to reunite them and make them hold fast together. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

SIR,

Venice, 22^d March 1610. O. S.

MY last to you was of the 22^d of the last, since which time I have not heard from you; which makes me misdoubt there is somewhat amiss in the conveyance, or else that the World is become as calme and quiet there with you as it is in these Parts, and so affords little matter of writeing. The Affairs of *Germany* are the cheife Subject of our Discourse, which find a nearer way to you; and I know not whether upon the News you have of the Duke of *Savoy*, you can make a better Judgement of his Ends, *à longinquo*, then we near at hand; for with his inconstancy he doth much confound us. He first armed against the *Spaniard*, and then durst not lay down Arms till his Enemy had begun first: He then turned his Strength towards *Geneva* and the *Bearnois*, and finding them so well backed by *France*, doth not proceed nor yet stand still; pretending now to fear the *French* as much as he did before the *Spaniard*: And

* See *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Tom. 1. pag. 62, 63.

I hear he is now hatching new Designs, which will have in all likelyhood no other Issue then the former, *to be crusht in the Shell.* Those of Geneva (as I have been advertised from thence,) took the alarme more hotly, because of the remove of the Marquiss Spinola that way, about this time; and they feared he came to joyn with the Duke in that attempt. The Pope who disclaimes from giving the Duke encouragement in his Designe upon Geneva, doth now dispute the Matter, whether so holy a Purpose being taken in hand as to root out Heresy, (forsooth,) it be fitt to relinquish it; and hath both by his Nuntio expostulated the Matter with the French Queen, for being so ready with her Assistance to the Enemyes of the Church, as likewise himself with the French Ambassador at Rome, and used very terrible fulminations.

The Spanish Ambassador Don Francesco di Castro is retired from Rome with his Wife and Family to Naples, not well satisfi'd with the Pope for refusing a Grace he required for one of his Followers of a Church-liveing in Spain; and his Brother, the Count de Lemos, Viceroy of Naples, whom he hopes to succeed in his Charge, is going into Spain upon some Domestike discontentment. The Cardinall Zappata doth exercise the Charge of Ambassador for Spain with the Pope till another be sent. The Spanish Ambassador here and the French have ever been at odds since the last King's Death, when the French refused a Visit, with some imputation to the Spaniard, as if he were no fitt Man to condole with him in that Accident. But they are at this Instant reconciled againe; the Spaniard descending so much from his Greatness, as to come first to the French, which is ascribed to the arming in France against the Duke of Savoy; as if that were *Commune vinculum Societatis*: Such favour is that Prince like to find by his often shifting and change of Freinds. His Ambassador here, betwixt whom and the Spaniard is the like strangeness, and hath been ever since the Duke's first arming against the State of Millan, is not yet received into Friendship; and though in this barren Conversation we should be more franck for our familiarity one with another, we stand (as you may see) upon no small punctilio's in these Ceremonys.

This State hath forbidden certaine Bookes which are newly written by some Jesuits and others, of the Pope's temporall Authority over all Princes and States; wherein they remaine constant to preserve their Liberty: And it seemes the King of Spaine, when he hath Interest in the Cause, can take our part in the Quarrell; for there is lately an Edict published in Palermo in Sicily, and signed by the Cardinall Doria, against a Treatise in * Baronijs, touching the Monarchy in Sicily; which I send you here inclosed, that you may see what Language they can give their principall Authors, when they speak not as they would have them. The Pope is much offended with the Cardinall, for that he being a Church man, will subscribe to an Edict in prejudice of the Church Authority; and hath been in consultation how to proceed against him: But he adviseth himselfe better before he will venture to offend the King of Spaine, to whom he hath written in Complaint of the Matter.

In this holy Week, when we think of nothing but Processions, you must not expect many Advertisments from hence. And therefore in hast I commend my Love unto you, and committ you to God's Protection. From

Your most assured to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

* The best Account that I have met withall of this Matter, is in Monsieur le Vassor's History of Lewis the XIIIth, which I will give the Reader in his own words. Les Roys de Sicile (says he) sont depuis fort long temps les seuls Papes de ce Petit Royaume. En Versu d'une certaine Bulle que le Pape Urbain II. accorda (disent ils) à Roger Comte de Sicile & à ses Successeurs; le Souverain du Pais est Legat ne du S. Siege. Son autorité spirituelle y est si grande, qu'il excommunie & absout par lui-même, ou par ses Magistrats, toutes sortes de Personnes Laïques & Ecclesiastiques, les Evêques & les Cardinaux mêmes, qui resident dans le Royaume, &c. Le Cardinal Baronijs attaqua fort vivement dans 11^{me} Tome de ses Annales Ecclesiastiques, cette puissance spirituelle que les Rois Catholiques s'attribuent sans scrupule. La cour de Madrid en fut si mauvais gré à l'auteur des Annales, qu'elle lui fit donner l'exclusion dans un Conclave, où il avoit déjà 37 voix. Enfin le 3^{me} Octobre 1610, Philippe III. publia un Edit, ou apres de grandes plaintes sur les Invektives de Baronijs, &c. il defend à ses sujets, sous grandes Peines, la lecture & le débit de l'onzieme Volume de Baronijs, &c. See his Histoire de Louis 13^{me}, Tom. I. pag. 95, 96, &c.

An. 1611.

From Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 2^d April 1611. O. S.

SINCE my last of the 22^d of March I have received three Letters from you, of the 15th, 23^d and 30th of the same, for all which I must confess my Obligations in Place of a better Payment, till Occasion of Writing be as favourable to me here as they are I perceive always with you, when you shall have *cum usura debitum*; and (as I have said formerly to you) you have great Advantage of the Place, which being nearer *our Centre*, breeds a naturall longing and prepares an affectionate Welcome to any thing which comes from thence into these Parts, which I may account the skirts of our forreign Employments.

The Affairs of *Holland* I have as you say from the Fountaine, but those Waters (as you know) run but slowly; for taking the Course by *Amsterdam*, it is three Weeks or most commonly a Month before Letters come from thence, whereas yours do seldom make above ten Days. I am glad to hear of my Lord of *Cranborn's* good Entertainment in those Parts, whereof his Company were somewhat jealous, which made them doubt of taking that way. Let me know I pray you the Form of *the Jewell* which was presented to him; not that I think any just Exception could be taken whatsoever it was, so the Value were good, because that in so short a time it could not be purposely made. I shall be glad likewise to understand how my Lord *Roos* is entertained, and how my old Friend (whom you know) doth govern himself amongst our Countrymen which are there with you; which is a Place of Tryall, *whither a new Romanist can retain his old Affections and continue a good Englishman*. Excuse this Liberty and use the like with me, *hanc veniam petimusque damusque*. I will answer you with all Confidence.

And now for the Affairs of the World. The greatest stirring is in *Bohemia*, from whence it were a Vanity to write you the News, which I think makes as good speed to *Brussels* as *Venice*: Yet 'tis worth your knowledge *what Effect* that Busyness works in these Parts, and chiefly in *Rome*, where they are ready enough to make their Advantage of all Events.

The Cardinal *Bellarmino* hath been with the *Pope* in a solemn Audience to persuade him to favour the King of Hungary; shewing Letters from his Society how good a Catholique he is, and what Purposes he hath to favour the Jesuits and to restore them their Colledges; which seemed a Matter so willingly entertained, that it was the generall Cry in *Rome*, *Matthias Rex de Romanis*, as if the *Pope* and Cardinal *Bellarmino* had been the Electors; and they have promised to effect so much with their Dependants, as if nothing could be done without them. It is plainly discovered that the Duke of Savoy had an Eye this way, hoping that the small Satisfaction the *Pope* and King of Spaine, as likewise the Princes of the Empire had of any of the Pretendants, and he coming originally from the Germans, might be thought fittest for this Election: And upon these Hopes, tho' upon other Pretensions, he hath hitherto continued in Arms. And now we see nothing more for him to aim at, we conclude, and so it is advertized from *Turin*, that he will disarm. But his Inconstancie is such, and his Courses so many and sudden, that we cannot say he will do any thing till we see it done. There is coming to him out of Spaine an Ambassador chosen of purpose for his Humour, the Corregidor of *Valladolid*; a Man for nimbleness of Witt to meet him at all Turns. His Ambassador here with this Estate he hath sodainly revoked, without further Warning then to take leave and come away; which the Spaniards would have thought to be done because he was altogether French, and held very ill quarter with them. I perceive by your Letters, that in England that Intelligence is now balanced on the other Side. Our Spanish Ambassador here hath received from Spaine, by the Hands of the Marquess de Montebello, a Subject of the Duke of Mantua, the Order of *Alcantara*; the Solempnity where-

of he performed this last Week in St. George's Church, with much more Noise and Bruit then was thought needfull for so private a Ceremonie. *Seignior Marino Cavalli* (whom I think you knew Ambassador in France, and hath been since with the *Emperour*) is gone to Rome, in Place of *Mocenigo*, who is revoked from thence; and they have provided for him against his Return a *Procuratorship* of St. Mark which fell the last Week upon the Death of *Molini*; and it is a great Honour to be done him in his Absence, especially there being many and great Concurrents: But this State hath ever had, and it seems will continue, the Reputation of gratifying good Servants as well absent as present; wherein I know you would not be sorry if others should strive to exceed them.

Thus I wish you all Happyness, and with all our kind Remembrances commit you to God's Protection.

Your most assured to dispose of,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

SIR, 3^d April 1611.

BECAUSE you may not be a Stranger to those Occurrences whereof the knowledge may be of any use unto you, either for his Majestie's Service or the Satisfaction of others, who more out of Curiosity then any particular Interest shall be desirous to understand the same; I have thought good to impart unto you what hath been treated here by the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador and to what issue the same is brought: That if hereafter there shall be any occasion offered, you may know what to infer or reply concerning the Carriage of this Business on his Majestie's Part, whereof he hath been already pleased to make a summary Discourse unto their Ambassador residing here. You shall therefore know, that the Ambassadors coming to the King had these two maine Occasions: The one, out of the generall Considerations that are incident to the Amity of Princes, to give an Account of the Duke's late Proceeding toward other his neighbour Princes: The other to propose some stricter Alliance. In the first he justified the Duke his Master not to have done any thing unworthy of himself; but that the Jealousies, which he had cause for both from France and Spaine, had forced him to arme himself, and so was still, to stand only upon his Safety; utterly disavowing that his Master had any purpose (as was apprehended) to attempt Geneva. In the second for the Matter of Alliance, he carried himself at first in generall Terms; untill his Majesty having appointed some of his Councell to treat with him particularly, he then declared himself, that he had in Charge to propose a double Match between the Prince of Savoy his Master's eldest Son and the King our Master's Daughter, and between the Daughter of Savoy and the Prince of Wales. Whereupon it was first asked him, whether his Commission was so restrictive, as without he treated of both, he had no Power to deal in the one? Which when he ingenuously confessed, then it was answered him, that this Proposition was sudden and unexpected; the former Overtures aiming only but at one without any mention of the second: In which was such a Disparity, both considering the Fortune of our Prince and his Tears, (which might give him leave to tarry,) and the unlikelyhood to retain his Mind within any such Circumscription, but that it was more probable he would affect (when time should be) his own Choice, though it were for the greatest Match in Europe: So for that Matter (the Ambassador's Power being restrained) it was easily brought to an End without any further Dispute.

To this the Ambassador replied, that though his Power was limited now, yet it may be upon his return his Master would particularly declare himself in the first

An. 1611. first Proposition only. To this it was replied, that seeing his Commission had these Limitations, which were not here to be enlarged by Argument, howsoever his own Affections or Conjectures of his Master's purpose upon second Cogitations *might make him speake more sperably thereof*, it should not be amils by this Occasion, provisionally to think whether there might not *some other doubt arise*, which might make void a new Treaty hereafter if the *single Match* should take place; *in which it would stand better with the Dignity of the Affair so to proceed now, as the Matter might not only walk up and down in Discourse, without Success.* Whereupon, altho' the Ambassador seemed to answer with a large Complement, *of the Duke's Resolution* (if he should come so far) *to give the King La Carte Blanche rather than any strict Conditions*; yet it was thought fitt to touch the very quick concerning that which no politick Consideration can ever frustrate, and that was the assurance of the Exercise of Religion for the Princess and her whole Family. From hence did arise many Arguments on his part, whereby he would have shewed the Danger to his Master's Conscience in assenting to any such Course, respecting his Dependancy upon the Pope, and his catholick Faith. Against which when the Example of Lorraine was urged, he fell upon this Evasion; that the Difference was great between the Conditions of the one and the other: Savoy was in the skirts of Italy where the Pope was powerful, a Nuncio now resident in his Court, with many other Considerations; in which we resolved to spend no more time, but by way of Transition shortned that Disputation with this peremptory Conclusion, *that to make her Queen of the World the King would not so abandon her.* This being tossed up and down with many more Arguments, the Ambassador answered, *that if the double Match might go forward, that he had then Commission to offer by way of Exchange, as much to the Princess there, as the King would grant to his Master's Daughter here.* In answer to this (it falling to my Lott to reply) I then said, he had sufficiently cleared the Argument of his Master's sinning against his Conscience, seeing by way of permutation Liberty should be granted: For either it was good or evill; if evill in them, our doing the like excused not theirs. To which there was no other Reply but a fair coming off, by an Acknowledgment of lack of Power to conclude; though this liberty of Discourse might so much clear these maine doubts, as upon the next issue (if any there were) the Conclusion was more likely to follow; and in these Terms this Negotiation stands. In the mean time the Ambassador hath been honourably entertained, feasted, and presented with all the Respects of Courtesie and Favour; as indeed in outward Appearance the Offer meriteth.

You shall understand that in this Negotiation, the outward Form would infer as if Spaine had no hand in this; of which no Man that is wise makes other Judgment then this, *That the less Savoy seems to be governed by Spaine, the more Value he gaines himself.* But for my part, I conclude, that as Savoy will never break with Spaine, so in contemplating of all the Circumstances of his unquiet Nature, and poor Purse, his Fortune single would be but of small use to England, if Spaine and he were assunder.

For the Busyness of Sweden in which Vandike was imployed, his Majestie after he had heard him was pleased to write to the King of Denmark, to recommend in general Terms the taking up of those Controversies rather by some amicable Course, then by suffering it to run to some hostile Actions, which cannot but greatly disadvantage the common Cause of the Religion; but to send any Ambassadors with those of the States his Majesty could not condescend unto it, because he had already so fully declared himself to the King of Denmark by Doctor Jonas Charisius, from whom as yet his Majesty hath not received any Answer: But this Letter which his Majesty doth now write was by occasion of the States sending to that King, to whom he could not but associate his Recommendation, out of the generall Apprehension of the Prejudice which otherwise would grow to the publick Cause. This is the Substance of that which did then pass, which I forbore at that time to touch, because I thought Vandike passing by you would have

have himself advertized you of it. And so for this time I committ you to God's *An. 1611.* Protection.

From *Whitehall.*

Your very loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the finishing of this I received yours of the 26th of *March*, wherein I find only two things that require Answer for the present. First concerning the Assembly that is intended at *Noremberg*, whether you shall repair thither or not. I understand that this Meeting is for the Busyness of *Prague*; and if so, then his Majestie will take no notice of it. I am further advertized, that not the Princes alone will there assemble but *the free Towns*, and with these latter his Majesty hath not yet treated: Besides, his Majesty delivered to the Prince of *Anhalt*, that he would be content his Minister should be present at the Assembly in case the Rendezvous were chosen at some convenient Town not far off; otherwise if it should be appointed at any more distant part as this of *Norembergh*, he must advise whether it would be fit for him in point of Honour to suffer his Minister to take such a Journey; but upon your Summons from the Princes you shall understand his Majestie's further Pleasure. The second Point is concerning the Ambassadors of the King of *Hungary* . . . you may know that his Majesty will not dispute whither he be a King absolutely or not; but is pleased that you govern your self towards his Ministers in such sort, as if they were the Servants of a soveraign Prince.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, *Venice, 14th May 1611. N. S.*

YOUR last of the 20th of *Aprill* is come safe to my Hands; by which as I see your forwardness in corresponding this way, so do I most willingly return you thanks for this your Dilligence, and my promise of continuall answering you, as well as these still and quiet Parts will afford occasion. The stirrs of *Germany* have rouzed the sleeping *Turk*; whose Fury if it proceed as it hath begun in *Bosnia*, will soon force *the Brothers of Austria* to agree, and the christian Princes to unite themselves in defence of the common Cause. He objecteth to *the poor Christians* of that Country some Intelligence that they should hold with the Duke of *Mantua*, the *Vice Roy of Naples*, and other Princes of *Italy*; and having found with some of the principall of that Country Letters written from the Duke of *Mantua*, the *Bassa* hath made it serve for a Pretence of laying to all their Charge a purpose of Rebellion. For the Chastizement whereof he hath not thought the wasting of their Country with Fire and Sword sufficient, *but hath further let his Rage pass on, to a merciless Execution of all the Christians without sparing the unblest Sex or weakest Age.*

Of the Duke of *Savoy's* Purposes we are no better resolved then heretofore, his Uncertainty and Doubtfullness hath been so great; *and it is thought* rebus sic stantibus, *he himself knoweth as little how and where to employ those so long entertained Forces as we do.* The *French Ambassador* at *Rome* lately told the *Pope*, that these Preparations of the Duke of *Savoy*, as they had happily produced an Assurance in the Queen of *France* of the good Meaning of the Catholick King to her and that Crown, which upon this Occasion she had fully discovered, so it had unluckily given the *Hugenots* too great an Alarm, and encreased their Strength by a stricter Combination amongst themselves: And it was thought, that taking Courage upon the View of their own Forces, they would shortly at *Chastelterault* urge the Queen to further Grants for their future Security, and that with such Instance, that she should be troubled to put them off honestly.

An. 1611. To which the Pope answered in a Style truly Papall, and suitable to the Voice of his preceding Boutefeux in that See: *That if their Demands were out of Reason, he would advise the Queen to make open Warr against them instantly; in which holy Enterprize he would not fail to succour her with such Supplys as he could possibly spare.*

There is this Week dispatched from Rome the Pope's Ratification of a rich Abbey in Portugall worth *twenty thousand Crowns per Annum*, which the King of Spaine hath passed upon his *third Son*; which hath given occasion to those Prelates, instead of glorifying themselves with the Expectation of having so great a Prince become Ecclesiasticall, to suspect and fear that it will prove of dangerous Consequence; they supposing, that if it holds on, *all possible Greatness and Preferment spirituall that that Country can afford shall be cast upon his Person*: And that France following the Example, will think of doing as much for the Duke of Anjou, to the endangering a Schism hereafter in the Church, and diminishing the number of their chief Prelates; where as the divers Estates of many of them shall come to be cast all upon one, who thereby aggrandized will perhaps think him above Censure, and scorn *respondere legibus Ecclesiasticis*. Cardinall Joyeuse is dayly expected at Rome; upon which Pasquin begins to talk, *lamenting their Condition*, that they do *star in periculo di perdere il pastore se ben giovine*; as if upon coming of French Cardinalls there must needs follow a Vacancy in that See; upon the Apprehension whereof they say the Pope is entered into a great Melancholy, as if it were an ill Prognostication. We hear that Cardinal Caetan, and as it is said the Cardinalls Sforza and Montalto, have a purpose to be here likewise shortly; and tho' upon the Meeting of those red Caps our Speculativi discourse of strange Consequences, as Astrologers upon the Conjunction of Planets, it is thought notwithstanding that these come but by Accident, and to take their Parts of the Pleasure of this Place at this time of extraordinary Solemnities. I thank you for the Letter you sent me from Mr. Dickenson, to whom I pray you return this inclosed. Thus with Recommendation of my Love and best Wishes to you, I commit you to God.

Your very loving Friend to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R, 27th May 1611.

I HAVE received two Dispatches from you both in one Day though of several Dates, which maketh your Diligence sufficiently appear. I will now only apply my self to that of the 18th of May, because it handles a Subject of more Importance to us then the rest, and wherein you may merit more then by any Service likely on the suddaine to fall within your Power; and that is, if some such Portion of the Debt which France would transfer upon the States (as you well know) might be drawn from them, *as might neither be so little as to call in question his Majestie's own Providence for his own Occasions, nor so much as might discover an utter neglect of their Abillity to subsist, in whose good his Majesty hath so much Interest.* You shall therefore understand, that when I consider what hath passed between Monsieur Barnevelt and you, I cannot wish any Addition, all Circumstances considered; for you have neither so handled it as you have engaged the King in any particular, nor laid less to value the King's Demands, before he be driven to give *le dernier mot*, then could have been expected: For whensoever the Question shall be whether the States will take upon them the Debt or not, if you should seek to sway them by Periwasions *to take it or leave it*, it would carry with it some such Circumstance of Obligation from the King as might prove inconvenient; and therefore it is fittest still to remitt it to their

their own Considerations, whether they will take upon them the Charge or not, *An. 1611.*
 seeing they should either wrong themselves to become Debtors where they owe
 nothing; or if they owe it, they should do no pleasure to the King to take it
 upon them, unless they be able to discharge it: For they must know that *France*
 must give his Majestie a better account, as soon as the *States* shall give him their
 finall Answer. In the mean time the better to make his Majesty able to discern
 what to look for, I have thought good to make you this Answer, as to one who
 can judge how such busyness is to be merchandized; *where the King hath to*
do with a State that is not only driven by accident to manage their Expence;
but by the very Frame and Compositian, disposed to proceed with a close Hand
and a slow Resolution: So as if you shall open your self so directly *what his*
Majesty would take, they will be apt to conceive you are directly authorized to
conclude; and then you may be sure they will turn it all to their own Advan-
 tage: And therefore I could wish you to take this Course with Monsieur *Barne-*
velt in this Matter.

First to tell him, that you have represented his Proposition to me with the
 Cautions and Reservations as he required. That in the same manner and with
 the like Reservations (as proceeding only from my self without binding or con-
 cluding his Majesty at all, but meerly out of a willing Disposition in me to pre-
 pare and accommodate things as much as may be to the present Constitution of
 all Parties) I have returned you this Answer.

First, that I do not well conceive how it may be said that the sume of *three-*
score thousand Pounds is a third part of his Majesty's Demands; considering;
 that the Debt which his Majestie claims from *France* (all Deductions made both
 of Moneys already received, and of the *ninety thousand Pounds*, which for two
 Years his Majesty allowed for his third part of those sumes then disbursed by
France for the *States*, and of *sixty thousand Pounds* now contracted for by
France, to be paid to his Majesty within two Years) there is yet remaining (as
 I wrote unto you before) about the sume of *two hundred and eighty thousand*
Pounds, or thereabouts; which sume *France* would cast upon the *States*: And
 therefore by the true Account the *third part* of that Debt must amount to the
 sume of *ninety or ninety three thousand Pounds* or thereabouts; which com-
 pared to the proportion of his Majestie's *third part*, allowed for the two
 first Years of the Moneys then disbursed by *France* to the *States*, would in six
 Years more, if the like quantity had been still disbursed, fall out much nearer
 to the same Account which his Majestie claimeth from *France*: So as in that par-
 ticular I desire to be cleared, before I make farther use of Monsieur *Barnevelt's*
 Proposition to his Majesty. For I would have you to know (as heretofore I have
 very particularly deducted unto you,) that his Majestie's Demands from *France*
 are grown due both for Moneys lent in Specie, and for entertainment of Men,
 and Disboursments for Munition sent into *France* in the time of their Necessities;
 for which there are Contracts of Reimbursements: which when his Majesty hath
 made instance to him to be accordingly repaid, many Allegations were pro-
 duced in *France*, that his Majesty was to have continued his proportionable
 Allowance agreed on by the Treaty of *Rhosney*; which when his Majesty had
 sufficiently made appear that he was no longer tyed unto but for the two first
 Years, and that since he hath directly disclaimed from that Treaty, this Proposi-
 tion was set on Foot in *France*; either to make the *States* to become Debtors
 for that sume which his Majesty demanded, or else to require reimbursement from
 the *States* for all the Moneys which the *French King* had disbursed for them.
 In which respect, his Majesty foreseeing the Difficulties which the Severity of
 such a proceeding towards the *States* would produce amongst them, was con-
 tented to entertaine their Proposition so far forth only as the *States* would ac-
 knowledge the Debt, and treat with his Majestie for the repayment of it. All
 which considered, seeing this is now the Ground of the Debt, and the Extent of
 the Sume which his Majestie is yet to receive, I must now shortly say thus much
 to the Overture it self, which Monsieur *Barnevelt* hath made of a *third part in*
ready

An. 1611. ready Money in lieu of the whole. First, that it were a great Improvidence of his Majestie to quitt so good a Debt, and contracted upon such a Ground as this is, for such a Summe. Next, that when all things are considered, (as your self have well noted,) that *France* by this means would be the only gainer, and his Majesty the looser (for you may do well to let fall unto him, that although his Majesty was content, *for some respects*, to admit of many Delays and Difficulties for a while upon this Subject when he had to do with the former King, he meaneth not in the minority of this King, and when that State hath as much reason to be carefull to content him, as his Majestie to hold good Correspondence with them, to suffer himself to be wrought out of his just Debt with any longer Disputes or Arguments;) therefore all Circumstances well observed, I should think that a third part of the Debt unpaid being furnished in ready Money, and one other third part to be repaid by *Treaty*, or *thirty thousand Pounds* a Year after the *States* own Debt of *four hundred thousand Pounds* shall be discharged, were a most reasonable and respective Offer from his Majestie. Wherein I do not make any Proposition, as being authoris'd thereto by his Majestie, but as a Matter in which I would willingly declare my self as far as his Majestie will vouchsafe to hear me in my humble Advice, that his Majestie would accept such an Offer; not in respect of *France*, of whom his Majestie may without any Inconvenience to himself, or to that State, challenge it *a bon esoint*, but in respect of the Interest and Concurrence of the *United Provinces*; of whose Conservation and Subsistence his Majesty is so carefull, that 'tis not unlike but he may be pleased to quit so much of his own due, if he may be roundly dealt with, and discern by some speedy course what end it is like to come to; because delay of Answer, or incertainty, may be of ill Consequence, as things stand now between *France* and his Majesty. And therefore I must also add the same Reservation in my Proposition which Monsieur *Barnevelt* did to his own; which is, that if he thinks this Overture not like to be accepted, that it be suppressed as a thing never in motion, and that the *States* with all convenient speed may make known to his Majestie what is *their last Resolution*, that his Majesty may take such Course towards *France* as shall seem best for his Service.

Thus have you both the Proposition with the Ground and Inducements to it; which if you do find in some Circumstances to be misliked by him, (for as he shall seem to affect it, so may we judge of the possibilitie of it to take place or not,) because the sending to and fro would require time, and that nothing is more prejudiciall to his Majestie then delay and incertainty for the respects before specified; and knowing also in what quality both he and you do speak together, I have thought good, for drawing things to a Point, to add *these mitigations*, of which you may make use by *gradation*, as you shall think convenient. First, concerning the *ninety thousand Pounds in ready Money*, to prevent all Occasions of Dispute both about the time and about the form of assurances, you may make this Offer, that if the *States* will make some assignation of the Payment of the said *ninety thousand Pounds*, by some of their Merchants to the City of *London*, there will be a twelve Month's time afforded for it from *Midsummer* next coming; and in that Month one fourth part only to be paid to the City; another fourth part in *July* after, another in *August*, and the last in *September* following, because at these times his Majesty is to pay great Summes of Money to the Citizens of *London*, the Assignation whereof he would transferr upon these Assurances which the *States* should pass unto him. Or if Monsieur *Barnevelt* do not like (besides the first third part to be paid in ready Money, or within a twelve Month as is said before) to cast the other third part of the whole Debt upon the *States*, to be paid after the *four hundred thousand Pounds* are paid, but rather would transact for all in one entire Summe to be paid at once; then you may make him this Offer; That if the *States* will make up the *ninety thousand Pounds*, to an *hundred and twenty thousand Pounds*, there will be two Years time allowed for the Payment thereof by *sixty thousand Pounds a Year* upon good Assignation, and so a

Liquida-

Liquidation to be made for the whole: All which Circumstances you may make use of, or as much as you shall think fit, according as the present occasion shall require. And you shall advertize us with all convenient speed what likelihood you find of it, because, as I have said before, his Majesty may accordingly proceed as his own Occasions shall lead him. And so for this time I committ you to God. An. 1611.

Your loving Friend,

From the Court at
Whitehall.

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

I think you should do a good piece of Service if you can procure that which they will do to be *by way of Assignment*; for the Difference is great between Bonds of a State, and those Bonds to which particular Subjects are tyed, and certainly they might assign us here *Dutchmen* sufficient to content the City. Always you must take heed to speak of long Days, except it be to augment the Sum, for *multa cadunt inter calicem*, &c. therefore, Sir, resolve we will to value their Money in hand much, though they must not know so much: And in truth as *France* stands, we are liker to have Reason then ever we were. Though I think *Barnevelt* will not bluntly open it himself, yet if you cast out that his honest forwardness in a good cause shall not pass unacknowledged, we think 'twere not ill; but in that you know best what to do.

I pray you cause the inclosed to be delivered to Doctor *Jonas Charisius*.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, the last of May 1611. O. S.

I have received your kind and loving Letters of the *eleventh* and *eighteenth* of the last Month, and do hereby thank you for the Satisfaction I received by them in the Particulars that I desired to know concerning my old Friend and Acquaintance; and when you will be pleased to put me to the like concerning any in these Parts, I will not fail to requite you with the like Freedom and Sincerity: And that we may with greater Security particularize and communicate our conceits each to other of *private Subjects*, I have sent you here a *Cypher*; whereof, when there is occasion, we may interchangably make use of; the Receipt whereof, when it cometh to your Hands, I shall be glad to understand. In the mean time I cannot forbear to give you part of what this Place affordeth worth your knowing, especially touching the *Differences* now on Foot betwixt this State and the Pope, which tho' they be carried with less noise since the last open Breach, both Parties being unwilling to run so fast again to a second Rupture, yet are more in Number, and of greater Importance, than those which caused the former *Interdict*. The first Controversy between them is concerning the *temporall Jurisdiction* in the Bishoprick of *Ceneda*, situate in *Friuli*; in which the Pope claimeth absolute Supremacy, as being *Feudum Ecclesie*, and this State challengeth *Jus in temporalibus*, as being under their Dominions. At the first noise of sending a *Proveditor* or *Inquisitor* to visit that Country, as they have done the other parts of their State, the *Nuntio* here Resident interposed suddenly with some Heat and Vehemency; and so continued in that lofty Stile, untill it appeared that such Language made them the more resolute; who careless of those Threats which have long since deafened their Ears, dispatched away *Ostavio Bon* their Commissioner, with Charge to begin the Execution of his Office in that place, before any other of all that Country.

The restraint of Trade in the *Gulph*, and compelling the *Coast Towns* of the Pope's Territories to submit themselves to the Laws of this *Seigniory* is a second Quarrel; wherein these *Seigniori* have likewise given the first blow, in surprizing

An. 1611. two Ships laden with Salt that were passing from *Cervia* to *Trieſte*; and though one *Capponi* an Officer of the *Pope's* at *Cervia*, informed suddenly that the Salt belonged *alla reverenda Camera Apostolica*, yet gave they no greater Reverence to it, then to ſling it all into the Sea as forfeited.

A third Difference ariseth from a Claim they lay here to the Port of *Goro*, challenging the Water though the Land be in the Territory of *Ferrara*. And that herein likewise they might get the ſtart, they have made their Gallies lately ſeize of ſome Ships which were going thither, of which they demanded Custom.

The laſt is the ſame in Specie with that which was the maine Point of the late variance, and that is concerning a *Prieſt* and an *Abbot* of a Convent near *Padua*, (being a Gentleman of *Venice* of the Houſe of *Cornaro*,) who having helped his Brother to kill a poor Maſon that was working near his Houſe here at *Venice*, hath found no more Priviledge then his Brother in reſpect of his Coate, but are both proſecuted alike by the *Conſiglio di Dicci*, as common Murderers; and he diſtruſting the *Patriarch's* Protection is fled the State. In all theſe Differences the *Seigniori* have carefully provided to be on the forehand; and though they vaunt not much their Advantages in this Buſyneſs, yet it is well perceived by the *Pope* how they get ground upon him: Who having by experience learned that in this Age of the World his ſpiritual Sword hath but little Edge, is contented to try how far gentleneſs and mildneſs can prevail, as it appeareth by the Language lately uſed to the Ambaſſador of this State, far different from the peremptory Stile of his *Nuntio* to this Prince in the Colledge.

Of the aggrandizing the *Marquiſs* of *Spinola* I hear nothing out of *Spaine*, and therefore tho' the voice run ſtrong here to that purpoſe, yet I believe it not haſtily; eſpecially having good Information from thence, that tho' he followed the King one Day to a Palace of Pleaſure with ſure hope to return a *Grandee*, yet he miſſed of his expectation for that time, and returned *tanto chico* as he went out. The Papers you have ſent me incloſed in the Letters I have ſafely received, and when theſe Parts afford me ſuch like Comodities, I will come out of your Debt for that kindneſs. In the mean time recommending my Love and beſt Wiſhes to you, I leave you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your's moſt assured to diſpoſe of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

From the Lord Treasurer Salisbury to Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Trumbull,

6th June 1611.

THE Copy of this incloſed to the *Archduke*, will fully acquaint you with the * ſtrange Occaſion of this ſudden Diſpatch. It only remains for me to let you know, that his Maſteſtie's Pleaſure is you ſhould preſently demand Audience of the *Archduke*; and having delivered the Letter, to repreſent unto him how ſenſible his Maſteſty ſhall be of the Proceedings that be uſed towards them in a matter of this Nature, wherein Friendſhip ought not to be guided by that which is only viſſible, but by entering into Judgment how far Circumſtances of Perſons and Pretences may make things dangerous in Conſequence, though in other Examples wanting ſome ſuch Conſiderations, that may be reſuſed which ought now to be granted: Upon which Ground you ſhall do well to make this further Inſtance; that the *Archdukes* will not ſuffer the World to conceive that their Friendſhip with his Maſteſty is ſo weakly grounded, as not to demonſtrate on ſuch an occaſion ſomewhat more than the ordinary Rules of

* See the Letter immediately following.

Amity or Treaty may directly tie them to. And therefore his Majesty doth now *An. 1611.* require of them, that both the Persons and their Company (if they come within their Dominions) may be stayed, untill upon advertizement of it they may further hear from his Majesty: Though you may conclude, that *excepting the Scorn and Example of so great Pride and Animosity where his Majestie's only Clemency hath bred his own Offence, there is nothing in these Persons relative to themselves, to hold them other than contemptible Creatures.*

This being the Effect which his Majesty doth desire, the Time admitting no particular Relation of the Fact nor any long Discourse, the rest must depend upon your own Discretion, to amplify and enforce the same as you shall see cause.

They had *so good Correspondency, and plotted their Escape with such Cunning and Secrecy* as though they were under severall Custodies, Mr. Seymour being in the Tower, but had the Liberty of the Prison, and the Lady Arabella committed to Sir James Crofts, who was to conduct her to Duresme, yet they found means to escape much about one time, *the Lady putting her self into Man's Apparell,* and the other disguising himself with a *false Hair and Beard* and mean Apparell. They embarqued themselves at Lee yesterday about nine a Clock in the Morning; so that if they make not the more hast than I think they can, and this Messenger be not too slow, you shall have time enough to demand Audience and know the Archdukes Answer before they come to Bruffells. And so I commit you to God.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

8th June 1611.

THE first of thys Moneth (by the Ordinary of Middleburg) I sent your Lordship some Advertisements of small Importance, and that which now I send is for the most Part of no better Stuff. The quick-winged and various Fame of my Lady Arabella's and Mr. Seymour's Flight will farre outstrippe the Passage of this Letter; yet in the certaine manner of their Escape it may perhaps in some Points clear the obscuritie of forerunning Bruites. On Monday last in the Afternoone my Lady Arabella lying at Mr. Coniers's House near Highgate, having induced her Keepers and Attendants into Securitie by the fayre Shew of Conformitye and Willingness to goe on her Journey towards Durham, (which the next Day she must have don,) and in the mean tyme *disguising her selfe by drawing a pair of great French-fashioned Hose over her Petticotes, putting on a Man's Doublet, a man-lyke Perruque with long Locks over her Hair, a blacke Hat, black Cloake, russet Bootes with red Tops, and a Rapier by her Syde,* walked forth between three and four of the Clock with Mr. Markham. After they had gon a foot a Myle and halfe to a sorry Inne, where Crompton attended with their Horses, she grew very sicke and fainte, so as the Ostler that held the Styrop, said *that Gentleman would hardly hold out to London.* Yet being set on a good Gelding *astryde* in an unwonted Fashion, the stirring of the Horse brought Blood enough into her Face, and so she rid on towards Blackwall; where arryving about six a Clock, finding there in a Readiness two Men, a Gentlewoman and a Chambermaid, with one Boate full of Mr. Seymour's and her Trunks, and another Boate for their Persons, they hasted from thence towards Woolwich. Being come so farre they bade the Watermen row on to Gravesend, (There the Watermen were desirous to land, but for a double Freight were contented to go on to Lee: Yet being almost tyred by the way, they were faine to lye still at Tilbury whilst the Oares went a land to refreshe themselves. Then they proceeded to

* In my Lord Salisbury's Letter to Mr. Trumbull, it is Sir James Crofts's House.

An. 1611. *Lee*, and by that tyme the Day appeared, and they discovered a Shippe at Anchor a Myle beyond them, which was the *French Barque* that wayted for them. Here the *Lady* would have lyen at Anchor expecting Mr. *Seimour*, but through the Importunitye of her Followers they forthwith hoisted Saile to Sea-ward. In the meane while Mr. *Seimour* with a *Perruque and Beard of blacke Hair and in a taunny Cloth Suit*, walked alone without Suspition from his Lodging out at the great Weste Doore of the Tower, following a Cart that had brought him *Billets*. From thence he walked along by the Tower Warfe by the Warders of the south Gate, and so to the Iron Gate. where *Rodney* was ready with Oares for to receive him. When they came to *Lee* and fownd that the *French Ship* was gon, the Billows rising high, they hyred a *Fisherman* for twenty Shillings to set them aboard a certain Ship that they saw under Saile. That Ship they found not to be it they looked for, so they made forwards to the next under Saile, which was a Shippe of *Newcastle*. This, with much ado they hyred for 40*l*. to carry them to *Calais*: But whither the *Collier* did perfourm his Bargaine or no, is not as yet here known. On *Tuesday* in the Afternoone my Lord *Treasurer* being advertized that the *Lady Arabella* had made an Escape, sent forthwith to the *Leivtenant* of the Tower to set straight Guard over Mr. *Seimour*; which he, after his yare manner, would thoroughly do, that he would: But coming to the Prisoner's Lodgings he fownd (to his great Amazement) that he was gonne from thence one whole Day before.

I may not omitt in this Relation to inserte the simple Parte of two silly Persons; the one called *Tom. Barber* Servant to Mr. *Seimour*, who (beleiving his Master spake *bonâ fide*;) did according to his Instructions tell every one that came to enquire for his Master, that he was newly betaken to his rest being much troubled with the Tooth-ach; and when the Matter was discovered, did seriously perswade Mr. *Leivtenant* that he was gon but to lye a Night with his Wife, and would surely return thither of himself again. The other, a Minister's Wife attending the *Lady*; who seeing her Mistress disguise her selfe and slippe away, was trewly perswaded that she intended but to make a private Visit to her Husband, and did duly attend her Returne at the Tyme appointed.

Now the Kyng and the Lords being much disturbed with this unexpected Accident, my Lord *Treasurer* sent Orders to a *Pinnace* that lay at the Downes to put presently to Sea, first to *Calais* Roade, and then to scoure up the Coast towards *Dunkerke*. This *Pinnace* spying the aforesaid *French Barke* which lay lingering for Mr. *Seimour*, made to her, which thereupon offered to fly towards *Calais*, and endured thirteen Shot of the *Pinnace* before she would stryke. In this Barke is the *Lady* taken with her Followers, and brought back towards the Tower: Not so sorrye for her owne Restraynt, as she should be glad yf Mr. *Seimour* might escape, whose Welfare she protesteth to affect much more than her owne.

In this passionate hurry here was a *Proclamation* first conceived in very bitter Termes, but by my Lord *Treasurer's* Moderation, seasoned at the Printe * as now here you fynd it. There are likewyse three Letters dispatched in haste written by Sir *Thomas Lake* to the King and *Queen Regent* of France and to the *Archdukes*, all written with harsher Inke, then now yf they were to doe (I presume) they should be, especially that to the *Archdukes*, which did seeme to presuppose their Course to tend that way; and all three describing the Offence in black Collours, and pressing their sending back without Delay. Indeed the general Beleif was that they intended to settle themselves in *Brabant*, and that under the Favour of the *Popish Faction*; but now I rather thinke they will be most pittied by the *Puritans*, and that their Course did wholly tend to France. And though for the former I had only myne owne corrigible Imagination, yet for the latter many pregnant Reasons do concurr: As that the Ship that did attend them was *French*, the Place that Mr. *Seimour* made for was *Calais*, the Man that

* See Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. 16. pag. 710. where this Proclamation is printed at large.

made their Perruques was a *French Clockmaker*, who is fled with them; and in the Ship is said to be found a *French Post*, with Letters from the Ambassador. *An. 1611.*

* This *Proclamation* for the *Oathe* is by divers fownd straunge for that it is so generall; but *where Love is, Loyalty will not be wanting*. The Number of *Baronets* is now just thirty six. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

JOHN MORE.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 18th June 1611.

I Can now adde no matter of Moment to my last two Letters of the 8th and 13th of this Moneth. On *Saturday* last the † Countesse of *Shrewsbury* was lodged in the *Tower*, where she is like long to rest as well as the Lady *Arabella*. The last named Lady answered the Lords at her Examination with good Judgment and Discretion: But the other is said to be utterly without Reason, crying out that *all is but tricks and giggs*; that she will answere nothing *in private*, and yf she have offended the Lawe, she will answere it *in publicke*. She is said to have amassed a great Somme of Money to some ill use, 20000 Pounds are known to be in her Cash; and that she had made provision for more Bills of Exchange to ‡ her *Neice's* use, then she had knowledge of. And though the Lady *Arabella* hath not as yet been fownd inclinable to *Popery*, yet her Aunt made account belike that being beyond the Seas in the Hands of *Jesuites* and *Priests*, either the *Stroke of their Arguments* or the *Pinch of Poverty*, might force her to the other syde. Our *Scots* and *Englishe* differ much in opinion upon thys Point: These do hould that yf this Couple should have escaped, the Daunger was not like to have been very great, in regard that their *Pretensions* are so many Degrees removed, and they *ungracefull* both in their Persons and their Houses; so as a hott Alarm taken at the Matter will make them more *Illustrious* in the World's Eye then now they are, or (being let alone) ever would have ben. But the others aggravate the Offence in so straunge a manner, as that it might be compared to the *Powder Treason*; and so it is said to fill his Majestye with *fearfull Imaginations*, and with him the Prince, who cannot easily be removed from any settled Opinion. As to Mr. *Seimour* we only hear that he went from *Ostend* to *Bruges*, and from thence sent a Messenger along the Coast to *Gravelin*, to hearken after the arrival of his Lady: Which methinks doth not well cohere with my Lady *Arabella's* Protestation, that th'Intent of them both was absolutely for *France* and for no other Place.

This greater Affair hath retarded the Decision of the maine Different between the *Civil* and *Common Lawyers*; yet in the mean tyme, diverse of the Judges differing in opinion from my Lord Cook, the *Archbishop* is resolute that the *High Commission* shall not be obstructed from Checques of *Prohibitions*. Sir *John Bowyer* being here arraigned upon *Saturday* last was acquitted; yet leaving some favour of his Disposition in that kynd, upon the general Disposition whereof long since conceived, his false Accusers hoped to worke. But their mischeivous

* Vide *Wilson's History of King James*, p. 51.

† The Countess of *Shrewsbury* mentioned in this Letter, was *Mary* the youngest Daughter of Sir *William Cavendish* by *Elizabeth* the Widow of *Robert Barley*, Esq; who taking *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury* to her fourth Husband, at the same time married this Lady to his eldest Son *Gilbert*. See the *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish* published by the present Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*, pag. 4, &c.

‡ The Lady *Arabella* was the Daughter of *Charles Stuart* Earl of *Lenox* (who was the younger Brother of the Lord *Darnley*, Father of King *James the First*) by *Elizabeth Cavendish*, Sister to the Countess here mentioned.

An. 1611. Conspiracies being plainly discovered, they are to be censured in the *Star Chamber*. Sir *Anthony Asplie's* Matter doth likewise yet depend undetermined.

We have had here on *Saturday* Night last and *Sunday* Morning an exceeding high Wind, such as seldom hath happened in any Countrey. It hath blown down many Houses in the Countrey, and many Chimneys in this Towne; the greatest *Elme* in *Paul's Church-yard*, and diverse Trees about the *Charter-House* and *Westminster*. Yet I hear but of little harm done at Sea, which makes me hope well of Mr. *Richardson*; yet am I not without some fear of him, at the least yf he embarked with Sir *John Berlas* and his Lady, (who parted from *Gravesend* on *Saturday* Morning last in an *English Pynke* of *Rotterdam*) he hath had much Paines and some hazard. I have given this Bearer Orders to make dilligent Enquiry of him by the way; but I hope he is by thys tyme with your Lordship to make his own Reporte. Herewith I humbly take Leave.

Your Lordship's, &c.

JOHN MORE.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Earle of *Shrewsbury* is restrained in his own House, but I hear of no Matter found against him. The old Earle of *Hertford* is sent for to Court, and yf he be found healthful enough to travail, he must not delay his coming.

The Lord Treasurer Salisbury to Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Trumbull,

20th June 1611.

I Have acquainted his Majesty with your Proceedings in the Busyness concerning Mr. *Seymour*, who was pleased in perusing your Letter to take notice of the Diligence and Cautions which you have used therein, although the Success hath not been answerable; which he imputeth to the Coldness of those Ministers, who do lend but *sourde oreille* to Motions of this Nature, and pretend a want of Authority, when in truth it is meerly a want of Will and Correspondency. For the Letter from the *Archduke* to his Majesty, it was only an Answer of Formallity; declaring in the generall his willingness to give his Majesty such Satisfaction (in case those Persons should come within his Territories) as should agree with the Treaty, and with their mutuall Amity. Whereupon seeing Mr. *Seymour* is come thither, and that the *Archduke* both by his Majestie's Letter and by your relation doth sufficiently understand what is now expected on his part, his Majestie's Pleasure is you should forbear to urge and press this Matter any further, but leave them to do therein what themselves shall best advise; this being a thing of no such Consequence, as that his Majesty will make any extraordinary Contestation for it, but attend their own Motions and judge accordingly. In the mean time so long as he doth remaine a *Profelyte* of that Country, casting away that Duty and Obedience with which he was born, and betaking himself to Protection in those Parts, *sit tibi tanquam Ethnicus*, forbearing both his Conversation and his Conference; saving only according to the Instructions in my last, to carry always a watchfull Eye to observe what Entertainement he doth find there; how he is respected; to whom he most applyes himself; who especially resort unto him, and what Course he purposeth to take, either for his stay or his remove. And as you can have any means, to let him know thus much, that he will deceive himself if ever he thinks to find favour whilst he liveth under any of the Territories of Spaine, Rome or of the Archdukes; in all which Places all that are ill affected only find Residence and Favour. Where it seems he had some Speech with you, of his purpose to write to me his Excuse; you may let him understand thus much, that howsoever my self with other of the Lords were contented hertofore in his first falling to extenuate his Fact,

Fact, and to plead in his Favour; upon a Confidence that seeing his Errour, the *An. 1611.*
honestly and truth of his Heart, encouraged by the Goodness of his Majesty to-
wards him, would not suffer him to fall again; yet having since deluded our Ex-
pectation and therein violated his own Faith so far as to abuse his Majestie's Le-
nity, *I am now neither willing to remember that I have done him any Courte-
sies, neither mean to entertaine any Acknowledgment of them to me:* And there-
fore if he hath any purpose to write hither *to make his Peace by the Mediation
of his Friends,* let him address his Letters either to the Lords in generall, or
else to those in whom he hath a particular Interest; for you may assure him, that
*for mine own part I am resolved not to receive any Letters from him that are
directed to me in particular.* And so I commit you to God.

From *Whitehall.*

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice; 21st June 1611. O. S.

I Wrote to you the 31st of the last, and withall sent you a *Cypher*, which I did
for more Caution that we might communicate our Conceits with better Free-
dom; tho' I have no Cause to distrust the ordinary Conveyance, having hitherto
received all your Letters very safely, and even now I have met with your last
of the *eighth* of this present, being newly come from a *Villa* hard by, where I
have been for the space of a Fortnight with my Wife and Family, this being the
first time for these six Months past that any of us have trod on firm Land; and I
find it so good a Course as well for Health as Recreation, that I am like hereafter
to use it often. I have heard it as well from other Hands as now by your Let-
ters, that my *Predecessor* here, is my *Successor* in the Nomination to that Im-
ployment where you are; wherein I shall envy him in two things only, that he
shall be nearer the Air of *England*, and that he shall have *God's dear Earth
under his Feet*; otherwise I could not promise my self that Contentment in
all my Affairs as I find here. But whilst my *Predecessor* was here, I cast out a
Word of that Imployment; who having at that time *Spaine* and greater Matters
in Contemplation, held it a great Diminution: And now I hear he disputes his
Pension whereof *Sir George Carew* hath accepted. I would be glad he could
lead the way; and give Example to some better Preferments.

We have it here advertized that the *Archduke* is come in Election for King
of the *Romans*, which may happily grow out of the Embassage of the *Eccle-
siastical Electors* whereof you write; but they say further, that the *Pope* and
the King of *Spaine* finding the small Satisfaction amongst the Princes of *Germany*,
either in King *Matthias* or the *Archduke Leopold*, and fearing the Empire may
slip out of that Family, do concur in that Subject. And to this purpose the *Pope*
hath undertaken to recommend him by his *Nuntio*, and the *Spaniard* hath thought
of a *more potent means*, to send the Marquis *Spinola* to the *Diet* with 250000
Crowns *ayuda di Costa*, and 400000 to imploy in that *Busyness*.

I told you in my former of a Question at this present, but of antient Continuance,
betwixt this State and the *Pope* touching the temporall Jurisdiction of *Ceneda*;
wherein the Bishop of that Diocels and the *Nuntio* have laboured very much to hin-
der a Resolution they had here taken, to send their *Inquisitor* thither to establish their
pretended Right; but they little moved either by *Threats* or *Intreaties*, have not-
withstanding proceeded with their purpose, and their *Inquisitor* hath been there
and exercised the same Authority as in other Places of *Friuli* subject to this State.
He found at his coming thither a *papal Monitory of Excommunication* set upon
the Church Door *contra exercentes Jurisdictionem* &c. but it proved only a Scar-
crow *ad terrorem*; it being an old Act of *Clement* the VIIIth, sent thither upon
Occa-

An. 1611. Occasion of an Appeal made in his time, whilst the Jurisdiction was in like Dispute. What this Pope will do is very doubtfull; but *it is thought by the wisest that he will rather let both his Swords rust in the Scabbord, then draw either of them upon this Quarrell; seeing by so late experience, that he shall but turn their edge by striking upon a Stone.*

The Cardinal Gaetan whom we had lately here at Venice, being since that time President at Ravenna in a Chapter of the Monks of Camaldola, did there so roughly handle certain Abbotts of this State, who went thither, and had Letters of Commendation from the State for certaine Preferments, that they all fled away secretly out of the Pope's Dominions; and so many others went into other Quarters discontented at their usage, that the Chapter broke up without doing any thing. It seems the Cardinal would not lose the Occasion of shewing the final Contentment he received at his last being here.

Here is at this present the Baron de Sancy (Son to that Sancy whom we knew in great doings in France,) who is going to Constantinople to reside there in place of the deceased Ambassador, whose Brother supplying that Office, is likewise lately dead there. The last Letters from thence bring comfortable News to this State, that the Treaty of Peace with the Persians is at a stand, if not fallen to the ground; and that the Turks offended with the insolent Demands of the Persian Ambassador, hath sent him away without vouchsafing him an Answer.

The Duke of Savoy was lately reported to be hurt by certain French-men whilst he had only retired himself; and in the first fury not only all the French were in danger to be torn in pieces, but some others of his own People in French Apparel were put to their shifts: Whereupon the Duke published a Proclamation, whereof I send you a Copy; and I think you will judge it as others do, to be some of his wonted Stratagems for some End of his own; there being no discovery made of any Author of the Rumor. His Daughter marryed to Mantua hath newly brought an Heir to that House. I have no more for the present, and therefore with wonted good Wishes, and hearty Commendations, commit you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Venice, 5th July 1611. O. S.

BY the last Ordinary I gave you advice of the receipt of all your Letters until that present; and having since that time had another from you, I am now both to acquaint you with the receipt, and to thank you for your great kindness. The extraordinary Heats of this Place have so hindered all Negotiation, that for the present we rest dry of News of Importance; and tho' La Madonna hath been here carried in solemn Processions, and followed by all our Senators with great Devotion for the procureing of Raine, which that Picture is supposed to command, yet the Event hath shewed she could do but little; and the Prince misdoubting the Consequence, would not increase the number of the Superstitious, but bid them go that believed it.

Our Quarrel with Rome is like to be at an end, the Pope resolving not to bite at any unsweet baite; and though that swallowing this last Pill prove somewhat bitter to him, yet rather then he will venture to move Humours in this dangerous time, he thinketh not of easing himself any other way than by Expostulations with their Ambassador at Rome, which he uttereth with a louder Voice then if they came *ex animo*. And so it is taken, that those Bravadoes come not from his Heart, but serve to give Satisfaction to some hot Cardinalls, who cry aloud the Church is despised; not so much for the Care they have of preserving the

the Dignity of St. Peter's Seat, as out of a desire of ending his Successor; who An. 1611
they fear in this Quietness of the World will make himself live too long for
them. Since the Cardinal Joyeuse his last coming to Rome, I have had many
 Advertizements of *his pragmaticall laying about him*; by means whereof he
 hath renewed unto himself the *Impressa*, which was long since fastned upon him
 of a *Watch* with this Motto, *Non vivo senza il moto*. His last Action was with
 the *Spanish Ambassador*, between whom there lately passed many Visits more
 then ordinary; and they are discovered to hold Discourse touching *his Majesty*,
 whom they suppose to favour secretly the Assembly of *Saumure*, and to animate
 the *Princes Electors of Germany* to shake off the Yoke of the House of Austria;
 imagining to themselves, that *whatsoever fears hang over the Papacy*, spring
 from the greatness of his Majesty's Power abroad: for the diminishing where-
 of, they finding no forreign Opposition strong enough, as the World now lyeth
 balanced, they resolved that some course must be thought upon to trouble his E-
 states at home.

All Mens Eyes in these Parts are turned upon the Electorall Dyet of *Milhausen*,
 of the Event whereof the Pope sheweth himself to be *marvellous doubtfull*;
 fearing that in this small Satisfaction of the present *Austriaci*, the choice of the
 King of the *Romans* may fall where he would not have it. And his fears are
 much increased by the King of *Denmark's* Forces now on Foot; of which there
 is a conceit in these Parts, that they were raised upon other Design than only
 against the King of *Sweden*. But whatsoever Troubles these Occasions may here-
 after produce amongst Christian Princes, there is hope the *Persian* will keep the
Turk from advantaging himself by those Differences if any arise; there being cer-
 taine advice that the Treaty of Peace is quite broken off between them, and that
 the Provisions of War begin on both sides with much greater Alacrity then be-
 fore.

The late uproar against the *French* in *Savoy* is not yet so well quieted, but
 that it putteth that Prince almost to the dayly trouble of writing *Apologies* into
France, where he is yet in part suspected to have put a Trick upon them, as ap-
 peareth by the freedom of Speech the *French Agent* at *Turin* and his Followers
 use in that behalf; so greatly dishonouring the Duke, that it hath come to the
 drawing of Swords more then once: And though the Duke of *Nemours* inter-
 poseth his Credit to compose those Differences as they dayly arise, yet is he
 much troubled with the nimbleness of the *French*, who are ready to break out
 at every instant. We had here a terrible Example of Justice that a cheif Gen-
 tleman of this City called *Matthias Barbarigo* executed upon his Wife; of
 whom he having some suspicion that she abandoned his Honour to the Pleasure
 of another Gentleman of the House of the *Pesari*, he suddenly surprized her,
 and with his Dagger, without further Process, made an end of her and her
 shame. Thus, with my wonted Salutations, I leave you to the Blessing of the
 Almighty, and rest,

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

SIR,

17th July 1611.

THERE hath been of late a Complaint made by Sir Noell Caron by Di-
 rection from the States, concerning *English Pirates*; pretending that their
 Charge in maintaining Ships at Sea is wholly lost, and their Travell to little pur-
 pose, in regard they have such free and frequent recourse into the Havens and
 Parts of *Ireland*; where they do not only avoid the Danger of being taken
 when they are pursued, but find means to furnish themselves with Victualls and
 Munition so often as they are driven into any Necessity and Want. For Remedy

An. 1611. whereof he did in his Master's Name make this Demand; that either his Majestie would himself be pleased to give present and expresse Charge unto his Ministers of that Realm, that upon Perill of their Lives they do not suffer these common Enemies to enter into any of his Ports directly nor indirectly; or else that it may stand with his good liking to authorize them to pursue them so far as *to take them within the Havens of that Kingdom*, in case they shall fly thither for their escape. For answer to one part thereof, and to satisfy them how far his Majestie is from Remissness in himself, or from suffering any *Negligence* or *Corruption* in his Ministers, (besides his inward and essentiall Detestation of that lawless and execrable course of Life,) they may call to mind what course he hath already taken with those Offenders; having with greater Expence pursued them at Sea, and with severer Justice punished them on Land more than any of his neighbouring Princes have done; although their Interest was equall, both in Point of Honour for themselves, and of Safety for their Subjects. For the other part wherein they desire Licence to enter into his Ports and Harbours when there is cause; although his Majesty will not wrong his own Power or Justice so much as to borrow another's Sword, himself knowing best when to use his own; yet considering the large extent of his Territories, (which being environed with the Sea, do yield great number of Ports and Places of safety for Ships, whereof some peradventure are not always so well provided with force as to hinder every sudden Insolency and Outrage in this kind,) he can be content to yeild unto them thus much; that they may set upon or pursue the Pyrates in any of the Roads and Harbours upon the Coast of *Ireland*, and whensoever they shall force them into any Port where there is not sufficient Strength to encounter with them alone, they may (after notice given to his Officers, and being by them not refused) pursue and follow them even into the Port; but yet with this Condition, that they shall not carry away any Goods which they find aboard, but leave them for his Majesty to restore unto the true Proprietors. This in Effect is that which was delivered in Answer to the Ambassador, to which I would not have you a Stranger, if happily they shall enter into some further speech with you concerning the same. And because it is not improbable that this Complaint, though it were generall, was grounded upon some late Particular whereof they may have heard some bruite; you shall understand that not long since *the Pirate Easton*, with some of his Companions, coming upon the Coast of *Munster*, found means to make known to the Deputy, that he was willing to yeild himself and all his Goods (which were of some value) to be disposed by his Majesty, upon condition of Pardon for himself and some others. The *Deputy* though unwilling to proceed in such a kind with Persons of that Condition; yet in Contemplation of the Good that might arise thereby to many poor Men, by Restitution of that which otherwise in all likelihood was utterly lost and themselves ruined; and considering some other Circumstances sorting with the present State, was contented to receive him into Protection for the space of forty Days. In the interim, as it seems, *Easton despairing of his Pardon*, did againe, with the rest of his Conforts, put forth to Sea, and hath since taken two *English* Ships laden with Merchandizes of good value; yet at the same time as it were detesting this course of Life (and desiring to be received into his naturall Obedience, that he might take some better ways both for the good of his own Soul as a Christian, and for the Service of his King and Country as a Loyal Subject.) He delivered thus much unto some of them that were aboard those Ships; that if it would please his Majesty to pardon him and the rest of his Company, they would render into his Hands all that they had to make Satisfaction to the true Proprietors, and themselves to become true and faithful Subjects. Upon relation thereof the Merchants who were interested in those Ships (and some of them had therein ventured the greatest part of their Estate, so as the loss thereof might turn to their utter undoing,) have been humble Petitioners to his Majesty that he would be pleased to grant a Pardon for those Offenders. His Majesty, in compassion of their Loss, and foreseeing that without some timely prevention, divers others might

might run the same hazard, which would not only tend to the hurt of private Men, but cause a decay of Trade in generall: *Considering likewise that a rigorous proceeding is not always the best means to reclaim Men that are desperate, and that the hope of Grace may make those become good Subjects who are nothing moved with the Terror of Punishment*; knowing also that divers Princes have on some occasions thought it more Wisdom, and to sort better with the present Policy, to receive such Persons to Mercy upon their Submission, then severely to prosecute them: And lastly, *hearing how this sort of People do every Day multiply and combine more and more, and the rather because of some Princes, who are contented (out of their hate to our Religion, and consequently to our Persons, and in respect of the Benefit they reape by such lawless and ungodly Practices) to receive them into their Harbours and give them all Encouragement*. For these Reasons he is pleased to pardon the said Easton and some others, upon condition that they make Restitution of all such Goods and Merchandizes as are now in their Possession. Which course if it shall be thought it may be an occasion to make others enter into the like Actions, you can easily answer, *That the difference is so great between those that repenting their Life mislead do desire Grace, and those that out of a wanton humour and presumption of Impunity will become Pirates, as that his Majesty can be as Just in punishing the one, as Merciful in pardoning the other*.

Thus much I have thought fit to write unto you, that you may not be unprovided what to reply, if happily you shall hear them use any speech of this Proceeding. And so I commit you to God.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Easton offers to bring eight or nine Ships with him.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Sir Ralph Winwood,

25th July 1611.

BECAUSE you may have heard some Bruite touching the Earle of * Northumberland's late Examination; and knowing how various a Discourse a Subject of this Nature doth begett, I have thought good (though there be no other Matter for the present to make this the occasion of a Dispatch) as well to acquaint you with our home Occurrences in the exchange of yours from abroad, as to prevent any erroneous Impression, by this breif Narrative of the true Motive and Progress of this Busyness. There is one *Elkes* a Servant to the Earle, and one who it seems was *no stranger to his Secrets*, who hath of late complained to a private Friend (that yet hath kept the same with no great privacy) *that he stood in some danger of his Life, seeing he observed his Lord's Affection to grow cold towards him; which he conceived could proceed from no other Cause but Jealousy, lest he should reveal some Secrets which he had revealed unto him concerning the Powder Treason*. Thus much being discovered, it could not be avoided to draw the same into some further Question; yet with such Caution as was requisite, *where the Accusation is but single, and the Accuser Servant to the Person accused*. The Issue hath been that the Earle hath confessed two things in Substance: One, that after he was committed to the Tower, and before he came

* The Earl of Northumberland had been a Prisoner in the Tower from the Discovery of the Powder Plot to this Time; where he was continued till about the Year 1619. We meet with † some account of his Offence before, tho' couched in such tender Terms, that 'tis a little difficult to conceive it deserved so heavy a Punishment as a Fine of 30000*l.* and perpetual Imprisonment. How far the Discoveries mentioned in this Letter will justify either, is entirely submitted to the Reader's Judgment.

An. 1611. to the Star-Chamber, he writt to his Brother Sir *Allen Percie* to take it upon him, that by his means *Percie* was admitted a Pensioner and suffered to escape the Oath. The other, that he was acquainted with the hiring of that House from whence the Mine was made. Both these, you may remember, were by him very stiffly denied heretofore: And though they be not of such Nature, in regard they do not necessarily inforce the Knowledge of the Fact, as to call him to a further Tryall for Life or Lands; yet they serve to justify the former Proceedings, those Points being now cleared which at that time were but presumed.

For the matter of Debt, his Majesty seeing that the Overtures which he hath been content to make in point of Satisfaction from the States, are brought to no better Issue, hath directed Sir *Thomas Edmonds* (and to the same Effect hath spoken with the *French* Ambassador residing here,) to let the Queen understand, that the time being now expired, he expects to hear from them what course they will take for the reimbursement of the rest of his Debt. This happily may be the cause that Monsieur *de Ruffy*, now at his going into *France*, is to carry with him the States Resolutions, which peradventure will stay him longer than his private Occasions can well admit of; they being unwilling to undertake the Payment of so great a Summe, and yet not knowing how to avoid it if *France* will press them to it. And so I commit you to God's Protection.

From *Whitehall*.

Your loving Friend,
R. SALISBURY.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Hague, 5th August 1611. O. S.

I Have just now received your Letters with the enclosed, for which I give you many thanks. That from Mr. *Cottington* I will be bold to retain for some few Dayes, and then will very honestly return it to you. This Day the young Prince of *Neuburgh* departed hence, who hath been with us some ten Days. When first he arrived he was resolved to have passed into *England*; but *Sapientis est mutare Sententiam*, for he hath judged it (as in truth it is) more important for his Good to return into *Germany*, to be present at the Dyet at *Nuremberg* where the *Electors* do assemble, into which number the Duke of *Deuxponts* by Decree of the Emperour, at least provisionally for this Sessions, is to be admitted, unless now by his Presence there he can prevent it; which he doth hope to do, but I fear he cannot. He hath left here an honourable Reputation behind him; for he hath both given good contentment, and is returned from hence with full and perfect Satisfaction. He had twice Audience in the Assembly of the States; at his first I was present: His Speech was short, but grave and discreet. He gave them Thanks for their Assistance in the Recovery of *Juliers*: Related, that by his late Voyage to *Berlin*, the Difference between him and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* was upon the Point of accord. Prayed them to continue to him their accustomed Favours, if any Opposition should be made to hinder the Effects of that Treaty; to which purpose he did not doubt to receive from the Kings of *France* and *Great Britaine* all Ayde and Assistance. His Speech he delivered in writing, and in writing received this Answer. That they accepted his Thankfullness with the like Thankfullness: Were glad to understand from his Mouth that the Difference between him and *Brandenburgh* did draw so near to a Friendly accord. They did not doubt but that the two Kings would continue their Favours to him; with whom, as with their best Freinds and Allies, they would be ready, upon all good Occasions, to joyne their Assistance.

In his second Audience he took his leave, and then desired their Mediation for the composition of that Difference which is between him and the Duke of *Deuxponts*

Deuxponts for the Administration of the Electorate of the Rhine: Which by *An. 1611.* word of Mouth they did willingly promise, and will be as willing to perform, if they had Reason to perswade themselves that at their entreaty the Duke of *Deuxponts* would let go that State, wherein he liveth in quiett and entire Possession.

It is some Weeks since that your designed Ambassador had a *Passport* to transport his Baggage down the *Scheld* to *Flushing* for *England*. It seems he will march in all his Negotiations, *Piano, Piano*. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, 16th August 1611. O. S.

SINCE my last unto you of the of this present, *Rome* hath afforded our *Speculativi* much Matter of Discourse; some Particulars whereof I will not hold unworthy the writing, tho' I suppose you have the common Notions of them by the running Posts. That which did ring loudest was the Affront offered to the Cardinal *Joyeuse*, whose Palace was assaulted by the *Barigello* with all his *Sbirraria*, upon occasion of a young Fellow's escape; who being arrested for wearing forbidden Weapons, saved himself in that House, with a little help of some that were within. The Cardinal who was then at *Friuli* posted to *Rome* on this occasion, with purpose to have *expostulated* hotly with the Pope for the Imprisonment of his People, some of them being Men of Quallity; but finding himself prevented by the Diligence of the French Ambassador, who had procured their Enlargement before his coming, he returned to his *Villa* without once seeing the Pope, though he had bespoken an Audience, and had received an Assignment. It was supposed this Business would have proved of great Consequence; because there was seen in all the Cardinals a great dislike of that Rashness; every one of them accounting himself Interested in the publick *dispreggio* of any one, and the Spanish Ambassador having offered himself to the French Cardinal to joyn with him in Instance for Reparation of his Honour. But instantly after there fell out another Accident that soon allay'd the Cardinall's Heat; who being to receive from the Pope the Investiture of the Deanery of the Colledge of Cardinals, together with the Bishoprick of *Offia*, falling upon him as eldest Cardinall by the Death of the Cardinall *Pinelli*, he was content to let the Regard of his Profit oversway the Respect of his Honour, and so to leave Expostulating when he was to become a Petitioner.

This Week hath brought forth the long expected Promotion of new Cardinals, eleven in number, which were published on the 17th of this present by the Cardinal *Zappata*, Protector of the Spanish Nation; who promising to himself their Devotion to that Party, cryed out for joy, *Habbiano undeci Cardinali*. Though the French dispute the Question with him, and yeild him none but *Borgia* a Native Spaniard, accounting the rest to encline to them; either for particular Obligations that some of them have to the French Crown, or for private dislikes that the rest have against the Spaniards. Amongst those that stand excluded, our Venetians rest ill satisfi'd that there was no regard had of any of the Subjects of this State; and though they spared to recommend any Particulars to the Pope or *li Sudditi del dominio* in generall, as sometimes they have used to do, yet could they have been well contented to have had a favour bestowed, which they would not ask. Their old Controversy touching the Jurisdiction of *Ceneda*, is after a long and humble Instance of the Pope's referred to a friendly Treaty; wherein they dealt not with him as *cum judice*, but *cum pari*; and therefore as they have sent their Arguments in writing to their Ambassador, with Commission that he shall only read them to him and require his present

An. 1611. Answers; so do they expect to receive from thence what can be said for the strengthening the *Pope's* Title, unto which they will not be long providing an Answer.

Monsieur *de Sancy* that embarked here with purpose to have made his whole Journey by Sea to *Constantinople*, had his Ship torn with Tempests, with the loss of the best of his Provisions; so that recovering *Ragusa* with some difficulty, he maketh the rest of his Voyage from thence by Land. The other *French* Ambassador that was here, did likewise at his departure from hence *Naufragium facere in Portu*; though with less Danger, for he lost nothing but his Memory, which failed him in the beginning of a studied Oration that he had prepared in praise of the late *French* King, and in declaration of the Happinels of this State, by having so good Amity with so mighty a Nation. Though not to lose his Labour, he delivered his Speech in writing to a Secretary, desiring it might be read publickly in the Senate. He went from hence eight Days since, leaving an ordinary Secretary behind him to supply that Place untill the coming of his Successor, that is not expected yet these two Months. Here is no other thing of consequence; and therefore with my ordinary Salutations I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your most assured to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *French* Ambassador, who is now gone, and I held so good Quarter, that I would not have the Report of his Mischance go amongst his Countrymen, or to any but your self, from me.

The Duke of *Savoy* hath made choice of a new Ambassador to send hither, who is an *Abbot* and a *Priest*, so as the Duke will be assisted in his publick Ceremonies with *three Church-men*; the *Nuntio*, the *French* Ambassador now looked for, and this *Savoyard*: But Men of any other Quality were better welcome to this State.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

SIR,

5th Sept. 1611.

YOU shall best understand the occasion of this Dispatch, by reading the enclosed directed to you by his Majesty. Wherein you shall behold him not curiously affecting to interpose himself in such Affairs of other States as are meerly Civill, and peculiar to their own Policy, but like a zealous King, and the *Mirroure of Christian Princes*, taking unto him a generall Care of God's Cause (*whose Lieutenant he is.*) and carrying a provident and watchful Eye not only over his owne, but over all that profess the same Faith and Worship, the same God that he doth; least they should reap Tares for Wheate, and be abused by false and divellish Doctrine. I shall not need to give you other Instructions than those which you have received immediately from himself; whereof you can best judge what use to make, seeing I presume you cannot be ignorant whether they have a purpose to make such a choice, and how far they have proceeded in it. Yet because by his Majestie's expresse Commandment I had some Conference with their Ambassador concerning this Matter, and he having undertaken to represent the same to the States so effectually, as to make them sensible both of the publick Scandall, and of his Majestie's Displeasure in particular, I have thought good to add only this; that when you enter into Speech with them upon this Subject, you may forbear to pass so far as to declare his Majestie's Protestation, except you find them so peremptory and perverse in their Resolution, as that they will not think of any other Choice.

There

There are Letters written to the *Lord Deputy of Ireland*, to give him notice of the Course which is taken with the *States* for the pursuing of the Pirats; with Direction that he should give present Order to the Officers of the Ports to be assisting unto them in all such Occasions, and particularly to furnish them with Pilots when they shall have Cause to use them. An. 1611.

You may perhaps have heard some Speech concerning *the Match between the Prince and the Infanta of Spaine*: Whereof for your Satisfaction I will for the present deliver unto you thus much: That ever since the Peace was made, *Overtures have been cast forth from divers of the King of Spain's Ministers*; first by *Villa Mediana*, next by *Zuniga*, and now of late by *Don Alonso de Velasco* of such an *Alliance*; and all in such a Fashion, as whensoever the King or any of us had cause to expostulate their Injuries, and to express that he had little Reason to believe that they did otherwise affect this State than till their own politick Ends were compassed, they would still use that Discourse, both to demonstrate that they were more then ordinarily affected to his Majestie, and to retort upon him Coldness that it was not put into some Motion, that thereby his Majesty might see the inside of that Friendship, so much scandalized by those that wished not the Amitie well for private Ends. Upon all which, when it appeared that his Majestie never took any such hold as to begin it, (both because it came not so directly from them as that his Majesty could take it as a Proposition further warranted than from their own Collection, and because their servitude to Rome made him always jealous of the Consequence of such an Alliance,) Don Alonso de Velasco (when the late Answer to the Ambassador of Savoy was so made, as it gave no hope that for it self simply a Daughter of England was thought very fit to run so many Adventures both of Soul and Body as she was like, except it were in Contemplation of some farther Obligation of Spaine, which now seemed no way certaine, because that Duke's Minister seemed rather to speak as a Person weary of Spaine then otherwise,) did plainly break with the King and with divers of his Ministers, that he had received very lately a Dispatch from the King of Spaine, authorizing him (in case any Occasion were given him by Speech any more in Diffidence of his Amitie, or in respect of any other ill Judgment of the Proceedings of Spaine in Civill Causes,) to declare plainly and directly to the King, that if the Prince had such a Desire, and the King did concurr also, to propound it, that King would be very ready to enter into Treaty upon it; and nothing should rise of any such Difficultie as could hinder it, so as some good way might be found to accommodate those Considerations which were just and necessary to be thought of, for her Safety in point of Conscience. This being so, you may well judge how ill his Majestie could avoid that Note of Coldness which he seemed to suspect in him, if he should have been silent upon such a Remonstrance; and hereby collect, that the Course of Sir John Digby's Proceeding was so well grounded, as that which shall follow, be it what it will, can no way touch his Majesty in Honour or Judgment. So as to be short, when Sir John Digby took notice what Alonso here had assumed, there was (after a World of Complements and Protestations) this finall Answer made, that the French Queen had now lately so strongly renewed the Treaty for the eldest Daughter, which was begun during the Life of the late French King, as for many respects they could not refuse it; but if the Prince would cast his Eye upon the second Daughter, it was a Matter on which they were ready to treat upon reasonable Conditions; provided always that some things considerable in the Point of Religion might be safely accommodated. To which Sir John Digby made only this Reply, that although he had nothing to do but to relate their Answer, yet he thought it would seem strange there should not have been a Suspence till they had declared themselves in the Motion made by their own Minister; especially considering, that the second Daughter had been more fit for the King, than for the Prince that is a Man. What is like to be the Issue I must leave unto your self to judge: All that I will say is this, that the Conclusion with France is only of Consequence, for our brave Prince may find Roses elsewhere instead

An. 1611. instead of this Olive there. Before I conclude I will let you know one thing more, that I had almost made *Don Alonso* angry here; for when he began to argue that they were both Daughters of one Father and one Mother, and of equal Expectation, I told him that *it was so hard a Task for Spaine to impose such a Burden upon the Prince as to reserve a Maidenhead so many Years, as I did rather think that there was some mistaking in the Answer or in the Relation, and that the Offer was meant to the Duke of York and not to the Prince of Brittain.* Thus much I thought good to write unto you because you may not be left in the Dark in such a Matter as this, whereof the Discourse will be so variable. And so I commit you to God.

From *Salisbury-House.*

Your loving Friend,
R. SALISBURY.

The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R;

18th September 1611.

YOU know so well what near and mutuall Respects there are between his Majesty and the King of *Denmark*, as I shall not need to put you in Mind that there ought to be the like Correspondency between their Ministers. The Bearer hereof Master *Doctor Jonas* hath been lent hither to acquaint his Majesty with the just occasion of the present Warr; by declaring the severall Wrongs which have been offered by the *Swedes*, and to desire leave to make some Levies here in case his Master shall have need. His Majestie being satisfied in the first, you can easily imagine he would not refuse the second, as wishing all good Succes to the King his Brother. But that which I have thought fit to write unto you, is, that when you shall enter into Discourse with him concerning this Busyness, although in your particular and as you are his Majestie's Subject and Servant you may make to him the same Professions; yet as one living in that Place, where you are acquainted with the Voices and Minds of a People that have not these personall Respects, you may take Occasion out of your own Freedom to let him understand thus much, if it be true as I have heard; that howsoever the *States* would not question the Cause and Right of this Quarrell, and that in their Affections they did happily incline more to *Denmark* then to *Sweden*, yet considering the Prejudice that must of Necessity ensue not only to the Principalls interested therein but to divers others *propter vicinum malum*, as well in point of Religion as of other Respects, and especially of their Trade into the Eastern Parts which is to them of great Consequence; they could not but wish that either the War had never begun, or that it may quickly end by some Treaty rather than by the doubtfull and dilatory Triall of the Sword. This you may amplify and enforce with such Reasons and Perswasions as your self shall find may be to best purpose; not as having received any such Direction from hence, but of your self, as one that knows how much those Provinces conceive this War to import their State. The Use and Scope whereof is only this, that Dr. *Jonas* finding this Action not to be so generally approved, and that others which are no Parties suffer thereby; may at his Return impart the same to his Master, and so happily dispose him to hearken to some other Course, whereby to determine these Differences with no less Honour and Advantage to himself, and with more Applause and Contentment to his Neighbours. And so I committ you to God.

From *Salisbury-House.*

Your loving Friend,
R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Except he tell you that he hath moved the King for any Levies you need not take notice of it, and be sure to let him find, that I have made you know how much

much Affection the King doth bear to his Master; both because it is true, and *An. 1611.* because you may thereby make your Professions the larger: And what you do, speak in the Name of others; for certainly that War will pinch all his Neighbours by the raising of Tolls; and he may not as I told him deal more easily with the King then with others, though his Affection would bear it, for Difference in those Cases makes the Act less justifiable. I hope by your next Letters to hear what Order is given for the Money. If you find any *Coldness*, his Majestic would have you speak plainly that 'tis not the lack of Money but the Note of Neglect which most moves: And I protest to God, I think if they do trifle he will shew himself more sensible then is expected; for the Day being past with France, he hath spoke in so *sowre a Stile* as there is Order given for the Dispatch. *It is good for Princes that see such extream Partiallities* monstrer les dents *sometimes.*

Sir Ralph Winwood's first Remonstrance to the States concerning Vorstius, delivered the 21st of September 1611. S. N.

MESSIEURS,

J'AT charge du Roy mon Maistre par Lettres expresses qu'il a pleu à sa Majesté de m'escrire, dattées le trentième d'Aoust stylo veteri, de parler à vos Seigneuries en ceste Assemblée d'un affaire, lequel le plus pres qu'il touche le service de Dieu & l'avancement de la vray religion reformée, sur laquelle la justice de vostre cause est principalement fondée, tant plus il importe le bien de vostre Estat d'yentendre serieusement, en cas que vous juges qu'il soit pour le bien de vostre Estat que l'amitié qui de long a esté contractée entre les Couronnes de sa Majesté & vos Provinces demeurera inviolable sans bransle ou changement: Car quoy que peustre on a jugé, que sur des raisons politiques d'Estat sa Majesté a favorisé le bien de vos Provinces; toutefois vous croyeres, s'il vous plaist, qu'il y a nulle raison plus important qui l'a conseillé de cherir vostre amitié d'une si vive affection & d'embrasser vostre cause d'une estroyt Alliance, que le soin qu'il a que la religion reformée, dont la grace de Dieu l'a faict l'unique protectrice, puisse estre maintenu en verité & purité, sans tasche & sans reproche; soit contre les pratiques de ceux qui par secrettes menées tachent d'en sapper les fondaments, soit contre les attentats d'iceux, qui par force ouvert & violence de leurs armes en ont voulu chasser la proffession hors de vostre Provinces. Il ne faut donques s'ebahir aucunement que sa Majesté regarde le bien de vostre Estat d'un oeil de soin & souci, & que ses esprits sont tousjours aux escoutes, pour tant mieux entendre le mainiement de vos affaires; ce que ne procede pas de quelque envie de mettre le nez aux affaires d'autrui, ains seulement à ceste fin, que puisque la Religion reformée est la source de la bonne affection qu'elle porte à vostre Estat, le plus purement qu'elle est presché en vos Eglises & la plus sincerement qu'elle soit enseignée en vos Escoles, le plus juste subject elle aura de se louer de vous, & plus grand raison d'aymer & affectionner, ce qu'elle desire tousjours faire, le bien de vos Provinces. C'a esté la cause que sa Majesté, quand vos Ambassadeurs ont esté dernièrement aupres de luy, les ont tout doucement & privement conseillé, en bon Amy & Allié, à leur retour, de vous prier de sa part de travailler par tous moyens possible d'esteindre les opinions extravagantes & schismatiques que le feu Arminius, d'un fantasie trop audacieuse, avoit esventée en vos Escoles, & d'en faire ensevelir la souvenance quand & luy au tombeau. Et c'est la cause qu'à present elle m'a donné charge de vous faire entendre, qu'elle se trouve toute estonnée & confusé ayant entendu que Messieurs d'Holland n'ont pas faict deffencé aux Curateurs de leur Université de Leyden de faire choix d'un certain personnage, nommée

An. 1611. * Conradus Vorstius, pour y estre un des principaux Professeurs en lieu de feu Arminius: Ce qu'est de tomber de fièvre en chaud mal, puis que c'est homme là, au jugement de tout le monde, s'est trouvé atteint de diverses opinions fantastiques, voire heretiques, contre l'orthodoxe creance de nostre Religion. Ce que appert par un certain Livre qu'il a mis en lumiere, intitulé De Attributis Dei; lequel sa Majesté ayant leu le trouve de bout à autre tout plein de Blasphemie, Heresie, & Athiesme: Ces sont les Maximes dont sa Majesté m'envoyé le Catalogue;

Deus non est essentialiter immensus nec simpliciter infinitus, sed est Quantum finitum in loco quodammodo corporcum; constans quasi ex materia & forma.

Deus est alterabilis, mutabilis, accidentibus subjectus.

Deus conjicit de futuris per discursum & ratiocinando.

Proprie attribuntur Deo in sacris Scripturis, Amor, Odium, Metus, Desiderium, Gaudium, Desperatio, & similes Affectiones.

Nomen Jehova attribuitur Angelis etiam & Idolis.

Christus est Deus, sed non o Deus.

Christus dicitur Aternus respectu Aternitatis futuræ.

Argumenta quæ adferuntur à patribus vel à recentioribus Theologis pro æterna Christi generatione, aut fallacia sunt aut frivola.

Sa Majesté entend fort bien que ce faict proprement & primierement appartient à la connoissance de Messieurs les Estats de Holland, la Université de Leyden estant sous leur jurisdiction, & les Curateurs d'icelle constitués par leur authorité; toutesfois, puis que Messieurs les Estats Generaux sont ceux avec lesquels sa Majesté a traicté, & lesquels elle recognoit d'estre ses bons Amis & Alliés, elle a jugé plus convenable de m'adresser à vos Seigneuries, avec charge de vous prier de sa part, ce que je fais tres instamment, que par vostre entremise on trouve remede à ces maux, lesquelles fourmilleront par tout par l'admission de Vorstius à ceste charge, & en fin jetteront le pais en un abisme de toutes miseres. Et quoy que cet homme cy ayant esté oüy en pleine assemblee de Messieurs de Hollande, par l'artifice de son esprit a trouvé eschappatoyres & subterfuges pour pallier & plastrer l'ordure de ces heresies, par moyen de quoy il a esblouy les yeux de force de Gens de bien au pais; toutesfois tant s'en fault que sa Majesté juge qu'il doibve estre promu à la dignité d'un Professeur, qu'à son advis on feroit un signale service de faire brusler son Livre aux Carrefours de vos Villes; & en cas que luy mesme fut subject à vostre Jurisdiction, de le faire chastier exemplairement. Et de plus est, quoy que il n'y avoit pas tant de preuves irreprochables contre luy & des tesmoins qui sont omni exceptione majores; toutesfois c'est grand tort à cest Estat qui a tant souffert pour le faict de la Religion, & grand deshonneur à l'Université de Leyden renommée par tout l'Europe pour l'Excellence des Professeurs, de subroguer un homme qui est suspecté, chargé publicquement, & accusé de tant d'Heresies. Un Professeur qui enseigne en Chair, non crimine solum sed etiam suspicione vacare debet. Mais mettons que cest homme cy c'est le meilleur Theologien du Monde, le plus homme de bien, doué de tous les parties qu'on sçaura requirer,

* Conrad Vorstius was born at Collogne in the Year 1569. In the Year 1594 he had the Degree of Doctor conferred on him at Heidelberg, and the next Year read publick Divinity Lectures at Geneva; in which he acquitted himself so well, that he was offered the Professor's Chair; which however he thought fit to decline, and to accept the same Office at Steinsfurt upon the offer of the Count of Bentheim. Soon after he published certain *Theses* upon the Trinity, which rendered him suspected of Socinianism. To clear himself of this Imputation, by the Order of the Count of Bentheim, he took a Journey to Heidelberg, where (if we may credit Monsieur Bayle) il y rendit raison de sa foi, & s'en retourna justifié en sa Maison: Which I think we may fairly beleive, because in the Year 1602 he was pressed by Monsieur du Plessis Mernay to accept the Divinity Chair at Saumur. Monsieur Bayle adds, that he was invited to accept the Professorship at Leyden not only by the States of Holland, but by Prince Maurice, qui chargera même les Deputez, dont l'un estoit son propre ministre, (Utenbogard) de presser Vorstius autant qu'ils pourroient de venir servir l'Academie de Leyde. As to his Opinions, they are so fully set out in this and the following Remonstrances that I need say no more of them; nor will I venture to enter into the Merits of the Cause it self, which requires an abler Pen to do it Justice.

Et un grand & venerable personnage de sçavoir, de pieté, d'une vie de qua men- An. 1611.
tiri fama veretur; toutesfois, puis que force Villes en Holland s'opposent contre
sa reception, entre lesquelles une est les plus ancienne, l'autre la plus puissante;
que une grande partie de vos Ministres s'en formalissent, & ceux qui ont tant
merité de l'Eglise de Dieu par les Afflictions qu'ils ont paties pour la Pro-
fession de l'Evangélie; qu'une Province entiere par maniere de dire proteste
à l'encontre; l'Union de Vos Provinces, qu'est l'ame & Vita Vitalis de c'est Estat,
doibt tant impetrer de se fleschir un peu, & un peu caler Voile pour la con-
cord du Pays, & non omnia facere pro imperio: C'est le precept de Plato, tan-
tum contendere in Republica quantum probare tuis Civibus possis; Vim neque
Parenti neque Patriæ afferre oportere.

C'est la charge que j'ay recen du Roy mon Maistre, dont j'ay tasché de m'ac-
quitter fidelement en Ambassadeur, & librement en conseiller de Vostre Estat.
Il n'y a rien que sa Majesté desire plus que de tenir avec vos Provinces toute
amitié & bonne intelligence; sed Amicus est usque ad Aras. Amicus Plato, sed
magis amica Veritas.

J'ay exhibé ce que j'ay dit par escrit, desirant pour ma discharge d'en recevoir
par escrit la Responce, laquelle je supplia puisse estre telle que sera la plus
convenable à l'honneur de Vos Provinces, & plus agreeable au contentement de
sa Majesté.

Prononcé & exhibé le 21^{me}
de Septembre 1611. S. N.

From the King to Sir Ralph Winwood.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and well beloved we greet you well. Perceiving by the *Estates*
their Answer to your Proposition delivered to them in our Name, concern-
ing the Matter of *Vorstius*, that they have taken time for their Proceeding with
him; and having some Reason to think that his Favourers amongst them are
stronger than were to be wished; we have thought good to renew our Admo-
nition unto them in this Matter by a Letter of our own, written at good length
and in earnest manner, which you shall herewith receive, and at the time of their
meeting for this purpose present unto them in our Name: Insisting with them,
with all the Earnestness you can, both for the removing this blasphemous Mon-
ster, and also that they may now at least take some such solid order, as this li-
centious Liberty of disputing or arguing such unprofitable Questions (whereby
new Opinions may be dayly set abroad against the Grounds of Divinity,) may
hereafter be restrained, as well at *Leyden* as in all the rest of their Dominions:
And for the better strengthening of this Motion, we do herewith send you a
Note of some of the most speciall atheisticall Points wherewith his Book is
full fraught. But if contrary to our Expectation all our Labours cannot move
them to give Satisfaction, not to us only, but to the whole Church of God in
this Case; then are you (if no better way be) to renew our Protestation unto
them which we sent you in our former Letter; assuring them that our first La-
bour shall be to publish to the World their Defection from the Faith and true
Church of Christ, (we mean the Defection of them whom they maintaine and
harbour in their Bosoms,) though wee purposely omitted this Point in our Let-
ter unto them for being too harsh, except all other Remedies were desperate.
But both hoping and wishing for better, we bid you heartily farewell.

From our Manor of *Theobalds* 6th October 1611.

Sir

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R, *Hague, 9th Octob. 1611. O. S.*

I Have received the Pacquet you lately sent me by the Burgher of *Brussels*, whom yt was not my happ to see. *We are here nothing sorry for the hard treatment the Professours of our Religion fynd in your Provinces; by which course experience hath taught us, that your Princes are dayly weakened, and these Parts the better peopled, and in consequence the more fortified.*

We are at thys tyme much embroyled by the choice the *Curateurs* of the University of *Leyden* have made of one *Conradus Vorstius*, to be one of their Professors in Divinity in that University. *He is a Man of Learning*, and long hath professed in *Steinfurt*, a School belonging to the Counts of *Benthem*. But yt seems by certain Bookes which lately he hath published, namely, one which is intituled, *De Attributis Dei*, he doth maintain many capricious and fantastical Opinions, which hath caused many sharp and violent Disputes amongst our Ministers in *Holland*, almost to a playne Rupture and Schism between them. The knowledge whereof being come to the notice of our Lord of *Canterbury*, out of the care he hath to preserve Religion in its antient Purity and Integrity, he hath so far prevayled with his Majesty, that from him I have had charge publickly to Protest agaynst the Reception of thys *Vorstius*, which I have done in the Assembly of the *States Generall*. What will be the Issue I dare not promise; but I presume the States will so well understand what is for the Honor of their State, and the entertainment of Amity between his Majesty and them, that although at this tyme he be at *Leyden*, where he lurketh privily, he shall be sent back, and not admitted to publick Profession.

Our Ambassadors are returned out of *Denmark* and *Sweden*. They Report that the King of *Denmark* is so fiercely incensed to prosecute thys War to the totall Ruin and Extirpation of *Sweden*, that he will not accept any Conditions, though never so honourable and equitable, for a Peace: Contrariwise, *Sweden* doth much desire a Peace, and is willing to submit the Knowledge of the Difference to the Understanding of any indifferent Arbitrators. They have brought, we hope, with them, that the heavy Impositions which *Denmark* hath layd upon the Passages of his Seas, shall be mitigated during the continuance of thys War; which otherwise will greatly prejudice, if not wholly ruinate, all Commerce into the *Baltick Sea*.

I think you shortly shall have a Commission from hys Majestye to assist at a certayn Treaty, which the 15th of the next is to be held at *Brussels*, between certain Deputies of your Princes and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, about an old Difference of *Mombelliard*, which long hath depended between them. The Princes of the Union in *Germany* do now call upon his Majesty for the concluding of a Treaty which long they have sollicitated; and I believe in thys tempestuous Weather it will cost me a troublesome Journey to some one or other Town in *Germany*. Sir *John Selby* (if you know him) is come hither out of *Denmark* with Letters from that King, for the Levy of certain Men in these Provinces, which I fear he will not fynd. Now he would have 600 Foot, and at the Spring 1200 more, and 200 Horse. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice, 18th Octob. 1611. O. S.

I know not how I omitted in my last of the 6th of September to thank you for yours of the 10th and 23^d of August; but I can less excuse my receipt of your others of the 8th and 21st of the last, without returning you Answer: The former was Forgetfulness only; this other you may account Negligence. Want of good Will I assure you it was not; but the truth is, I was for a while overlaid with Affairs both private and publick; and since I have taken a breathing time in the Country, where I have left my Wife, and made a step hither with purpose to return thither again for as long as this temperate Season will suffer. Which course I take more for Necessity in regard of Health; to which this moist and close Habitation is most contrary; then for that *Spasso* or *Sollazzo* (as they here stile their wandering abroad,) I would in this sort absent my self, and hold so ill Correspondencie with you as with other of my Friends. My Debt is now increased with your last Letters of the 5th of this present, and the matters therein contained require more deliberation, and longer Discourse then my hast can afford: Yet as the generall Course of Affairs doth suddenly present it self to me, though the posting Employments of the Men of Action may give an Alarm, I cannot take it so hotly as those which fear to be surprized with a *Catholick League*, which I cannot deny unto you I have heard of by other good means at this present, as well as by your Letters. For first, *let us weigh the Disposition of Princes and States*, and we shall find them generally over Christendom, even the *Pope* himself, inclined to Peace. I account the Wars of *Denmark* and *Sweden* of no great Consequence but to those Kings only. Next the *Minions* of *France*, *Spaine*, and the Court of *Rome* are of the same Disposition. Where the Sume of Money you mention should be had I cannot imagine, when we see by experience how little hath been raised out of Church Goods in the most important Occasions, and with consent both of Princes and *Pope*. And lastly, I can as little divine where these Wars should break out; for the Effect of the *Marriage* betwixt *France* and *Spain*, seems to be intended for the quietness of both States; especially *France*, during the nonage of the King. The *Emperor's* leaning to the Party of the Religion in *Germany*, will keep those Affairs in Balance. For your parts the *States* they say would change their *Truce* into a *Peace*; and your *Archdukes* we conclude have no great Will or Power to fall to Warrs: And in our *Islands* I see not where we lye open to any Danger. On the other side; we have from *Rome* dayly Advertizements of *Disgusts* betwixt the *Spaniards* and the *Pope*; and amongst other things there are three *harsh Propositions* now set on foot by *Don Fr. di Castro*. The first that the King his Master, in regard of the great Charges the *Churchmen* in *Spaine* are driven unto by having resort to *Rome* in *litigious Causes*, had resolved to erect in his own Country a *Tribunall* for this purpose, like *la Rota di Roma*. The second, that there should be no more Church Livings given in *Spaine*, but to *naturall Spaniards*. The third, that the King finding a manifest Inconvenience in suffering Strangers to possess Church Livings in *Milan* and *Naples*, where are many Bishops and beneficed Men subject to the *Pope* and the Duke of *Florence* and other Princes; had taken a Resolution to use the same *Jus Patronatus* in bestowing such Benefices; as in other of his Kingdoms. These are *Morsells hardly to be swallow'd by the Pope*; yet I must confess that *Differences about Jurisdiction will be soon accommodated, when greater Matters are in Question*.

The Ambassador of this State *Cavalli* is lately dead at *Rome*: In his place is chosen *Thomaso Contarini*; who was Ambassador Extraordinary with the *States*, and hath been long nominated to go to the *Emperour*; and in that room is elected *Soranzo* who came last out of *Spaine*. The *Spanish Agent* at *Turin* hath received a notable Affront by a Follower of the Duke de *Nemours*, of which I sent

An. 1611. you the Relation in that sort as the *Spaniards* will have it believed, amongst many other Reports. The Ambassador we have here hath had a warning given him to ridd his House of *Banditti*, which was their *common Sanctuary*: And tho' for the present he sent away *his Guests*, they are now returned to him again in good numbers; whereof the State takes knowledge, and he runs an adventure of some great Disgrace.

Yesternight here was secretly *drowned* (according to their manner of Justice) a certaine *Lucchese*, who hath layne long a Prisoner in *the Inquisition* for an *Heretick*, and he dyed (as I heare from the Mouth of one that was sent with him as a *Confessor*) *with great Constancy*. It was expected he should have been *publickly executed*; and if he could have endured the Fire as well as the Water, an Example of so good Assurance would have done no hurt.

You will have heard of the Execution of *Rebull*, that railing Pamphleteer, at Rome; which though it was done at the instance of the *Queen Regent*, may be thought a Judgment of God against him for his *malicious Book* against his Majesty, which ran most in his Mind at the Hour of his Death.

The News of *Constantinople* I send you in a Copy of a Letter from my Neighbour Sir *Thomas Glover*, and so am forced to pay my Debts in other Mens Coine, which I cannot warrant neither in all parts to be currant: But in this hast you must take all in good part. And so I commit you, with wonted good Wishes, to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Here is News at this present that the *Spanish Fleet* which hath been long hovering in these Seas, is fallen at last upon *Lampidosa* and *Cercena*, two Islands possessed by the *Turk* betwixt *Malta* and the Coast of *Barbary*. And that in *Cercena* they found such Resistance, that fourteen or fifteen of their *Titulados* of *Spaine* and *Naples* left their Carcases behind them, for a few *Turkish* and *Moorish Slaves* they carried away with them. Here is a petty War broken out between the Duke of *Bavaria* and the Bishop of *Salsburge*; whereof the News will fly faster unto you then these can carry it.

* Dominicus Baudius to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Amplissimo Dignitatis & eximiae Virtutis, Doctrinae & Sapientiae viro D. Rodolpho a Winwood, Legato Regis Britanniarum, Dominicus Baudius, S. P. D.

I EGI summa cum approbatione, nec sine reverentia, gravissimam Orationem quam ex mandato magni Britanniarum Regis in Concilio Illustrissimorum Ordinum vestra Dignitas habuit super evocatione Conradi Vorstii. Testor Deum inspectorem cordis & ultorem falsi, me viri illius causa vehementer dolere, cujus vel culpa vel fatalis calamitas ea est ut hoc rerum statu nec admitti debeat ad Theologicam professionem sine manifesto metu scandali multorumque offensione, nec excludi possit sine contumelia certoque detrimento famae atque existimationis. Quod ipsius personae imprecor id in caput meum convertat justa Nemesis. Utinam vel ingenii fiducia, vel agnata generosis mentibus cupiditas deserendi non provexisset eum ultra quam fas est homini scire vel scrutari de Majestate divina! Hac populi vox est, quae non abs te vox Dei perhibetur: Non quod sit vulgus author idoneus recte judicandi, quum Cicero jure neget in magnis esse habendum qui a suffragio imperitae multitudinis pendeat; sed tamen plerumque consensu famae vel eminentes virtute viri, vel eruptura in publi-

* Dominicus Baudius was at this time Professor of Rhetorick in the University of Leyden.

tam perniciem probra, non fallacibus indiciis demonstrantur. Haud semper errat populus, interdum eligit & verum videt. Laudatur Elogium illud inscriptum sepulchro veteris Romani, opinor fuisse Attilium Collatinum, plurimæ consentiunt gentes populi primarium fuisse virum; singuli singulos decipere possunt, nemo unus unquam omnibus, nemini omnes imposuerunt. Sanè nescio quid mali præ sagit hæc publica obnuntiatio, quam tamen obstinata mente parvi pendunt Heroes nostri quorum curæ ac fidei concredita est fama, salus & dignitas hujus Academiæ. Ego ob inculpatam libertatem qua prosecutus sum Manes felicitis Arminii parvam gratiam reportavi, imò in offensam incidi, & frigore contactus fui ab iis, qui salutare, prudens, utile & honestum consilium, ambabus, ut aiunt, ulnis complecti debebant. Paratus essem, ex lege horrendi carminis quæ obtinebat apud Thurios, in cætu Dominorum Ordinum causam dicere laqueo ob gulam adstricto, ut protinus cum infamia vitam finirem ni ex animo veras voces effatus sum, quibus nullo prætextu obsisti potest nisi per eos qui his sacræ militiæ flagitiis oblectantur, & fratres inter se commissos cupiunt ut Ordinis Ecclesiastici residua authoritas obsolescat & mutuis contradictionibus destruat: Hoc enim antè per cuniculos tentatum est, nunc simpliciter & aperto Marte res geritur. Quid enim aliud in causa esse potest cur tam pertinacibus studiis contra publicam vocem, contra dissensum Provinciarum, contra manifestam tot Urbium intercessionem, contra tot præjudicia virorum in Sacris Scripturis exercitatisimorum, contra gravissimam auctoritatem Regis, quo non est hodie major in terris sanctæ fidei & veritatis vindex atque defensor, contra denique tot suspecta falsi Dogmata consignata monumentis literarum; cur, inquam, tanta cum pervicacia & obstinatione contenditur à paucis ut in locum ejus quem oportuna mors subduxit & quem sola suspicio perstringebat, subrogetur alter qui tot undique præsumptionibus atque indiciis constrictus & irretitus tenetur? Mihi fatalis quædam calamitas impendere videtur cervicibus harum Provinciarum, quæ discordi libertate nimis luxuriant, & ea ad effrænem licentiam intemperanter abutuntur. Fateor non esse vagandum cum periculo alienæ existimationis, nec temere pronuntiandum de Schismate vel Hæresi, quo non est majus crimen in homine sacris initiato, qui veritatis propugnationem præcipue sibi asserendam sumit. Probationes meridiano sole clariores esse debent ut tale quid statui possit. Quamvis libri satis perspicue loquantur apud eos qui naturam sermonis callent & artificia versutorum ingeniorum non ignorant, tamen sua voce convictos esse oportet ut certa sententia ferri possit. Scimus convocatum olim fuisse Concilium Oecumenicum Nicænum in unius Arii gratiam, Ephesinum adversus Nestorium, Constantinopolitanum contra Macedonium & Eunomium, Chalcedonense contra Eutychen & Dioscurum; quibus conciliis tantum auctoritatis tribuebat Gregorius Pontifex ut ea prope cum quatuor Evangeliiis adæquaret. Veràm in præsentia non id præcipue agitur ut Vorstius hæreticæ pravitatis aut perniciosarum opinionum reus arguatur infamive judicio condemnetur; sed in eo cardine causa vertitur, utrum in rem sit ut ad publicum docendi munus in Athenæo nostro provehatur. Multa possunt in utramque partem disceptari quæ omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. Qui stant ab ejus partibus probabiles ad assentiendum rationes & speciosas obtendent: Nimirum, rem non amplius esse integram nec libera consultationis, quum judicio nobilissimorum Academiæ Curatorum & Consulum hujus Urbis Theologica statio jam homini decreta & assignata sit, assentiente suffragio nostri Senatûs; quod quidem judicium retractari non posse citra notam inconstantia, præsertim ubi fama & existimatio alterius in discrimen vocetur. Adde quòd satius est nocentem absolvi quàm reum causam non dicere: Nullius innocentiam fore tutam si criminari sufficiat. Non ex rumoribus temerè sparsis, non ex incertis suspicionibus, non ex lectoris captu vel affectu statuendum esse de cujusquam vita doctrinaque; sed ex evidentissimis rerum indiciis, ex rationum momentis & solidissimis argumentorum ponderibus, quibus exceptio nulla rejectioque opponi queat. Scitum est illud Tragici vatis:

Qui

An. 1611.

Qui statuit aliquid parte inauditâ alterâ,
Æquum licet statuerit; haud æquus fuit.

Hæc ut omnia liquidæ veritatis & quantivis pretii esse confitear, quæ merito cordatis hominibus adferre possint ancipitem curam deliberandi priusquam ad decretorium stylum procedatur ut quis Hæreticus aut Schismaticus esse declaretur, tamen non multum adjuvant causam Voſtlii in eo de quo agitur negotio: Neque enim vel Curatorum authoritas vel unius capitis existimatio attendi debet, ubi periculum gravissimi incommodi publicè metuitur. Hic autem tam multa concurrunt verisimilia quibus scripta sententiaque ejus infamantur, ut tutissimum esse videatur sequi diligentem disciplinam & cautionem Cæsaris, qui domum suam volebat non solum crimine, sed & suspitione vacuam esse atque immunem. Salus populi, concordia civium, incolumitas Ecclesiæ, pax & tranquillitas conscientiarum suprema lex esse debet. Quum optimè de Deo sentire pietatis sit exordium, deque eo vera dicere periculosum esse censeatur iudicio patrum sanctissimorum, quisquis parum religiosè aut consideratè (ne quid gravius addam) de natura & essentia supremi numinis, æterni, infiniti, omnipotentis scripsisse aut sensisse arguitur, nec à tam atroci reatu sese hætenus purum atque integrum esse declaravit; is meâ quidem sententiâ non videtur idoneus medicus sanandis morbis quibus noster status conflictatur, nec me authorem aut suffragatorem habebit ut ad sacrosanctam Theologiæ professionem evehatur; præsertim in his provinciis ubi fecunda seges & materies hominum provenit, qui ab ingenio proclives sunt ad studia profanarum novitatum. Equidem non aliam agnosco regulam fidei ac veritatis quàm veteris ac novi Testamenti scripta divinitus inspirata Prophetis & Apostolis, ad quorum amussim tanquam ad lydium lapidem omnis doctrina sit exigenda; sed quum dissidentes sint ac multiplices interpretum sententiæ, quumque ex iisdem fontibus Hæretici perniciosos errores hauriant, sicut uno igne cera liquitur, limus durescit, atque ex iisdem floribus apes mella colligunt, serpentes venena; publicæ quietis & securitatis interest adhuc arctioribus quibusdam repagulis noxiam curiositatem coerceri, caverique severâ sanctione ne cui privato fas sit a solemnibus & publico consensu approbatis fidei formulis recedere. Si quid in iis eget diligentiori indagine aut correctione, id rectè & ordine fiat suo tempore in synodo legitimè convocatâ cum spiritu modestiæ ac docilitatis. Nec ideo in ordinem cogitur donum prophetiæ quum evaganti licentiæ modus inculpatæ sobrietatis adhibetur; nullum enim est tam indomitum animal quàm humani ingenii lascivia, si suæ libidini suisque moribus permittatur. Infinita sunt quæ in hanc sententiam expromi possent, sed hæc quæ attigi video fuisse longiora quàm dignitas tua vel prudentia patiebatur: Dabis veniam libertati cui morum tuorum facilitas causam præbuit. Vale vir amplissimè, & nos tui observantissimos ama. Datam Ludduni Batavorum 7 Kal. Novembris 1611.

Tuæ dignitatis devotissimus

& ad omne obsequium promptissimus;

D. BAUDIUS.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

5th Nov. 1611.

SUCH is your Discretion and Industry in negotiating those Affairs which are committed to your Charge, and such your Diligence in dispatching your Advertizements, that I cannot but take notice of both, and accordingly use the like care to give you Satisfaction when there is cause of any speedy Resolution from hence; and therefore to your Dispatch of the 18th of the last Month which came not to my Hands till the 3^d of this present, I have thought fit to return
you

you this Answer, though I conceive it may come somewhat late by reason yours *An. 1611.* was so long on the Way. For the first point, his Majesty doth like it well that you suspend the Delivery of * his Letter to the *States*, if you see that upon his former Instance they will resolve not to admit of *Vorstius*, whereof it seemes there is some probabillity; neither need you enter into Speech concerning *Arminius* and his Sectaries, seeing that the mention thereof was renewed at this time only by occasion of the other, and may be urged hereafter more seasonably when his Majesty shall think fit. But if you find there is a purpose to confirm and continue their Choice of *Vorstius*, you are to proceed according to the former Instructions both in the one and in the other.

To the second Point I can only say, that we are in Expectation to receive the Money without any further Excuses or Delay. And so I committ you to God.

From *Whitehall*.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 13th Nov. 1611.

THE 5th and 9th of this Month by *Paul* the Dutch Post and *George Webb*, I advertized your Lordship what those Times afforded. The Resolution is now taken to send forth the *Privy Seals*, and that in so great a Number and Measure as to draw 200000*l.* if they shall be accepted, whereof it is doubted some Difficulty will be made. My Lord Treasurer is to deal with this City, *Middlesex*, *Hertfordshire*, and with the Officers of the Court of *Wards*; and every Judge with such Officers and principall Pleaders as have relation unto them. *Wales* shall be exempted, but no Shire of *England*. I send your Lordship herewith a Copy of the *Privy Seal*. In the Minute of his Majestie's Letter to the Lieutenants of the Shires, I find these Points to be observed: That his Majesty declareth never to have had more need then now: That though he cannot wholly forbear those that lent the last Loan, yet they shall not be charged with so much as before by a third Part: That the Nobillity are not to be recherched, neither yet the Clergy; who for their temporall Livings shall be dealt with by their Metropolitans; and as for their spirituall Livings, they are much less then his Majestie could wish them. On Munday Morning his Majestie gave Audience to the *Savoyard* Ambassador, and immediately after his Majesty departed with Monsieur de *Vitry* towards *Royston*. Yesterday the Ambassador had Conference with the Lords in the Councill Chamber. This Day he is gone to *Theobalds*, where he supps with his Majesty this Night, and to Morrow it is thought he will take his leave, and so give Place to the *Palsgrave* of the *Rhine*; who by the best affected is here wished for in good Devotion. Don *Alonzo de Velasco* is disavowed in *Spaine* to Sir *John Digby* for the Proposition which here he made touching the Prince; but he still maintaines it to the Lords, protesting that he will aver to the King his Master that he gave him direct Order for the same.

The *Archdukes* Ambassador hath carried himself very strangely ever since his Arrivall. He hath had but one Audience of his Majesty, and that was in private: He hath not saluted the Prince otherwise then obiter when he was with the King. He hath not as yet spoke with the Lords in generall, nor with my Lord Treasurer in particular: And he hath brought a Letter from the *Archdukes*

* This Letter is printed at large in the *Mercurie François* for the Year 1611, Tom. 2. pag. 460 Edit. Collogne. Monsieur Bayle has given a large Extract of it, in his Dictionary, not without some Reflections upon his Majestie's Conduct in this Affair. See the Article *Vorstius*, Tom. 2. fol. 1226.

An. 1611. in favour of Mr. Seymour no less strange then the rest, *that his Majesty would be pleased to pardon so smal a Fault as a clandestine Marriage, and to suffer his Wife and him to live together, &c.* So I humbly rest,

Your Lordship's Servant,

JOHN MORE.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S. I. R., Hague, 14th Nov. 1611. O. S.

THIS Bearer Monsieur Huygens, Secretary to the Council of State, is sent with Letters of Credence from the *States Generall* to treat with the *Archdukes*, for the Redress of such Greivances, whereof the Complaints are many and great, for Performance of divers Articles comprized in the late Treaty of Truce, especially concerning the House of Nassaw, of which this Gentleman hath been a continuall Servant, who long was Secretary to the last Prince of Orange. He is a very honest and able Man, as you will fynd by his Discourse and his Carriage in his Negotiation; with whom ever since my Abode in these Parts, I have freely and familiarly conversed: Upon which I am the bolder to recominend him to your Favour, praying you to entertain him with all Love and Kindness: And because he is a Stranger in those Parts by his long discontinuance, though in his youth he was bred up in that Town, I do very earnestly desire you to do him all good Offices which either he shall entreat of you, or your Judgment shall tell you shall be behoofull for him, be yt for his private Commoditie, or the more easy and speedy Expedition of his Buissness: You shall gain thereby a very honest and worthy Freind, and withall, much encrease my Obligations to you, which you shall fynd my Thankfullness ever willing and ready to discharge.

He will tell you the Trowble, that *Vorstius*, deputed to be a Professor of Divinity in the University of *Leyden*, hath given us. Agaynst whom, by Commandment of his Majesty, I have declared, in the Assembly of the *States Generall*; which his Majesty himself hath been pleased to do by his Letters to them, written in a Style full of Zeal and Piety. Twenty Days I have attended the Resolution of the *States* of Holland, for the Matter doth particularly belong to them, and yet yt seemes they dispute among themselves, and cannot agree whether this Man should be admitted or removed.

We looke dayly for thys Extraordinary out of France, of whom your last makes mention, We know nothing he hath to do which Monsieur de Ruffy (the Ordinary which is now in France) might not have done, yf yt had been thought good to have returned him. The maine Buissness he hath to negotiate is the Debt in question; unless he be expressly sent to give Satisfaction to the *States*, yf any Jealousies be conceived in their Minds upon the new Alliances between France and Spaine; and Assurance, that the Queen Regent and King ever will hold in a dear Recommendation the Conservation of these Provinces. That De Ruffy is not employed in this Matter, it is beleived, that the purpose in France is, to retire from all Employments both within and without the Realm, all Professors of the Religion.

Monsieur de Buinckhausen doth advertyse me by a Letter of the 29th of October, that the Duke of Wirtemberg hath demanded of the Archduke, that the hearing of their Cause should be remitted untill January, which he doubteth not but the Archduke will willingly accord. The Duke of Bavaria hath possessed himself of the Bishoprick of Saltzhourg, and holdeth the Bishop Prisoner, not without the Permission of the Pope. The Emperour doth make at least those of the Religion beleive, that he doth wholly rely upon their Union. The Duke of Deuxpouts is received Administrator by the Electors at Nuremberg. The Marquis of Ansbach is sent thither from the Emperour, and cheif of the Commission.

mission. The *Pope's Nuncio* doth press that *Mathias* may be chosen King of *An. 1611.*
the *Romains*. I know not whither the Count of *Carmagnola* Ambassador of *Sa-*
voy passed by you, but I hear he hath been at *Flushing* and there embarked for
Zeland. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, 15th November 1611.

SINCE the Receipt of your last of the 19th of *October* I have wanted the
Commodity of coming out of your Debt, by reason of my Absence from
this Place; whether being now returned, you may promise your self that I will
keep better quarter hereafter. The only Theame of our Discourse here is about
finding a new *Wife* for the King of *Spain*; unto whom some assign the second
Daughter of the House of *Tirolis*, others the first, though already destinated to
King *Mathias*: Some will needs have him turn *Son-in-law* to the Duke of *Sa-*
voy, who is said to flatter himself somewhat with that Imagination; and with
these *Chymera's* are our *Avisi* filled, and the *Piazze* sound of nothing else. It
is advertized to this State from their Resident at *Corfu*, that a rash *Sullevation*
of certaine *Christians* against the *Bassa* of *Giamina* hath been revenged with a
strange Cruelty. The head of that Motion was a *Bishop* of *Arceo* with two o-
ther Principalls; who having secretly gather'd 500 Men together, suddenly fer-
ried over to the *Bassa's* House, and surprizing the Place at unawares, slew many
of his People and set the House on Fire. It was the *Bassa's* Fortune by a quick
Flight to escape the Fury of that Fire and Sword; and being delivered, he used
such Expedition in gathering out of the adjoyning Villages a competent Number
of Men, that he returned back upon these *Christians* before they were yet de-
parted; and over mastering them with his Multitudes, cut in Pieces the greatest
Part, and took the Principalls alive. Upon the Vulgar he used no extraordinary
Cruelty, but only strook off their Heads and sent them in Triumph to *Constanti-*
nople: But having found about the *Bishop* and those other, Letters from the
Pope, and the *Viceroy* of *Naples*, by which it appeared they were entered into
Practices of greater *Rebellions*, he proceeded against them with all manner of
Cruelty. The *Bishop* he slew alive, the second he roasted quick, and gave the
third to the *Jews* to torment, who put him on a Cross, with a Crown of Nee-
dles upon his head.

From *Rome* we have Advice, that the Cardinal *Joyeuse* since his being Dean of
the Colledge, is lately fallen into the *Fantasses* of one Day becoming *Pope*; for
the obtaining whereof he beginneth to take upon him a shew of great *Devotion*,
and hath newly founded a *Seminary* for the *French* Nation in that City to in-
struct their Youth in the Service *alla Romana*. On the 4th of this present, which
is the Feast of the new Saint *Carlo*, he discovered a pitifull *Ambition* of win-
ning to himself the Cardinalls of *Milan*, by going in Pomp to the Church of
St. Ambrosio and there saying solemn Mass in his own Person to the Honour of
Carlo Borromeo; which was an *Extravagancy* much noted and laughed at by
the wiser Cardinalls. Here the *Spanish* Ambassador the same Day shewed a
Zeal to the *Devotion* of that new Saint which brought his *Discretion* into
some question; for sending his Secretary to the Prince and to the *Capi del Con-*
siglio di dieci, to desire that by Command of the State all the Shops of the
Town should be shutt in as at the most solemn Feasts, it was demanded why he
troubled himself with those *Busynesses* which more properly belonged to the
Nuntio? Who answering that he did it because that Saint was *suddito di sua*
Maestà, they took it for so slight a Reason, as that they left him unsatisfyed in
his Request. He hath been this Week in Colledge with his *Pessame* for the
Queen

An. 1611. *Queen of Spaine*, which Audience he deferred longer then ordinary in such Cases: And he would have it understood to be upon a Dislike he took, that the State sent to him a *Secretary only* upon this occasion, whereas he expected a *Senator*. And I am told he is as ill satisfied with me, for coming to him on the same Busyness after my wonted manner *without Mourning Attire*; in which I cannot yeild to have committed any Errour, so long as there is no *Parentela* betwixt the two Crowns for which we serve, which is the Rule of that Ceremony.

We hear from *Modena*, that the *Constable of Castile* is dead at *Milan* of his old Infirmities. The Count *Martenengo Malpaga* a principal Subject of this State and Generall of their *Cavallera Leggera*, being come hither about a Fortnight since, to excuse himself of some Charges laid to him, asked Audience of the Prince first in secret and after in Colledge; both which being denyed he is secretly gone, upon Suspicion of some hard Course which might be taken with him; and it is said there is a Process framing against him upon two Points. The first his going into *Savoy*, and offering his Service to *that Duke* in the Time of his late arming against *Milan*, without Leave of this State: The second, for causing certaine *Galleottes* to be rescued by Force, which were sent hither under Guard by the *Podesta of Brescia*. Wherein he hath so little to answer for himself, that he is thought to have taken the wisest Course; and as they say here; *chi ha tempo ha vita*.

I hear from *Rome* of a *French Abbot de Bois*, who at the Pursuit of the *Jesuits* was clapt up into the *Inquisition* for preaching publicly at *Paris* against *their Fraternity*, and particularly against *Pere Cotton*, presently after the King's Death. And though he there made a *publick Recantation*, it seems they mean to have a further Revenge.

During the writing of this, I have received your Letters of the second of this present with the inclosed Occurrents, and a Letter from Mr. *Dickenson*, which stayed longer than ordinary upon the Way by reason of the great Floods which stopt the Carrier; but your Store and Variety of Advertizements make them always seasonable. If *Lessens* the *Jesuit's Book* be not too great a Volume, I pray you send me one; and howsoever, I do so much desire to see all that can be said of that Subject: But if it be not portable at once, I desire you would send it at two severall Times with your next Letters, and command me the like or what else you please. I ever rest,

Your's assuredly to dispose of,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have here at this time many *English Travellers* to *Constantinople* with Mr. *Pindar* who wait only for Wind. When you have any further Particulars of the *North West Discovery*, I pray you make me Partaker.

Sir *Ralph Winwood's* second Remonstrance in the Assembly of the States Generall concerning *Vorstius*, 25th November 1611. S.N.

MESSIEURS,

SI onques le Roy de la Grande Bretagne mon Maistre a merité chose que ce soyt à l'endroit du bien de cest Estat, (Et combien il a merité par ses grandes fa-veurs Et royales assistences, vos Seigneuries les recognoissants en toute grati-tude, en sont Et les tesmoins Et les juges le plus propres) il a merité à present, s'evertuant par ses Letres qu'il vous a escriptes d'un zele plein de pieté que nulle autre Religion soyt establié en vos Provinces que celle que les Eglises re-formées

formées de la Grande Bretagne, de France, & d'Allemagne d'un consentement *An. 1611.* unanime ont embrassée. Car quel Intérest a sa Majesté que le Docteur Vorstius ne soyt receu Professeur en l'Université de Leyde, ou que la Doctrine d'Arminius ne soyt preschée en Vos Eglises, si non comme Prince Chrestien il desire l'avancement de l'Evangile, & comme vostre meilleur Amy & Allié il desire l'afermissement de vostre Republique, (dont les premiers fondements ont esté ametés du sang de ses Subjects,) laquelle à son advis ne peut nullement subsister, si la Religion Reformée, de vostre sceu & bon gré, soyt ou par les pratiques de vos Docteurs sophistiquée, ou par leur malice depravée? Si doncques la Religion soyt, par maniere de dire, le Palladium de vostre Republique, l'un en son entiere c'est de conserver l'autre en sa purité. Vous mesmes jugeres le grand risque que l'Estat court à présent si on permet que les Schismes d'Arminius aurent tant de vogue aux principales Villes d'Holland: Et si Vorstius en la Université de Leyde, qui est la Pepinière de Vos Eglises, sera receu Professeur en Theologie, lequel se mocquant de la sainte parolle de Dieu a forgé une nouvelle secte à son appetit ramassée de pieces rapportées de toutes sortes d'Herésies, anciennes & modernes. Dixit Insipiens in Corde suo non est Deus; mais luy qu'à bouche ouverte & gorge desployée, d'un propos deliberé & guet-à-pens a donné carrière à sa plume de degorger tant des blasphemes contre la Sacrée Majesté de Dieu, cestuy cy en emporté le prix, depuis que par la Grace de l'Evangile la verité de la Religion est revelé à la cognoissance de monde. S'il y a qu'en doute, pour un Coup d'Essay, voyci ce que sa Majesté a tiré par sa main de ses Esriptes.

EX ANNOTATIONIBUS.

* Cæterum nihil vetat Deo etiam corpus adscribere, si Vocabulum Corporis in significatione latiore sumamus.

† Non satis igitur circumspectè loquuntur qui Deum ut Essentia, sic etiam Voluntate prorsus immutabilem esse affirmant.

‡ Nusquam scriptum legimus Dei substantiam simpliciter immensam esse, imo non pauca sunt quæ contrarium sensum habere videntur.

** Magnitudo nulla actu infinita est, ergo nec Deus.

†† Et sanè si omnia & singula rerum eventa præcisè & ab æterno definita fuissent, nihil opus esset continuâ rerum inspectione & procuratione, quæ tamen Deo passim tribuitur.

‡‡ Plenius tamen respondere videntur qui certam quidem in genere universalem Dei scientiam esse docent, sed ita tamen, ut plures certitudinis causas in visione præsentium & præteritorum, quàm in visione futurorum & contingentium agnoscant.

*† Omnia etiam Decreta quæ semel apud se præcisè definiret uno modo & actu, post factam definitionem accuratissimè novit: Sed de aliis omnibus & singulis quæcumque sunt & fiunt, seorsim & per se consideratis, hoc affirmari non potest; quippe quæ non modo successivè in tempore, verùm etiam contingenter, & sæpe conditionaliter, existunt.

EX ANALOGIA.

*† Pater peculiarem quandam Entitatem, seu quasi limitatam & restrictam Essentiam habere putandus.

*§ Unde porro non difficulter efficitur etiam interna quædam accidentia in Deo, *b. e.* in ipsâ (ut sic dicere liceat) proæreticâ Dei mente ac voluntate reverè existere.

In Cap. 16. periculose dissentit à recepta sententia Theologorum de omnipræsentia Dei.

In Cap. 19. pag. 99. attribuit Deo magnitudinem & quantitatem.

* Vide Vorstii Tractatus de Attributis Dei, pag. 201.

** *nov. 212*

†† pag. 237.

‡‡ pag. 441.

† pag. 232.

*† pag. 271.

‡ pag. 308.

*‡ pag. 38.

*§ pag. 43.

An. 1611. Ces sont en partie les Opinions de ce grand Theologien, lequel on a choisi de dominer en Chaire à Leyde, contre laquelle je ne veux pas dire aultre chose, que ce que l'Orateur Romain autrefois a dict du mesme subject, Mala est & impia Consuetudo contra Deum disputandi, sive serid id fit sive simulaté.

Maintenant Messieurs je m'adresse vers vos Seignuries, & suivant la charge que j'ay receu du Roy Mon Maistre, je les conjure par l'amitié qu'est entre ses Royaulmes & Vos Provinces, laquelle de son Costé demeurera toujours inviolable, d'evveiller vos esprits & d'avoir l'oeil au guet en c'est Assemblée d'Hollande laquelle est desja entamée, ne quid Detrimenti capiat Respublica, laquelle tost ou tard sera bouleversée de fonds en comble, si on laisse se nicher aupres de vous une si dangereuse contagion, & ne la renvoye loing de vos Provinces; & au plustost veu que les Disciples de Socinus, de la doctrine duquel il a esté imbu de son Enfance, le recherchent pour estre leur Pedagogue, & l'attendent à bras ouverte. Laisse le aller; il est de leur Gibier, & dignum sanè Patellà Operculum. Au contraire, les Estudiants en Theologie à Leyde au nombre de 56, par une treshumble remonstrance présentée à Messieurs les Estats d'Hollande le 16^{me} d'Octobre de l'an passé, les ont supplié que par leur autorité ne soyt imposé sur eux un Professeur, lequel tant par des attestations des Colleges en Theologie à Basil & Heydelberg, que ex Evidentia facti par ses propres escripts, est convaincu d'une fourmilliere d'heresies. Ces raisons, asçavoir les preuves d'Heresies enormes & deregles maintenues en ses escripts; les instances de sa Majesté fondées sur le bien & honneur du Pais; les Prieres, ou de toutes ou de la plus part des Provinces; les Requestes de tous les Ministres, hormis ceux qui sont de la secte d'Arminius, doyvent faire aultant aupres de Messieurs d'Hollande, & en fin nous esperons feront aultant, qu'ils entendront à ce que la Verité de la Religion & le Service de leur Patrie requerront de leur Mains.

Au rest, j'ay charge de vous prier de la part de sa Majesté d'arrester par toutes Vos Provinces un Reglement au faict de la Religion, afin de retrancher cest effrenée License de disputes que n'engendront que des Factions & partialites, & d'oster de tout Libertatem Prophetandi, ce que Vorstius vous recommande tant en l'Epistre liminaire de son Anti-Bellarmin, duquel ses Patrons sont grande levée de Bouclier.

Finalement, sa Majesté vous exhorte puisque vous ayes pris les Armes pour la liberté de vos Consciences; & ayes tant pati par la continuation d'une Guerre violente & sanguinaire l'espace de quarante années pour la profession de l'Evangile, estants venue au dessus de vos miseres, de ne permettre pas que les Disciples d'Arminius fondent sur l'exemple de vos Actions la mauvaise doctrine qu'ils trompetent au monde de Apostasia Sanctorum. Pour trancher court, l'Estat que sa Majesté faict de vostre amitié les Traictés monstrent qu'elle a faicts avec vos Seignuries; les assistences que Vos Provinces ont receus de ses Couronnes, le deluge du sang que ses Subjects ont despendu en vos Guerres. La Religion est la Colle de ceste Amitié; car sa Majesté estant par la Grace de Dieu Protectrice de la Religion, duquel tiltre il se vante plus que non pas de Tiltre du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, se tient obligé de proteger tous ceux que quant & luy font profession de la mesme Religion: Mais si vostre Zele s'en va refroyder à l'endroyt de la Religion, sa Majesté jugera que vostre Amitié quand & quand s'en va fondre à petit feu envers sa Personne & ses subjects. C'est ce que j'ay en charge d'adjouster aux lettres de sa Majesté: Il vous plaira d'y penser suivant l'importance de l'affaire, & de resouldre la dessus ce que par Vos Prudences sera juzé mieulx à propos pour l'Honneur & Service de Vos Provinces.

Prononcé & exhibé le 25^{me}
de Novembre 1611. S. N.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

SIR,

Paris, 28th Nov. 1611.

THIS is the third which I write unto you since my return out of the Country, hoping that you have safely received the two former, and that shortly I shall enjoy some Answer from you upon the same. By the last, I mentioned *the Alarm and Rumour* wherein this Court was, by reason of the near Assemblies of those of *the Religion* in the severall Provinces beyond the *Loire*, and the Extremity whereto the Matter was in Danger to grow by the Course which was taken on both sides. But the Queen since perceiving how that notwithstanding her *Comminations* and Endeavours, they still persisted in their Resolutions, and proceeded to the holding their Assemblies, and to the new exhibiting their Complaints, hath been willing at length to give leave to *their Deputies* to come hither, whom afore she had commanded to the contrary, but only with this Restraining and Order, that they shall deliver their Errands to *the Deputies Generall* of those of *the Religion* which do reside here in Court, that they may make relation thereof unto the Queen, *without allowing the others to have Audience for that Subject of her Majesty*. There hath been of late a Meeting at *Suze* between the Duke of *Savoy* and Monsieur *le Dignieres*, who was assisted by Monsieur *de Bullion* the Councillor of State: Where they had a long Conference, *full of Expostulations and Excuses*, touching the late *Marriages* with *Spaine*, to the Prejudice (as the Duke alleadged and reported) of the Assurance which had been given him from hence for the marrying of his Son with *Madame*. But Monsieur *Lesdignieres* represented unto him the Alteration of the Time, and the present Necessity of this State, *which required that they should make that Alliance with Spaine*; desiring him to be satisfied with this, and promising the Queen's Favour and Furtherance to procure him some other advantageous Match for the said Prince his Son; for the which purpose he proffered unto him either one of the Duke of *Florence's* Sisters, or the Duke of *Mantua's* Daughter. At which Motion the Duke of *Savoy* (who no way affected those of *Florence*) desired to know *what Conditions should be made his Son* with the Daughter of *Mantua*; but not being able as yet to come to an agreement thereof, they thereupon departed, leaving nevertheless an Overture, as it is thought, for a future Treaty.

Monsieur *Lesdignieres* is shortly expected here to be created a *Duke* at this New Years Tide, with some others which are said also to be designed for the like Honour; as namely, Monsieur *le Grand* and the *Marquiss d'Ancre*. To Morrow the Count of *Soissons* is expected to return hither out of his Government of *Normandy*; and the Duke of *Bouillon* (who upon the hearing of these new Difficulties with those of *the Religion*, had been sent for by three or four severall Curriers from the Queen,) is to be here also at the latter end of the next Week. The Duke of *Espernon* is also sent for, so that shortly we shall have a full Court here. Monsieur *de Vatan* (whereof I have made mention in my former Letters) notwithstanding the Periwassions of his Friends, and especially of the Synod of the Province, who have sent expressly unto him to exhort him to submit himself to the Queen, doth hitherto remaine so obstinate in his Castle, as that he seemeth to be resolved to endure a Siege; which hath caused some new Companies to be sent from hence thither with some pieces of Ordinance.

The *University* finding that the *Jesuits* in their Colledge of *Clermont* (notwithstanding the Pretence which they have for excluding them out of their Limits,) do draw the greatest part of the Schollars to themselves, have renewed of late their former instance unto the *Parliament*, to have them put out of the said *University*; and it is thought that now that Cause (which the Queen before had caused to be *surceased* by taking the same into her own Hands) shall be judged. These honest Men by their villainous Dealings and Practices, do more and more draw the hatred and curse of the World upon themselves; and by an Accident lately

An. 1611. lately fallen out which is imputed unto them, *they are like to incur the Indignation of the rest of the Clergy more then ever*; and that is in the Person of one *l'Abbè de Bois*, a Man very famous here both for his gallant Preaching, and for his knowledge in Matters of the World; who (upon the coming forth of *Bel-larmin's* new Book, which did put all the World in an Uproar) *did preach in one of the gréatest Churches of this Town, very freely and effectually both against the Pope's Temporallity and the Practices of the Jesuits*: Who to clear themselves in some sort of those Imputations, did by their Cunning and Artifice draw him afterwards to make in private a kind of Recantation, and ever since to hold his Tongue against them. Notwithstanding the which, his former Deed remaining still *alta mente repostum*, they found the means by the Nuntio's Allurements to perswade him to go to Rome; whither he took his Journey two or three Months ago, carrying with him also some Commission from the Queen, *whose Almoner he is*. But now the News is that they yonder *luy ayans jetté le chat aux Jambes*, have put him in the Inquisition, from whence he is not like in hast to come out. Which Acte doth exceeding much offend all the World here, especially those of the Clergy: But some think there is a further Mystery therein, which I will forbear to relate.

Here is a solemn Service preparing to be performed on Monday next in *Nostre Dame Church* for the Queen of *Spain's* Funeralls.

Presently after the Departure of the Duchess of *Lorraine* from hence, the Cardinall *Gonzague* her Brother was by the Queen created one of the Councill of State, having lost the Day before, 10000 Crowns at play. This Day Monsieur de *Refuge*, who was lately Ambassador in *Switzerland*, is departed hence to go into *Holland*, whether he had been long since designed to go. His Errand (which hitherto hath been kept very secrett) being as I understand, to satisfy and assure the States against the Jealousie and Discontentment which they may have received of this new Alliance with Spaine, *whereof they have here perceived England to be too sensible*. The Speech is, that he shall remaine there some three or four Months; but it is thought that the purpose is to keep him there altogether for an ordinary; and that Monsieur de *Russy* is now weaned from that Ambassage, for the Dislike that is here taken of him; the which how the States will like, this Man being a *Papist*, I do not know. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honourable my very good Lord,

London, 29th Nov. 1611.

MY last two Letters were of the 9th and 13th of this Month by *George Webb* and Mr. *Rossiter*: That which now I have to add is very little and of no great Importance. The Duke of *Savoy's* Ambassador lingereth here still, *rather out of hope as it is thought to hinder another then to speed himself*; and yet the Braggs which both he and the Ambassador of *Spaine* do make of the hopefull Answers that his Majesty gave them at *Theobalds* are very great. The *Spanish Ambassador* is now gone to find the King at *Royston*, where he hath privately procured Audience without acquainting any of the Lords with his intended Journey. It is thought his going is to advance the Work begun by him of *Savoy*; who as it seems by the Circumstances hath no great reason to boast so much of his Entertainment at *Theobalds*; for he brake not his Fast with the King as he expected, and for Anger thereat would eat very little or nothing of that Breakfast which was provided for him; neither did he go a hunting with his Majesty as he desired to have done. And for the Answer, though it was in generall Terms very courteous, yet it is said to give in trew Interpretation no such hope as they would seem to conceive thereby. Yet is it held for Truth, that howsoever the

Ambal-

Ambassador cannot but see the unlikelyhood, the *Duke of Savoy himself* (whether through the dealing of Sir *Henry Wotton* or what else) is very eager in the Pursuit, and confident to obtaine his Desire. An. 1611.

Since the writing of my last Letter, the *Archdukes Ambassador* hath once visited my Lord Treasurer, and that upon a Vissit that my Lord Cranborn made him, as well in his own as my Lord his Father's Name; grounded upon this Reason, because my Lord Cranborn had been lodged in the Ambassador's House at *Brussels*, and the more kindly treated by the *Archdukes* through his means. The Difficulties of the *Exchequer* do still remaine: The *Privy Seals* are going forth, but from a trembling hand, least that sacred Seal should be refused by the desperate Hardiness of the prejudiced People.

The Plantations of *Ireland* and *Virginia* do prosperously succeed. Some Fear here is disperfed amongst the weaker sort of some forreign Attempts on those Places, but the State doth not apprehend it as appeares by the Lord *Carew's* cashiering the one half of all the *Irish* Forces, neither is here Care taken to supply Sir *Thomas Dale* with the 2000 Men which he demandeth: Neither is it likely indeed that the King of Spaine will break so profitable a Peace, for that which may cost him dear the getting and much dearer the keeping. So I humbly rest,

Your Lordship's Servant,

JOHN MORE.

Sir *Ralph Winwood's* Protestation in the Assembly of the States General concerning *Vorstius*, 9th December 1611. O. S.

Messieurs,

LES Historiens qui ont recherché les Antiquitez de la France, remarquent que les Advocats du temps passé en ce Pais la ont esté accoustuméz de commencer leurs Playdoyez d'un passage en Latin tiré de la sainte Escrip-
ture. Je suyvray à present leur Example, & la sentence sera ceste-cy: Si peccaverit in te Frater tuus, argue eum inter te & ipsum solum; si audiverit te, lucratus es Fratrem tuum; si non audiverit te, adhibe unum atque alterum, ut in ore duorum vel trium stet omne verbum; si non audiverit te, dic Ecclesiæ. Il n'y a pas un que je croy en cette Assemblée qui ne veut recognoistre de quelle affection fraternelle le Roy mon Maistre a tousjours cheri le bien de vos Provinces, & de quel soing paternel il a procuré l'establissement de cest Estat. C'est pourquoy ayant entendu que Messieurs d'Hollande fussent deliberéz d'appeller à la profession de Theologie en la Université de Leyde un certain Docteur Conradus Vorstius, convaincu par force tesmoignages Juris & Facti d'une meslange de Heresies, la Honte duquel faict tomberoit sur l'Eglise de Dieu, & en consequence sur sa personne & ses couronnes, s'en trouva fort offensé; & affin de couper broche à bonne heure à une infinité de maux qui necessayrement s'en suiveroient, m'a donné charge par lettres expresses de vous exhorter par une Remonstrance (ce qu'a esté faict le 21^{me} de Septembre passé) de vous defayre de cest homme la, & de ne laisser pas venir au Pais. A cette Remonstrance j'ay receu Responce, portant, qu'en la conduicte de ceste affayre on procederoit en toute Reverence deüe à sa Majesté: Mais tant s'en fault, qu'on a monstré tant soyt peu de respect à sa Majesté, qu'au lieu d'interdire à Vorstius la venue au Pais, ce que les droicts de bonne Amitié auroient requis, qu'au contraire on l'a laissé venir à Leyde, ou il a esté accueilly de toute honneur, & y pris sa demeure, y estant traicté & logé en qualité de Professeur. Sa Majesté jugeant que ses premieres Instances n'auroient sceu gueres profiter, a trouvé bon de vous escrire une lettre du mesme Subject, pleine de zele & bonne affection; vous priants, par force raisons deduictes bien au loing, de ne souiller pas vostre honneur ny l'honneur

An. 1611. des Eglises reformées de l'appel de ce malheureux & meschant Atheiste. Les lettres ont esté exhibées en cette Assemblée le 5^{me} de Novembre, y assistant une partie des deputés des Villes d'Hollande. Alors (suyvant ma charge) j'ay parlé à mesme effect. Au bout de six semaines j'ay reçu responce à ma Proposition; mais Responce confuse, ambigue, & de tout impertinente; par laquelle je comprends que c'est nullement l'intention de renvoyer Vorstius, lequel se tient à Leyde, reçu & reconnu, honoré & traicté en Professeur honoraire, soyt comme une singularité & ornement de l'Academie au lieu de feu Joseph Scaliger, soyt pour faire tant plus de mal en cachette, ce qui peutesstre l'honte l'eust empêché de faire en public. Sur ces raisons, suyvant la charge que j'ay receue du Roy mon Maistre, je proteste en cette Assemblée, en son nom & de sa part, contre le tort, injure & scandal faict à la Religion reformée par la reception & la retention de Conradus Vorstius en la Université de Leyde, & contre la violence faicte à l'Alliance entre sa Majesté & vos Provinces; laquelle estant fondée sur la conservation & manutention de la Religion reformée, il n'a pas tenu à vous, quantum in vobis est, en la conduicte de cet affaire, de la violer tout à faict. De ces enormes indignitéz commises contre l'Eglise de Dieu & sa personne, en preferant la presence de Vorstius devant son amitié & alliance, le Roy mon Maistre se tient obligé de se ressentir si reparation n'en soyt faicte, & ce au plustost; ce qui ne peut pas estre que par la renvoy de Vorstius. Par les manifestes qu'il fera imprimer & publier au monde, il fera paroistre de quelle haine il deteste les Athiesmes & Heresies de Vorstius & tous ceux qui les maintiennent, favorisent & fomentent.

* C'est ma Charge: Vous y pensera s'il vous plaist; & croyez, que l'amitié & alliance du Roy de la Grande Bretagne & les Atheismes & Heresies de Conradus Vorstius ne sont nullement compatibles. Il depend de vos jugemens d'en faire choix: L'enceinte des Provinces Unies ne pourront pas comprendre toutes deux.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Hague 12th Dec. 1611. O. S.

I Understand how much Monsieur Huygens is beholden to you for your many Favours; which though he for his own Worth and Merit in Right may deserve, yet I acknowledge my Obligation towards you to be much increased, whereof I will never be wanting to acquitt my self by the faithfull Endeavours of a true and honest Freind. Vorstius, the most remarkable Atheist which our Age hath borne, agaynst whom his Majesty out of his true Zeal to the reformed Religion and hys Affection to the Honour of these Provinces, hath been pleased to declare himself, as doth appear by hys Letters which yt seemeth you have seen, hath given me here for many Weekes together much trouble both of Body and Mind. In which cause not being able to draw any reason from the States, principally of Holland, who yet remain resolute to holde him at Leyden, where now he dwelleth honoured and treated in quality of a Professor of Divinity; the 9th of this Month *Stylo veteri*, according to the Charge I have had from his Majesty, I solemnly protested agaynst the States Generall in their Assembly, both for the Scandall the reformed Religion did suffer by the Entertainment in the University of Leyden of this Atheist and Heretick, and to the Violence offered

* This Protestation, as well as the two Remonstrances before printed, I found amongst the Papers of Mr. Trumbull. There are in that curious Collection two Copies of this Protest, which are the same in all things but the last Paragraph. Tho' the Difference is not very materiall, I thought it my Duty not to let it pass unobserved. In the other Copy it runs thus: — C'est ma charge: Laquelle si j'eusse faille faire j'eusse faille de mon devoyr tant envers le service de Dieu, auquel il s'agist, que vers le Roy mon maistre; lequel se trouvera toujours prest de maintenir la pureté de Religion reformée de son sang, du sang de ses Enfants & Subjects.

thereby

thereby to the Alliances between his Majesty and their Provinces; all which are founded upon the Conservation of the reformed Religion. What the *States* will now resolve I cannot promise; for ought I can guess by his Majestie's Letters his Intentions are, *yf he have not speedy Reparation of thys Wrong*, which he cannot have but by the *Renvoy of Vorstius, to retire himself from holding any more with them any Amity or Alliance.* An. 1611.

I do presume *Vorstius's* Bookes, particularly that *De Attributis Dei* which hath given so great an offence, are currant with you: Agaynst which one *Becanus* a *Jesuit* hath written. *If you have any good Acquaintance with any smart Jesuite who hath a quick and nimble Spirit, who would at your Instance (though you be not seen in it) bestow a few Lines agaynst the Atheisms of thys Wretch,* and yf by the way he did give a gentle Remembrance upon our Grudges in *Holland*, who forget both God and their best Freinds, assure your self you shall do a Service well pleasing to his Majesty; whereof by your next let me receive your Opinion.

We say and beleive that the King of *Sweden* is dead, and that his Son *Gustavus* is received King. We look every Hour for Monsieur *de Reffuges*, who passed by you. I send you back Mr. *Cottington's* Letter, which yf you please you may shew to Monsieur *Huygens*. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice 13th Dec. 1611. O. S.

I Should fear you might misdoubt in me some Coldness by reason of my Silence, which of late hath been extraordinary, if I did not perswade my self that you rest assured of the Unchangeableness of my Affection. The true Cause of my omitting some Ordinaries, is the incommodity of writing to you by the same Post who carryeth all my Letters for *Germany* and my Dispatches for *England*; which coming altogether at one Day, do sometimes overbear me and force me to such Omissions. But I will do my best so to dispose of my self hereafter, that unless some very extraordinary Occasions hinder me, I will not be wanting to you once every Fortnight.

Since my last unto you, we have come hither an Ambassador from *Ragusa*, whose Errand is to desire Liberty for certaine Gentlemen of that City whom the Generall of the *Armada* of this State surprized these last Months in the *Gulph*, and presently condemned to the *Gallies*. This was not done without secret Commission from the Senate, who having with much earnestness solicited the Delivery of one *Cusca* a *Dalmatian* and Subject of this State, retained Prisoner in *Ragusa*, and not obtaining it, they resolved by surprizing some of that City to ransom him by way of Exchange. It is thought, that notwithstanding the *Spanish Ambassador* and the *Nuntio* here resident have both spoken in favour of his Suit, by reason of that Towns being in the Protection of the *Pope* and the *Spanish King*, he shall for all that be dismissed without any direct Answer; these *Signiori* holding his Ambassador for a meer Impertinency, since he cometh to demand his Prisoners, without Commission to treat for the Delivery of *Cusca*; in Contemplation of whom alone he cannot be ignorant that these *Raguseans* were taken.

I doubt not but you have heard e're this of the Abbot *de Bois* his Voyage to *Flórence* and so to *Rome*, together with his surprisall there by the *Inquisition*; which hath given Occasion of very much Discourse, both in regard of the violating of the Law of Nations, he being at that instant an Agent for the Crown of *France* and authorized with Letters of Credit, as also by their breaking their Word and Faith passed to him in a safe Conduct for his Passage, before his coming

An. 1611. ing toward them. Not long after *his Arrest* there was one executed in the *Campo de Fiori* four Hours before Day, and suddainly cut down and buried. Which though it were done of purpose that the *French* might not be too openly scandalized, for the Care of whose Reputation they did likewise give out that it was an *Italian Priest della Crocetta* that was then put to Death, yet could they not dissemble the Matter so secretly, but that it is frequently written and certainly believed, *that the poor Abbot did Penance at Rome for the Sermons he had preached in Paris against the Jesuits.*

In the Court of *Rome* there hath lately fallen out a great Alteration by reason of the Death of the Cardinal *Lanfranco*, and the discourting of *Tonti* Cardinall of *Nazareth*; who were heretofore Co-favorites with the Cardinal *Borghese*, and almost his Overseers. Now he is *hors du page*, and beginneth to take upon him the Mannage of Busyness by himself; which must infinitely increase his Greatness, since *Tonti* who was before Sharer but of a third, in so few Years had made the *Pope's Favour* worth 400000 Crowns to himself. Between *Lanfranc* and *Tonti* there had passed a very discording Emulation, which it is thought caused the Ruine of the one and the Death of the other. For as it is truly attributed to *Lanfranc*, that upon a late falling out between them he spared not to revile him to his Face, with objecting his base Extraction, as being *Figlio di Beccaro*; and his mean Education, as having within these twelve Years been an Organist in *Rome*, when ten Crowns Pension seemed a good Entertainment for him; and that transported with heat he went and accused him to the *Pope* for dishonouring that Court with immoderate Bribery; in which Accusation *Berghe* joyned with him, as having a little before fallen foul with the same *Tonti*: So is it by some reported, that in revenge of this great Fall from the *Pope's Favour* procured by this means, the Cardinal *Tonti* procured a *Boccone* to be given to *Lanfranc*, which brought him to his end in twelve Hours. Thus each of them had a little Comfort in their Miseries; the one to see the Ruine of his Enemy before his Death, and the other to see the Death of him that caused his Ruine.

The *Spanish* Ambassadors now employed abroad, are at the next Spring to make a perfect round; *Don Roderigo di Calderon* is named for this Employment, from whence our present Ambassador is to go to *France*, and *Don Inego de Cardenas* to *Prague*; from thence *Don Balthasser de Zunega* is to go to *Rome*, and *Don Francesco di Castro* to govern *Milan*, in the Place of the Constable of *Castile*; who though he hath recovered a little Strength since his late desperate Sicknes, yet his intellectuall Parts remaine still so weakened, that he is altogether unapt for Government, as being fallen into a *Delirium*. Here is come hither this last Week Monsieur de *Leon* the *French* Ambassador, who on *Saturday* last made his solemn Entry into the Colledge, accompanied with *Senators*, according to the Custome of this Place; tho' by reason of the Extremity of Cold that then kept in the old Men, he wanted more then half the Number that useth at other times to be present at those Ceremonies. He went to Audience in a Gown and a Hat, quite contrary to his Predecessor, who always wore a Cloake and square Cap; which this Man studiously declineth, as fearing it would be too evident a Badge of his being an Abbot, which is a Title he is no whit proud of. Thus with my hearty Commendations unto you, I leave you to God's holy Protection,

Tours most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Hague, 15th Dec: 1611. O. S.

MY last to you was so late, that these are only to thank you for your last of the 12th of thys Month, which I received the last Night. Monsieur de Reffuges hath been these two Dayes at Rotterdam, where he yet doth repose himself, pretending some indisposition of Health, by reason of hys yll passage from Antwerpe by Water, where he lodged in his Boate three Nights. As you write he doth come to treat about the Debt in Question, which France desireth these Provinces should accept, and in the end they will accept it in thys Fashion to give contentment to his Majesty, the rather, yf they may be assured that the two French Regiments shall be continued in entertainment at the Charge of France: But withall we believe, that he hath charge to make Overtures both for a Peace with Spaine, which he will assure shall be granted upon the same Conditions the Truce was founded, yf the Catholick Religion may have liberty of profession in these Countries, and to make particular Leagues with these Provinces for Assistance both by Land and Sea against the Religion in France, yf they shall be forced to take Arms for the maintenance of their Edicts, which only can warrant the liberty of their Consciences. I hope, or at least I wish that here we may be so wise to lend no Ear to these Enchantments, and yet I cannot but fear some of Power in thys State will harken after them; because both that in France they do adventure such a Negociation, which without Council and Encouragement they would never do, and that we see Religion so little esteemed in our Metropolitain Province of Holland, both by the maintenance of many erroneous Opinions which Arminius lately hath taught, which are embraced and professed in many of our principall Towns, and by the Protection of Vorstius a professed Atheist and Heretick. A few Days will discover much, and what I learn you shall understand. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris 19th December 1611. O. S.

I Have even now received your Lordship's Letter of the 24th of November by the Hands of Monsieur de Ruffy, and I doubt not but your Lordship hath been satisfied by my former Letters touching that which we do here conceive to be the Subject of Monsieur de Refuges Employment in those Parts, which agreeth with the Advertizement mentioned in your Lordship's last, but thereof we do expect to understand the certaine Resolution from your Lordship upon the Propositions which they shall make there; though they presume to carry the same very privately by means of their Confidants there, for that it importeth no good to our State. The World hath been here in great expectation since the arrivall of the Count Soissons, that his great Discontentments, founded upon the Causes mentioned in some of my former Letters to your Lordship, would have brought forth great Innovation in this Court; for that to revenge himself upon the Chancellor, (whom he accused to have been the cheif Instrument of doing him ill Offices with the Queen, and to have hindred him from receiving Satisfaction in his Demands,) he menaced no less then the deposing of him, in regard of the great Corruptions wherewith he charged him in the Exercise of his Place: Which did very much trouble and perplex the Queen, for that she found the Prince of Condé and the Constable did adhere unto the Count, and thereupon she had recourse to the Houle of Guise to be assisted by them in case the Count's Threatnings should have broke forth into Action. But there was never

An. 1611. any Opinion that it would prove any thing else but a French Boutade, as it hath fallen out, for that some few Days since there was a Reconciliation made between the Queen and the Count *Soissons*, and there is labouring also to effect the like between him and the *Chancellour*. The Count doth exceedingly inveigh against the making of the Marriages with *Spaine*; saying, that as the Queen and the Ministers of State had no power to conclude the said Marriages during the Minority of the King, so he held it for a certaine *Maxime*, that it is impossible for this State to live in good Intelligence with that of *Spaine*; and therefore to give discontentment by these Alliances to the State of England and the United Provinces, was directly to deprive the State of their most assured Allies. But of these things the great Men here do speak the more feelingly for their own Interest sake; because they finde that the Queen hath strengthened herself with the Alliance of *Spaine*, to the end to have the better means to bridle them. To prepare the Affections of the young King to his new Love, they have already furnished him with a beautifull Picture of the *Infanta*; with the which he doth dayly entertaine himself, and maketh the young Noblemen that are about him to kneell to the same, telling them that she is accustomed to be served with such Reverence. There is also one appointed to instruct *Madam* in the Spanish Tongue. *Hud*, the Bishop of *Ambrum*, in the late Funeral Oration which he made in the *Nostredame* Church at the Obsequies for the Queen of *Spaine*, said, that he hoped that the Tears which were shed for that worthy Princess should shortly be converted into Joy, for the happy Marriages which should be made between the two States.

The Duke of *Savoy* hath of late made Instance to the Queen, that for as much as the French Agent at *Turin* did oppose himself against the purpose which the Duke had to have punished *La Grange* the French Collonell for an Insolency which he committed against the Spanish Agent; saying that the Duke had no Jurisdiction over him, and that if the Duke should commit him to Prison, he would also render himself Prisoner with him, (which having been the Cause that the King of *Spaine* had conceaved such Displeasure against the Duke, and had thereupon commanded his Ambassadors from his Court,) That she would therefore be pleased for the appeasing of the King of *Spaine*, to assent to one of these three Courses: Either to give him leave to punish the said Collonell, or to punish him her self, or else to take upon her the satisfying of the King of *Spaine* touching that Matter. For Answer to which Propositions she hath chosen to send for the said Collonell, promising to take such Order for the punishing of him as shall give the King of *Spaine* Contentment.

* The great Cause between the University and the *Jesuites*, about the Verification of the King's Letters by the Parliament, for their admission into the Body of the University, was pleaded the last Week four Days together. The two first were wholly taken up by one *De la Martilliere*, Advocate for the University, who did acquit himself with great Admiration of the Auditors, leaving nothing unsaid which either out of their Doctrine or their Practises might be aggravated to their Prejudice. The third Day the *Jesuites* Advocate called † *Montillon* was heard, who spake but one Hour in all, and that wholly to the present Matter in question, to press their Admission, referring the Court to the *Jesuits* Books for Answer to those things wherewith *la Martilliere* had charged them, which he said were *Calumnies*. His Speech being ended, the ‡ *Rector* of the University made an eloquent Oration in *Latin* against the *Jesuits*, which hath been very much recommended. And then Monsieur *Servien*, the King's Advocate, began his Speech for the Conclusions which he was to take upon the said Pleadings for the King; but the time was so far spent as he was feign to remit the finishing thereof till the next Day. The Effect of his Speech was, That

* The Reader may find a very ample Account of this Matter in *Serres's History of France*, fol. 1168, and *le Vassor's History of Lewis the XIIIth*, Vol. 1. pag. 223, &c.

† *De Serres* and *le Vassor* call him *Montholon*, fol. 1171.

‡ *Pierre Hardivillier*. See *Serres* fol. 1171.

the Jesuits were not to be admitted because they held dangerous Positions against the State, and incompatible with those of the Sorbone; and therefore that they could not be capable of the Priviledges of the University, before they should shew their Conformity by subscribing these four things.

(1st.) * That the Authority of the Pope is inferior to that of a Generall Council.

(2^{dly}.) That the Pope hath no Power to depose the King.

(3^{dly}.) That the Clergie of France are subject to the Secular Power of the Kingdom, and not to the Pope in Civill Causes.

(4^{thly}.) That any thing which is delivered by way of *Auricular Confession*, importing Danger to the State, or the King's Person, ought to be revealed.

When the Jesuites saw, after the end of this Speech, that Judgment was likely to go against them, the *Provinciall* of their Order stood up, and with a trembling Voice, made offer on the behalf of his Society, that they should subscribe † to all those Points which the Sorbonne did. The Court then proceeded to give Judgment, that the Cause should be *appointée au Counsaill*, that is, referred to a further Examination of certain Committees of the said Court, and in the mean time the Jesuits were streightly inhibited to keep any Scholasticall Exercises for the Instruction of any Youth but their own Novices, either publicly or privately, by themselves or any other interposed Persons: And touching the Offers which they had made of Subscription, they were required out of hand to present the same in writing to the Court, that thereupon such Order might be taken as should be thought fitting. The common Opinion is, that the Jesuits do not intend to prosecute their Cause any further before the Parliament, or to subscribe to the aforesaid Points; and this Arrest of Prohibition which seemeth to be but Provisionall, is held equivalent to a Definitive. Not only the Palace, but the greatest part of the Town have expressed publick Joy that the Judgment is past against the Jesuits; but the Queen hath shewed to be displeased, that such bitter Invectives were made against the Jesuits, and that the Pope's Authority was so freely spoken against, whereof the Nuncio made very sharp complaint.

‡ Monsieur de Vatan after having attended till the Troops which were sent against him had taken the base Court, and that the Cannon was ready to play against the Castle, did render himself to the Queen's Mercy. Whereupon all those of his Company, which were to the number of three or four and forty, were presently hang'd upon the place, and he himself is newly brought Prisoner to this Town.

The President Jeannin had yesterday his only Son unhappily slaine by one of Queen Margarit's Followers, upon a Quarrell about a Gentlewoman that belongeth to the said Queen; for which unhappy Accident the Queen Regent and the whole Court have been to condole with him. And so with my kind remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood, I committ your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most affectionate to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDES.

* Serres ibid. fol. 1172.

† Monsieur de Vassor will not allow the Provincial to be altogether so adroit in the Conduct of this Affair. After the Points before-mentioned had been proposed to the Jesuits, Le Provincial des Jesuites (says he) ne savoit comment se tirer d'un si mauvais pas. " Dans nos Statuts (dit-il) nous avons un ordre positif de suivre les loix du pais où nous vivons; Mais nous ne pouvons rien promettre pour notre P. General. Nous lui écrivons sur cette affaire, & nous ferons tout ce qui nous sera possible pour obtenir son consentement. L'Advocat Montholon (says he) voyant l'embaras de ses parties, eut plus d'esprit que le bon Pere Provincial, " Les Jesuites (dit il) s'engageront volontiers à suivre la doctrine de la faculté de Theologie, & les Loix de l'Université. Quand ces quatre propositions seront signées par la Sorbonne, les Jesuites ne feront aucune difficulté d'y souscrire. L'adroit Montholon (says the Historian) savoit bien qu'il y avoit encore tant de Ligueurs dans la Sorbonne & tant des Docteurs devoüez au Pape, qu'on n'y pourroit jamais convenir de ces quatre Propositions. Quand la Faculté de Paris auroit même enterpris de les signer, la Cour ne l'auroit pas voulu permettre; elle auroit appréhendé de choquer le Pape. Marie de Medicis avoit trop d'égars & de ménagemens pour sa Saineté. See Vol. 1. p. 125, 126.

‡ See Memoires de Regence de Marie de Medicis, Vol. 1. pag. 82, 83.

An. 1611.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R, 29th December 1611.

HIS Majesty hath read and perused your Dispatch of the 10th of this Month; and having well considered and compared all the Circumstances that were precedent, instant, and consequent of your *Protestation*, with those things which have been delivered here unto him by Sir Noel Caron, the *States* Ambassador, at his Audience three Days since, hath commanded me to return you this Answer. First that for *the Protestation* it self; howbeit that upon good Deliberation of all Circumstances, especially if you consider the Letter which was your Warrant in this particular, his Majesty truly conceiveth that *you might have been better advised then to have passed so far as to have directly and generally protested against the Confederacie betwixt this State and that, by which all Friendship and Opportunity of good Offices must be utterly extinguished, and these other Provinces involved that have dealt honourably and justly in these Proceedings*; yet his Majesty being loath to have *disavowed* any thing, least thereby he might have prejudged the Ends of his Expectation, hath carried himself so to the *States* Ambassador as seeming to approve the whole Course of your Proceeding; yet so, *as his Majesty taketh not your Protestation to be but de futuro, if in the next Assembly in February his Majestie receives not better Satisfaction*. Which Interpretation his Majesty thought good thus to make to keep things yet upright from Confusion; and the rather, because it seemed by Sir Noel Caron, that your Protestation was taken to begin *à presenti*, when it is rather conceived here to be but *provisionall*, untill those future Proceedings give it Force and Vigour. And because the King hath spoken in this Stile to Sir Noel Caron, I will deliver you the rest that passed at this Audience that you and he in this particular may be found Men *unius Linguae*. You shall understand that Monsieur Caron hath presented those Letters to the King which were written before your Protestation: *That he hath expressed (though in very modest Termes) with what Earnestness or rather with what Passion you pursue this Cause; wherein as he hath no ill Meaning to you, so you may be assured it can do you no ill Office when his Majesty beholds in Writing the manner of your Proceeding. He hath also passionately laid before the King, of how ill Consequence this Cause (as it is handled by his Majestie) may prove to that State; in the Constitution whereof many things appear light and easy, which are full of Difficulty and Danger; Liberty being such a common Cause, and Forme so material in all they doe or undo, as he hath besought his Majestie to believe, that there can be no greater Enemy to his own Ends, then to seek to divert that State from the ordinary Tract wherein they proceed. He hath also shewed a Letter from the Town of Leyden, (but declared to have done that without Direction from the States,) so did he also from Vorstius himself; but with such Distinction of all Circumstances, as although his Majesty remained fixed in the Matter, yet assuredly the Gentleman omitted neither Art nor Plaineness to have given his Majesty Satisfaction. But, Sir, all was spoken to a deaf Ear; for Almighty God doth know the Zeal which stirreth the King against that Man, so kindles in him upon every Accident of Discourse, as we have all reason to bless God in making us Subjects to a King, that without mixture of Glory or private Design, taketh so much to heart the Injury that is done to the blessed Trinity. And when Monsieur Caron sought to extenuate that which was refused, by beseeching him to attend that which might follow; he plainly told him, that they had not only sought by little and little to introduce and settle Vorstius, first by suffering him with his Family to come to Leyden by lodging him at another Man's House, but during the Time of his Majestie's Prosecution had appointed him a House to himself as a declared Professor, that so by engaging themselves more and more for him they might thereafter defeat his Majestie of his Expectation; which was no less then to make the World* behold,

behold, that he was not only no worse, but better valued even in the Time that *An. 1611.* his Majestie protested most against him. In which point truly I should think it were well urged by you, that during this Interim some such Course were used towards him as might give him some present Blemish, untill he were further heard. The next thing that his Majesty urged to Monsieur Caron was this, that amongst divers ill Circumstances that have attended this Busyness (next the want of Success in his zealous Desires;) he hath taken himself to be extreemly injured by the Iniquity of some Men's Censures; that have been content to disperse abroad, as if it were not so much the Desire of the King to bring that matter to an end; as to begin a Precedent of his Ability, to end it after his own Fashion when and in what sort he would. Wherein although Almighty God doth know, that all the Actions of his Life have witnessed how far his Thoughts have been from any Intrusion or Encroachment upon the Liberty of that State; even when (the Justice of his Heart excepted) things offered fairer Grounds then ever they did since; yet it did redouble in him the Grief, that any such thing should now be represented, *as if that which cometh from the pure Fountaine of his religious Heart should have some Mixture or Tincture of an ambitious Mind.* And therefore, as he hath willed Monsieur Caron, if any such thing be reported there, carefully and clearly to purge himself, so doth he require you as *carefully and faithfully to disperse and pre-occupate those malicious Inventions.*

Having now reported unto you what passed, I will conclude shortly with two Things. One, *that nothing is like to satisfy the King but Vorstius's Remove, at least from Leyden;* altho' he remaine in some other of their Towns and at their Charge untill the Time of the Assembly. Another, that *as his Majesty hath made himself Expositor of your Protestation,* so his Majesty would have you in no ways forbear the Observation of your Places and your due, either as Ambassador or Councillour, untill his Majesty see farther and you hear more. Who wills me to close up your Letter with this, that you may declare that his Majestie is so far from pressing any thing that is matter of Form; as *modò prædicetur Christus* (that is to say *amoveatur Vorstius,*) he hath no particular to press in one kind or another. And because it may be justly feared that at this Assembly in *February* as many occasions might be offered to his Majestie, as hitherto there have been in their Proceedings, and so the end prove worse then the beginning; I have entered into Thought and conferred with my Lord of *Canterbury*, what Expedient might be found out to accommodate things to all Parties Contentment, and have at length resolved of this Course, which we have caused in our two Names to be imparted to Sir *Noel Caron*, and you may conceive that we would not have ventured upon it but with *underhand Warrant*: That seeing the *States* are resolved to hear *Vorstius*, as being enforced thereto by the Liberty of their Countries to yeild therein unto him; so the *States* do suspend any present Judgment untill they may have sent the whole Process of the Cause in Writing abroad to the Churches of *France, Geneva, Switzerland, the Palatinate and Hessen*, to understand their Advices and Opinions in it; that so the *States* may thereby be the better grounded to pass their definitive Sentence afterwards, either for or against *Vorstius*: But with this Condition, that after *Vorstius* shall have been heard he be forthwith sent out of the *United Provinces* untill the *States* shall resolve (upon knowledge of the Opinions of the Churches as aforesaid) to pass their *definitive Sentence*; for if he be found to be an Heretick we assure our selves the *States* will not receive him; if not his Majestie hath no Cause to take Exceptions against him. So that you may observe these Gradations which are required; first to send *Vorstius* presently out of *Leyden* (though it be but to some other of their Towns) untill the hearing; and after the hearing to send him out of the *Provinces* untill the *States* do pronounce their Sentence conformable to the Opinions of the Churches; and so either keep him out for ever or restore him if he be innocent. Of which our Proposition I thought fit to give you notice, that if Monsieur *Barneveldt* or any other do speak of it unto you, you may

An. 1611. know what to answer; otherwise you may forbear to make mention of it. And
 so I committ you to God.

From Whitehall.

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Concerning the Matter of the Debt, altho' his Majestie hath forbore to speak of it now to Monsieur Caron, as being unwilling to mix it with the other Matter; yet I must plainly tell you that it is much wondered at here, that neither your self there nor Monsieur Caron here have any direct Order in it: And therefore you may let Monsieur Barnevelt know, that his Majestie is but desirous to understand what he is to expect from them in it, especially seeing the Time begins to draw near for the second Payment.

Since the finishing of this Letter I have received your Dispatch, wherein you write that there should be order taken for Payment of the 20000*l.* at the end of this Month; but I see little likelihood thereof, in regard the Time is so near expired, and neither Monsieur Caron nor any other taketh notice of having received any such Order, whereof his Majestie would have you seem to be sensible there.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Hague, 31st Dec. 1611. O. S.

I Have received thys Evening yours of the 25th of thys Month. Monsieur de Reffuges doth styll lye sick at Rotterdam. He hath been in Danger; but we hope the worst is past: Yet do we not looke for him at the Hague these ten or twelve Days; perhaps not so soon.

We begin certainly to beleive that the Kingdom of the Romans will fall upon your Archduke. Collogne, Mayence and Saxe declare for him: And so doth the Emperour himself, who is weary of Prague and will hasten to Ratisbon. Eyther your Princes or Collogne will seize upon Aix, and then their Freinds may pittie them, but who will help them? In Sweden Don Jehan doth aspire to the Kingdom. He is Brother to the King of Poland, and hath the Country for him. Brandenburg is now possessed of the Administration of Prussia.

I send you Vorstius's Book *De Attributis Dei*: There is Matter enough for a Wit that hath either Spirit or Courage. The little Book is an Apology he hath made to my Propositions; wherein will appear how falsely he dealeth agaynst his own Knowledge and Conscience. I looke for no solemn Work: The sooner the better, for fear he run the Country before it cometh forth, and then we shell beat our own Shadows. I will no longer trouble you, but rest, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 1st Jan. 1611.

According to your Lordship's Commandment and the Promise of my last Letter by Diston, it hath been my *Hoc Age yet tanquam aliud agendo* to inform my self what Construction is made of your late Proceedings in the Affair of Vorstius; which by generall Reports I understand to have been exceeding well liked by his Majesty: And particularly Mr. George Calvert falling of himself upon

upon that Subject at his House (whether I went with my Wife to do the Office *An. 1611.* of a Visſit unto him and his,) told me, that the King had publickly declared in all the Courſe of this Buſyneſs, and eſpecially in *the Proteſt*, his gracious Approbation in theſe Words, *Winwood hath done ſecundum Cor meum*: And Mr. *Levinus* after that told me, that his Maſteſty had often uſed theſe Termes, *that you had proceeded according to his own Soul*. But as I feared at the firſt good Newes, *that the Mettall of this Age would not afford the Fame of Vertue ſo clear a Sound without ſome jarr or other*, ſo did I quickly find it by Experience; for Mr. *Levinus* then told me on Monday Morning laſt, *that from that Sonday that your Letters arrived untill Thurſday Night following his Maſteſty continued commending your Proceedings*: Then did his Maſteſty begin to ſay, *that the Proteſt was made at an unſeaſonable Time, when he was to receive Kindneſs (namely Reimburſment of Money) at the States Hands*; and ſo calling for the Copies of his Letters, found that you had exceeded your Commiſſion in proteſting againſt the Alliance which ſhould have been but againſt the Religion. Hereupon I prayed Mr. *Levinus* to call to mind, that he himſelf making heretofore the ſame Suppoſition, had drawn from me my poor Opinion, *viz. That the Tenure of his Maſteſtie's Letters to the States did in it ſelf import a Proteſt in Matter of Religion, and the Effect of ſuch Proteſt could be but a debarring of his Subjects from hearing their Doctrine, and a Publication of Cartells in deteſtation thereof*; which his Maſteſty promiſing by his Letters, his royall Word might ſerve for a Proteſt in that behalf; or otherwiſe a bare Proteſt without conforming our Actions in ſome ſort accordingly, would be to ſpeak truly but *brutum fulmen*. Now if at any time, to any People upon any Subject, we have purpoſe roundly to proceed, we may beſt do it in this particular; the Conſtitution of that State being ſuch, as they cannot in their beſt Condition ſubſiſt without us for the Commodity of Trade and the neceſſary Uſe of our Havens; much leſs can they paſs without his Maſteſtie's Favour at this time, when their Treaty of Peace being ſet on foot they muſt uſe his Maſteſty for their cheif Garrend to the King of Spaine, *whoſe Word nor Oath they will not take, in regard of that popiſh Poſition, Fides hæretico data non eſt ſervanda*: And the Thing his Maſteſty deſireth being the ſame which the beſt affected of the States, the better part of their Towns, and generally all their good People do infinitely affect, to ſpeak nothing of the reſpect of God's Glory in this particular, which ought indeed to bear more Weight then all the reſt. And for the Money matter, I was very confident that *a ſtiff Carriage in this Affair* would the ſooner draw from the States the expected Reimbourſment and what other kindneſs they could afford us, hoping thereby to appeaſe his Maſteſty's Indignation ſo juſtly conceived againſt them; for that out of *an overweening Stubbornneſs* they ſtick to grant that which would be neither coſtly nor prejudiciall, nay rather would bring more Profit unto them (in contenting their beſt Provinces, Towns, and People at home, with the Proteſtant Churches and their Allies abroad) than Pleaſure unto his Maſteſty; who beſides the Purity of the true Faith (whereof God hath made him the Protector) and the Unity of their Provinces, hath no private Reſpect, as they themſelves in their impartiall Judgments cannot but diſcern. Upon this I did truly proteſt, *that you held no manner of Intelligence with any Courtier beſides his Lordſhip and his Followers*; and therefore Charity did intercede with us for this honorable Favour, *that no ſiniſter Conſtructions might be made of your juſt Proceedings, and that good Affections might be nourished in his Maſteſtie's Mind, and ſo likewise in his Lordſhips towards you*: Which would be no hard Matter to do, in regard of the gracious Opinion that his Maſteſty held ſo long of your Proceedings, and the good Approbation which he himſelf told me that his Lordſhip at the firſt did give thereof.

The Effect of Mr. *Levinus's* Reply was, that for his part he had not failed to maintaine your Proceedings by the beſt Arguments he could frame, and namely had declared in the ſame Termes that I had uſed heretofore, that he held any manner of Proteſtation that was not roundly ſeconded to be but *brutum fulmen*;
yet

An. 1611. yet such was the present Conjunction, that it was not thought fit now to press this Matter too far; and so he wished that your Lordship would not shew therein any Spleen or private Heat, which you might be thought to have done by your last Dispatch wherewith Johnson arrived here on Saturday last. He added withall, that we had rather deal roughly with Holland alone then with all the Provinces together, and so wished that you should deal privately with Rotterdam or some other single Towns.

For such underhand dealing (I said) you would expect very ample and clear Instructions from hence, as not willing of your self to meddle any way with that which might tend to the Prejudice of the States Union. The which (howsoever in this Matter of Vorstius you had dealt sharply, according to the King's Humor) you do faithfully hold in as dear Recommendation, as any of those can do, who either withstand his Majestie's just Demands, or calumniate your honest Actions. Neither was it the King alone that scanned your Proceedings, but my Lord Lisle for his part complained, that you had in a manner proclaimed Warr, and so exposed the Throat of the Garrison to the Knife of the States People; and divers others, as their Affection and Passion carried them, made you the Author (as much as in you lay) of all such Inconveniences as a War 'twixt the States and us might produce: Admitting no Medium between a Protestation and drawing of the Sword, and not conceiving that the States might with a wet Finger end the Controversy, if suppressing their uncivill Stubbornness they would but give Reason leave to hearken to the King's Demands.

To these homebred Conceits are added divers Advertizements from thence, as that you should bragg beforehand what a thundering Protestation you would make in case Vorstius should not be removed the sooner; and (which was listened to after with a very quick Ear) that you should give out, that you were become unprofitable for that Service, and so the fitter to return; and this last Report is said to be made by Captain Duburst's Brother in my Lord's Lodgings. If I should enlarge this to the relation of all Particulars to this purpose, I should be unreasonably tedious, as I doubt I have been already. The Resultat notwithstanding was, That his Majesty did approve your Protestation, according to the Report of my last by Diston; and if the States shall give Vorstius's Cause the hearing, it is required to be *process par escript*, and all the Pieces to be communicated to the Protestant Churches, and that the States would conform their Judgment to the Report of them their fellow Members in Religion; and that in the mean time Vorstius be removed from Leyden at the least, if not quite out of the United Provinces, whereupon his Majestie would still insist. So I wish your Lordship a happy new Year.

Your humble Servant,

JOHN MORE.

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

4th January 1611.

YOU shall perceive by the Copy of a Petition which I send you here inclosed, that the *East-India Marchants* have complained of divers Wrongs and ill Offices which have been offered them by the *Hollanders*; who not respecting the Friendship that is between his Majesty and the *United Provinces*, and contrary to that generall Law of Nations which admitteth a Communion and Liberty of Commerce, would seek so much as lyes in them to hinder and exclude the English from tradeing in those Parts. Whereof his Majesty being sensible both as the Parent and Protector of his Subjects, and in regard of those that have been the Actors of these Injuries (who cannot but acknowledge how well his Majesty hath deserved of their State, by extending the Effects of his Friendship which

which is not limited with Time or Place, further then can be expected out of *An. 1611.* the literall and dry Conditions of a Treaty,) his Majesty doth require you to take notice of these Complaints; and in his Name to desire them to write their Letters presently unto their Undertakers in these Countries, strictly charging them to hold better Correspondency with his Majestie's Subjects in their Traffick and other Occasions, (a Matter which is not denyed them by Strangers, and such as have not the like Interest in his Majestie's Amity) untill such Time as some means may be thought of to prevent these Differences, and to establish a more friendly and mutuall Course of Trade between them. And so I commit you to God.

From *Whitehall.*

Your loving Friend,

R. SALISBURY.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice 10th January 1611. O. S.

WE have of late been so shut in with violent Frosts, that no Posts or Couriers have been able to come at us in their due time; which was the Reason that forced me to make this Intermission these last Weeks. Both your Letters of the 7th and 28th of *December*, are come safely to me, for which I thank you heartily. Since my last unto you it hath been advertized to this State by their Ambassador in *Rome*, that the Pope disliking much the Cross Marriage between France and Spaine, partly for not being used in the Transaction of so weighty a Busyness, which he interpreteth as a Neglect of him, and partly also for fear of the Consequence, which he presageth may prove dangerous to these other lesser Princes, hath seriously treated the uniting himself with this State in a strict Collegation; accusing the Spaniards of aspiring to the Monarchy of the *West*; which cannot be prevented but by a timely uniting the Princes of *Italy* in a common League against the Usurpers of the publick Liberty. Hereunto the Senate returned a very cautelous Answer, as Men that understand well the Pope's Levity, and that foresee he must needs (as long as he intendeth nothing but the enriching of his Nephews) fall in again with thole, against whom he now declaimeth: And therefore concerning those Criminations of Spaine they answered, that though they thanked him much for his trusting them with his Fears and Councils, yet they could not be perswaded that the Causes of his Fears were just, since they had a firm Belief, that the Spaniards are as far from wishing ill to him or this State, as they are from going about to usurpe upon the Liberty of *Italy*: Farther not to loose this Advantage of the Pope's Fright at this present, they wrote to their Ambassador to lay hold on his Protestations of wishing well to this State, and to desire him to make the Reality of those Words appear in his favourable determining the Busyness of *Ceneda* which he hath held so long in Suspense: Letting him know, that they shall then rest secure of his Sincerity, when he hath done them Right in the Controversy, by defining, that the Appeals of that Jurisdiction are not to be carryed further then to *Venice*, who are their sovereign Lords.

You have heard heretofore of the Banishment of the Generall of the *Croci-geri* from this State, for his having called the Duke Heretick, and used other irreverent Language of him in private Discourse. Since which time here hath come a Letter to the Prior of that Convent from the Cardinall Mellini Protector of that Order, commanding that *Francisco Pacifico* (who was the Man that accused the Generall and justified against him) should be sent to *Rome*, on Pre-

An. 1611. tence of being Witness in a Controversy then depending in that Court. The poor Fryar being summoned by his Superior and commanded to provide for his Journey, bethought rather how to provide not to goe; which he did by Recourse to the State, (who espying the Fraud) took him into publick Protection, and commanded that upon no Pretence he should be sent out of their Dominions. Upon this the Pryor gave the Cardinall an Account of the Busyness, and he streight carried it to the Pope; who upon hearing that the Senate had given Order for the Fryar's Safety, demanded what Answer the Prior had made to that Commandment; and being told that he had answered *in all Humillity*, as fearing to disobey, the Pope replied that he had done very well, and added further, *non vorriamo di il senato fusse disgustato da noi in cosa alcuna*. This is written hither to that Convent by the Chancellor of their Order, by the Command of the Protector; and serveth well to confirm those other Advertisements, *that the Pope fearing his Exclusion from other Parts, desireth seriously to unite himself with this State in the strictest manner that he can*.

The Spaniards have given a secret Alarm to these Parts by Surprize of another Imperiall Feudum in the State of Piombino on the Coast of Tuscany. The two Pretendants are, one Mendoza a Spaniard, who quallifyeth himself Prince of that State, and Don Carlo Appiani a Genoesse, who hath bought that Feudum of the Emperour. At his going to take the Possession, he was accompanied with the Emperour's Commissary who went to give him the Investiture, by means whereof he had the Possession of many Towns of that State yeilded up to him without Impediment; but when Mendoza bemoaned himself to the Spaniards (in whose Protection he is,) the Count St. Severo who was near at Port Ercole, surveighing the Fortresses that the King of Spaine hath on that Shoare, imbarqued 300 Spaniards on certain Gallies of Naples that were at that time returning from Genoa homeward that way, and with them surprized Don Carlo and most of his Companie, whom he sent in Irons to Naples. This Violence hath but little pleased these Princes of Italy; who observing the extraordinary Diligence that the Spaniards have of late used to accumulate to themselves Feuda on all sides, are much displeased with *that greedy Humor*.

The Busyness of Parma, that hath long been made a Mystery, is at length somewhat illightened, as by this present Paper that I send inclosed you shall see; which is the only Report that yet passeth for Truth, though as yet we hear not of the Execution of those Prisoners who are charged with such hainous Accusations.

Thus with Recommendation of my Love and best Wishes unto you, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

I will let you know by my next what Judgment is here made of the Treatment of your Savoy Ambassador; who is like to be little in the Archduke's Favour as long as he shows himself by such Actions a Subject rather than an absolute Prince, and yet strives with these Signiori for Precedence. The new French Ambassador here and I are at great odds for a slippery Trick he play'd me at his first coming, by demanding an Hour to vissit me, and upon Sight of the Spanish Ambassador near my Door, who was newly departed from me, slipping by and rendring that Vissit to the Nuntio: For which I refused him twice, but with civill Excuses, when he would have come again that Day and the next. I understand he hath written by the way of their Ambassador there, that is his Kinsman or near Friend, into France of this Accident, and our Accommodation must depend upon his Answer; *Scilicet is superis labor*. Take no knowledge I pray of what I write; but if that Ambassador speak to you of this Matter, answer for me, that *I am not contentious about Trifles, though this with the Circumstances was an Affront not to be born*.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Hague 11th January 1611. O. S.

I Have nothing to advertyse you thys present. Hys Majesty doth persist to declare against *Vorstius*, whom he doth desire the States of *Holland* should presently remove from *Leyden*, and in the next Assembly, which will be in February, should expell him out of this Countrey, I mean out of the *Seaven Provinces*. I cannot promyse what they will do: But never wise Men were so much bewitched, by the Sleight and Hypocrisy of so wretched a Sycophant. Here are in the Presse many Peices agaynst him; which when they come forth, yf they are worthy the reading, you shall have them sent you. In the mean tyme I hope you have received the Booke I lately sent you; and yf Matter be not found sufficient in that *de Deo*, I can furnish you with many more Works of thys Monster's making, which a Christian cannot behold without Horror of Heart.

Your Prince (they say) is in the fayrest Possibility to be King of the *Romans*; and to beginne the World, it is feared he will possess himself of *Aix*: And in recompence of the Favour he shall receive from *Saxe* for his Election, he will assyst him for his Admission into *Cleves* and *Juliers*. Monsieur de *Reffuges* doth styll lye sick at *Rotterdam*, and (as I hear) is so like to do yet a Month or two. Our *Cordelyer's* coming to *Breda* in his *Fryars Weed*, gave us here a great Alarum; but yt was hushed by the Advertilement we received, that he came to treat with the Prince of *Orange* about the *Salines* and the Disscent of *Chasteau Belin*; yet we are not out of all feare that something is a brassing, because *Maasius*, your Fiscal as I take it, doth lye sculking in thys Towne and plays least in Sight: Which Suspicion is encreased by the Voyage he makes to *Rotterdam*. We have here a Deputy of *Lubeck* and of the Towne of *Brunswick*, who would be glad the States would enter into Confederacy with the *Hanse Towns* and declare for *Brunswick* against the Duke. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 19th January 1611. O. S.

THOUGH I am doubtfull whether these Letters shall find you at the Hague, in respect that I understand that your Lordship is by Appointment to be about this time at *Wesel* for the concluding of the League defensive on his Majesty's Part with the Princes of the Union of *Germany*, yet notwithstanding I would not let this honest Gentleman Captaine *Burrowes* to pass without saluting your Lordship by him; whose good Company we were very loath to spare, for the Contentment he hath given to all Men by his good Conversation. I have received your Lordship's last Letters of the 25th of December; and though your Lordship hath been reserved in discovering the Proceedings of your old Friends, yet notwithstanding we have here plainly enough understood the Truth thereof, and how all the Designs of this Place are cheisly grounded upon those Men's Affections there, as I partly touched in my last Letters to your Lordship. I have since the writing of my last dealt with the Duke of *Bouillon*, that he would commend to Monsieur *Tilenus* to write something against the damnable Opinions of *Vorstius*. He told me that he conceiveth that Monsieur *Tilenus* hath already entered into that Work, and that he would give him further Encouragement therein.

There fell out some Days since a Broyle in the Court by occasion of the Marquis de *Coevre's* striking an Usher of the Cabinet for refusing him to give him
Enterance

An. 1611. Enterance therein, upon an Order which was that Day given him that he should admit none under the Quallity of Princes and Dukes, and such as were Officers of the Crown. For which Misdemeanour the Queen was perswaded to committ him to the *Bastile*; but as the Count of *Soissons* and the Duke of *Mayne* did intercede for him, so the Duke of *Espernon* especially and others sought as much to aggravate his Fault; which did much increase the Unkindness which was before between the Count of *Soissons* and the Duke of *Espernon*. But in the end, to avoide his going to the *Bastile*, the Matter was brought to this Issue; That he should render himself Prisoner at the *Fort L'Evesque* (the Court Prison) for a short Space, untill he should take out Letters of Abolition under the great Seal, after the Form which is used in such Cases to avoid any future Prosecution. There do dayly breake forth new Quarrells between the Nobillity in this Town, which are here now in greater Numbers then usually have been heretofore; whereof one being between Monsieur *de Andelot* and Monsieur *Balagny* was presently taken up, and another fell out the other Day between the Collonell *d'Ornano* and one Monsieur *St. Andre*; who fighting in the Streets were both hurt, and to avoid the Mischeif which might have ensued by Partakings, the Gates of the Town were for a Time shut up. Whereupon the Parliament by the Queen's Allowance have passed an *Arrest*, whereby they authorize the Burghers of this Town upon the drawing of any Weapons in the Streets presently to take Arms, chaine the Streets, apprehend the Persons offending and carry them to Prison, that present Justice may be done upon them.

Upon the Arrivall of the Deputies of *the Religion* here out of the Provinces, the Queen to avoid the giving of them Discontent, hath been wrought to give them Audience herself; whereupon they were admitted to a publick Audience some few Days since, whereat she appointed that all the Princes and Officers of the Crown should be present. Where one of the Deputies made an Harangue to the King and Queen; whereof the Scope was, First, to justify themselves that they had no purpose to interrupt the publick Quietness of the State, as they had been charged in regard of that which passed at the Assembly at *Samur*. And secondly, he shewed for what Reasons they could not content themselves with the Answer which had been delivered to their *Cashiers*. And thirdly, for what Causes also they could not admit the Deputies, which were sent from the State to perform the Charge which was given them to see that *the Edict* should be executed, untill such time as they had made their Remonstrance upon the same.

Whereunto, as I understand, *the Chancellor* made answer in the King's Name; that the King could not approve of the unlawfull Assemblies which they had held, and their Refusall to exhibite their Complaints to his Commissioners which were deputed to that purpose; but notwithstanding, out of his accustomed Grace (which he preferred before his Justice) he was willing to remitt that Fault, and if they had any Remonstrances to make they should deliver them into the Hands of their Deputies Generall, who should be favourably heard; and that the King had been content out of Grace to give them Audience as *particular Persons* and not as representing the *Body of those of the Religion*; for that he knew that the Consent of the Generall Provinces had not concurred to the sending of them, but that it was a Thing rather laboured out of Practice. With the which *loose* the Deputies were very much stung; for that it seemeth to be a Discrediting of their Commission, though it cannot be denied that almost half of the Provinces have refused to joyn with them in sending about this Commission. And now the said Deputies do stand upon this Difficulty, whether they should deliver up their Remonstrances into the Hands of the generall Deputies and afterwards retire themselves (according as they are required by the State,) or else withdraw themselves without delivering up their Complaints, as they pretend to be tyed by their Commission in case it should be refused to treat with them: But they seem to be willing to deliver their Complaints into the Hands of the Deputies, so as they may be permitted to attend here for the Answer thereof.

There
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There hath been of long time a great Dissention between the two Sons of Monsieur d'Espernon, called Monsieur de Candales and Monsieur de la Vallette; for their Father having designed to bestow upon the eldest the greatest part of his Land to the Value of *ten thousand Pounds* by the Year, together with his Government of *Xaintonge, Limosin and Angoulmois*, and to procure for the younger his Place of *Collonell Generall of the Infantry*, and his Government of *Metz*; the elder Son doth much repine that the said *Collonellship* (being a Place of so great Honour and Authority) should be given away from him to his younger Brother: And therefore because his Father intended presently to establish his Brother in the Possession of the same, he hath newly demanded leave of the Queen to retire himself to the Warrs of *Hungary*, rather than he will be present when such an Affront shall be done unto him; threatening withall that he will never digest so great a Wrong at his Brother's Hands; which domesticall Dissention doth very much afflict the Duke d'Espernon.

There is lately arrived here an extraordinary Ambassador from the Duke of *Savoy*, to know the Answer of this State concerning the Busyness negotiated by Monsieur *Lesdiguieres*; and as I understand he hath been told, *that the Queen will not refuse to give the Duke Satisfaction in any thinge which he can demand of this State, provided that he insist not upon any of these three Points; namely, the Marriage of Madame, the restoring of any Country which this State holdeth, and the embarking of this State in an offensive War on his Behalf.* And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most affectionate to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the writing hereof, I understand that the Queen hath assembled at the *Louvre* all the Princes and Officers of the Crown, to acquaint them with the double Marriages which she hath concluded with *Spaine*. Which manner of Proceeding was found somewhat strange, that she only imparted unto them what she had resolved and concluded in that Busyness, without having either before or now demanded their Opinions concerning that important Action. Many of them did approve it as a very happy Work; but the Princes of the Blood and some others answered, that though the Marriages were not to be disliked for themselves; yet notwithstanding that, there ought to be great care taken so to assure their Friendship with their other Allies, as that the Jealousy which they may conceive by reason of these Marriages may not be an Occasion to weaken the Amitie between them.

Because I understood by Captain *Burroughs* that he was like to be longer upon the way (going in a Waggon from hence to *Brussels*) I chose rather to send those Letters by this Bearer, whom Monsieur *Aersens* dispatcheth expressly into *Holland*.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

SIR, *Paris, 23^d Jan. 1611.*

BY a Man of Monsieur *Arsens*, the States Ambassador in this Town, I sent you on *Sunday* last some extraordinary Lines to accompany my Lord Ambassador's Letters unto Mr. *Dickenson*; whereby I made you in generall Terms to understand the important Declaration made by the Queen unto the Princes of the Blood, the Dukes, Peers and Officers of this Crown (here present) of the Conclusion of double Marriages lately made with *Spaine*: which she did by

An. 1611. a certaine Relation in writing, (whereof there was reading made by Monsieur *Puisieux*,) both of the Causes which moved her to that Resolution, and of her Proceedings therein. The Contents of the said Writing were these in Substance: That in the late King's Time the Proposition of these Marriages had been made by *Don Pedro de Toledo*, but that *for the Hardness and Unreasonableness of the Conditions the King did refuse to hearken thereunto; well perceiving, that the Spaniards Design in this, was cheifly to sever and disunite him from his Allies.* That afterwards the same Proposition had been moved again by the Marquis of *Botti*, who was thereunto *especially imployed* by the Duke of *Florence* his Master unto the said King; but then *for the same Reasons he did reject it again;* and that his Majesty having then a purpose to make War in *Juliers* and in some other Parts, had been willing for that Occasion *to contract a Marriage between the Prince of Savoy and Madame.* That *since the King's Death* the Proposition for the *Spanish Alliance* had been *renewed* by the Marquess of *Botti*; but that the Queen afore she would give Ear thereunto, had given speciall Charge to Monsieur *de le Boderie*, being then in *England*, to *sound the King of Great Britaine's Mind whether he would be willing to contract a Marriage between the Prince of Wales and Madame;* but that Monsieur *de le Boderie* had reported, that *he could not see the King any way disposed to that Match, and that rather he did incline to the Alliance of Spaine.* That concerning the Contract with the Duke of *Savoy*, the same *having been made by the late King only upon this Design, and desire he had to make him his Associate in the Warrs,* it had not been found expedient (that Cause being now ceased by the King's Death) to proceed further with him in that Busyness. And therefore, that the Queen *especially being earnestly solicited thereunto by the Pope,* had been forced both for the Benefit and *present Exigence* of the young King's Affairs, to resort to this Resolution; whereunto she professed to have been moved only for the Consideration of the Good and Quiet which she did desire, and hope thereby to procure unto the Kingdom.

After the reading of the said Writing by Monsieur *de Puisieux*, the Princes and others were not asked (as it is usuall in these great Occasions) their Opinions thereupon; this being declared unto them not as a thing in Deliberation, but as a Matter already concluded and past. The first that broke the Speech, after they had all gazed a while one upon another, was the Duke of *Guise*; who said, that there was nothing to be alleadged against that which the Queen had done, whereof there was so great a Benefit to be expected unto the Kingdom: Wherein he was followed by the Dukes of *Nevers*, of *Mayne*, of *Espernon*, and of the *Constable*. But the Prince of *Condé*, the Count of *Soissons*, and the Duke of *Bouillon*, shewed themselves different from that Opinion; and said, that indeed both the Ages and Equallities of the Princes were suitable; but that it was to be duely and maturely considered, whether there might not arise from thence some great Inconveniency to this State. That it was not to be doubted but that the King of *Spaine* had some particular Design in this; and that it was much to be feared, that the Harm thereof should prove greater unto this Kingdom then the Benefit of that Alliance. That the greatest Mischief should be in respect of the Allies of this Crown, who would conceive a great Jealousy and Alienation against them for the same; and therefore, (this was the Duke of *Bouillon's* Councell,) that it should be very necessary to send into *England*, into *Germany*, to the *United Princes*, and to the *States of Holland*, (against whom especially the King of *Spaine's* Designs seemed to be directed,) to give them some good and strong Assurances of the good Intentions and Stedfastness of this State towards them, and to keep them still in good Amity and Intelligence with the same.

Whereupon there was no more said, but that Order should be taken to send into *England* for that Effect, as already Monsieur *de Refuge* had been sent into *Holland* for the same Purpose. Amongst all the Officers of the Crown, none almost joyned with the five above named for the Approbation of this Alliance, but all rather followed the Prince's Advice therein; which gave an Opinion,

III. 10 that

that the said *Princes* being thus backed, they would make some vigorous Opposition against the finall Transaction of the Marriages; but hitherto they do rather seem (seeing the matter to be so far past) to yeild and condescend thereunto. An. 1611

They are now here in Deliberation to send the Duke *de Mayne* out of hand into *Spaine*, and a Speech there is also of sending the Duke *d'Espernon* to *Rome*, for the negotiating of some streight League between the *Pope*, *France*, *Spaine* and *Florence*, which the *Pope* doth earnestly sollicit. For the Count of *Cartignane's* Negotiation in *England*, his Denyall as I hear was not absolute; but only, after very great Professions of Love and Obligation made by the King unto his Master, this Answer was delivered unto him; That because his Majesty did perceive the *Pope* to be so contrary to that Match, and did not know what Alteration his Dehortations or Prayers could work in the Duke's Mind; that therefore he did intreat him to surcease his Instance untill the coming of an Ambassador towards him, whom his Majesty would send unto him, to let him know his final Resolution upon that Busyness. In the mean time there is all Diligence used to advance the Treaty with the Count *Palatine*; on the which, for as much as I can perceive, his Majesty's Mind is determinately fixed. Here is another extraordinary Ambassador of *Savoy*, who is come to know the Queen's Resolution upon the Points treated of in the late Conference between his Master and Monsieur *Lefdigueries*; unto whom it was signified before he came to be heard, that the King was willing to gratify the said Duke in any thing, so that he would not urge him upon three Points; to wit, upon *Madame's* Marriage, upon the Restitution of some Countries which he might pretend to belong to him, and upon the Treaty of any League offensive and defensive to embark him into a Warr.

The Deputies of the provinciall Assemblies of those of the Religion, being willed by the Queen to give up their Complaints and Grievances into the Deputie General's Hands, and to withdraw themselves, seem to be willing so to do, if they may be permitted to remaine here untill they do receive the Queen's Answer thereupon. At their departing from their Audience, (whereof I made mention in my former written by the last ordinary,) the Chancellor told them, That the King had done them that Favour out of his meer Grace to give them Audience as unto particular Persons only, and not as representing the generall Body of those of the Religion, because he knew that divers of their Provinces had not concurred with the rest, and had no part in this sending of them, which he said had been rather contrived out of Practice; wherewith the said Deputies did depart very much discontented.

The Deputies of *Aix* assisted with the Ambassadors of *Juliers*, who are come hither to crave the Queen's Mediation towards the Emperour for the staying the Execution of his Ban against them, have been heard but very lately, and have not yet received the Queen's Answer; but it is thought that the same will not be heard so as to be granted unto them.

The Grudge between the Count of *Soissons* and the Chancellor is now almost pacified; the Queen being more willing then she was before to give the Count Satisfaction; because she hath well perceived, that a great part of his Complaints touching the Abuses and Disorders in the Government, were not ill grounded.

There hath been of late a great Diffension fallen out between the two Sons of the Duke of *Espernon*, Monsieur *de Candale* and Monsieur *de Vallette*, to the great Affliction of the Father, by reason of the Portions which he had assigned of his Goods and Offices to them; having allotted unto Monsieur *de Candale* the eldest ten thousand Pounds Sterling Land the Year, and his Governments of *Xaingtonge*, *Angoulmois*, and *Limosin*; and to the other, with the Queen's Consent, his Office of Colonel General of the Infantry, together with the Government of *Metz*: Wherewith the elder finding himself much agrieved and wronged, for the great Honour and Utilitie which the said Office of Colonel General doth carry with it; and seeing his Father ready to pals and firm that Act, he

An. 1611. he demanded presently and got leave of the Queen to go into *Hungary*, whether he is departed, with Protestation never to digest that Wrong which his Brother did unto him.

By reason of the dayly contemptuous breaking of the King's Edict against *Duels* and *Rencontres* by those of the *Nobillitie*, the Parliament with the Queen's Allowance hath lately made an *Arrest*, whereby they authorize the Burghers, whensoever any such shall draw their Sword in the Streets, to take Arms, chain the Streets, seize upon the Offenders, and carry them to Prison, that present Justice may be executed upon them.

At Captain *Burrowe's* Departure from hence, I could not yet recover any of the *Playdoyres* against the *Jesuits*, which I would have been glad to have sent unto you by him. Herewith now you shall receive one of them, to wit, that of *la Martillieres*, the other of Monsieur *Levains* not being as yet come to light; the which also if you be desirous, I will send to you by the first Commodity. We do also expect the *Rector's* Speech in *Latin*, and another Book on the same Subject written by the Master of the *Sorbonne* Colledge; against which the *Nuntio* is said to take great Exceptions, and the Parliament do uphold it against him. Now Necessity will force me to end with you, and therefore with my best Wishes I remayne

Your faithful Friend and Servant,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

SIR, Venice, 23^d Jan. 1611.

BY these two last Posts I have had nothing from you, which Intermission I more willingly attribute to some extraordinary Imployment upon you at those Times, then to any Indisposition, which at all times I shall be sorry to hear of. As in my last unto you of the 10th January I signified the Receipt of yours of the 28th December, so I shall be glad to understand by the first Opportunity of the safe Arrivall both of that and this; that being delivered from the Fear of mis-carrying, I may enlarge my self with greater Freedom. Here hath of late been treated the Banishment of certaine Fryars of the Order of *St. Francesco di Paula*, namely of such as are *Forestieri*, and not Subjects of this State; which is indeed but the renewing of a former Decree made against them at the time of the *Interdict*, when the whole Order, for their extraordinary Obstinacy, missed but little of running the same Fortune with the *Jesuits*. Since that time through Connivance, there hath crept in two, the one at *Crema*, and the other at *Verona*; who returning *ad ingenium prius*, are accused to have done ill Offices to the State, in going about to alienate from them the Minds of some whose Service was of good use. Upon these Suggestions the renewing of the old Act was proposed in the *Consiglio di Dieci*; where though the *Fryars* pleaded, that in the Articles of Pacification there was expressed an Abolishment of all Acts prejudicial to those that had stood to the *Pope*, yet did it pass against them; both in regard of the *Pratchantness* of that sort of *Fryars*, as also for that it is observed, that most of that Order are *Calabrese* of *St. Francis* his Country; which being under the King of *Spaine*, they will ever incline to serve his turn and the *Popes*, notwithstanding any Oath of Fidelity to any other Prince.

The *French* in those Parts accounting it a great Disreputation to them, that the Proceedings against the Abbot *du Bois* in *Rome* in such manner as you have formerly heard, should run here for a believed Truth, have used much Art to stop the Passage of that Voice; and among other Artifices they have diligently published in this Town divers Letters, as written from *Rome*; in which there are Advertizements, that the Abbot is not dead; but that he is retained by the

Pope
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Pope per ragion' di stato. But this, as also some other of their late Projects, *An. 1611.* being *consu du fil blanc*, findeth more Scorners than Believers; especially there being added in the same Letters, a Clause, that the *Pope* professeth he will never deliver the *Abbott* upon any Conditions, nor yet shew him to any that shall desire to see him.

The *superstitious Devotion* given to the new Saint *Carlo Borromeo*, increaseth here with such *Fury* among the ignorant vulgar, as that many of the wiser are much scandalized thereat. Unto him there are erected new *Altars* in most of the Churches in this Town; and he is scarcely reputed *fil du bonne mere* that doth not enter himself into a *Confraternity* erected under his Title: All which Madness is grounded upon a Conceit, put into the simple by some *Capucins* and other Priests, that he alone advocateth in Heaven against sudden Death; which is the popular Disease of these Parts, and was foretold by St. Carlo to a *Capucine* in a Vision, if the *Fryar* may be believed. Herewith the People are so possessed, that the Altars of all other Saints, and particularly of St. Ambrose, the old Glory of Milan, are left unvisited, and not so much as honoured with one Candle, when this other is illuminated with hundreds. They have farther printed his Picture in divers forms, with a short Prayer under it, which they have as an *Antidote* against this so much apprehended Suddenness of Death, which are bought up with such Eagerness, as that they cannot be stamp'd fast enough. Which ridiculous Folly so much offendeth the more sober and understanding here, as that some of them could not temper themselves from declaiming against it in the publick Piazza; where accusing the World of Madness and Dotage, they allcaded upon this Occasion, That now Men dealt with Saints as with their Mistresses, *quando sono stufi delle vecchie cercano le nuove.*

The Controversy betwixt this State and the *Pope* touching the Jurisdiction temporall in the Bishoprick of *Ceneda* beginneth now to ripen; he having of late sent hither his Reply to the Papers delivered long since to him for the Proof of their Right. When the *Consultori* have made their *Rejoynder* in Behalf of this State, we shall quickly see and you hear of the Issue. In the mean time with Recommendations of my Love and best Wishes to you, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Yours most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

We hear from *Turin*, how that the *Duke* after much sending to and fro, and many Confabulations how to satisfy the King of *Spaine* for the *Affront* offered the *Spanish Secretary* in his Court, hath consigned Monsieur de la Grange into the Hands of the *French Agent* in Presence of a publick Notarie and Witnesses, to be conveyed to the Queen Regent with these formal Words, *Accioche la Ma- jesta sua lo debba gastigare conforme al suo demerito*, and accordingly he is sent into *France*. So as now those Princes will no longer I hope stop their Eares against the *Duke's Ambassador*; which is generally here judged an Act of great Subjection, and in many respects unexcusable.

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Hague 25th January 1611. O. S.

I Have thys Evening receaved yours of the 18th of thys Month. In answer whereof you shall understand, that though I am borne in hand from Day to Day that *Vorstius* shall be removed, yet he is styll suffered to lyve at *Leyden*; not only to the Shame of that Towne, to the Dishonor of thys Province, and to the Disgrace of the whole State, but to the publick Scandal of our Religion; whereby we may justly be charged to be the Fosterers and Favorers of Atheisme and Heresy. I hope your Man will write *en bon ancre*: Many there are who have undertaken the like Task; and one Letter I have, which sayth his Majesty is in hand to make Answer to that little Answer, which with his Book *de Deo* I did fend you.

Monsieur de Reffuges is now come to the Hague, and thys Day had his first Audience. He was short, not a quarter of an Hour, yet very long for the Matter he did utter, which was only Words, French Complements and Ceremonies, giving Assurance of their Majestie's Affections to the good of thys State; and thys he says, is the mayne Cause of the sending of him an extraordinary Ambassador. Next after that he hath Charge to treat of the Debt in question between France and his Majesty, which I doubt not but the States will be so well advised as to undertake; and had they been as provident Mesnagers in the Pound as they are in the Penny, they had compounded for yt the last Year, when the Overture was presented to them to their great Advantage. The Ambassador hath been demaunded what Order he hath for the two French Regiments which are here in thys Service, and he hath answered *en bon François, point de tout*; only he hath sent to know during his Sicknes at Rotterdam, what Answer he should make to that Question yf yt were demaunded; and thys Order he hath received, to give good Words and fayre Hopes, but not to promise or assure any thing. For his secret Charges, which are known *Lippis & Tonforibus*, I think they will be smothered in the Nest, and never come to the Light of the World. Perhaps in Holland they may fynd a free Passage, but the other Provinces will not brooke them, which want not Power to cross all Alteration or Innovations in Matter of Religion.

We have here the News of the Death of the Emperor, who is said to have left thys World the 20th of January *Stylo novo*. Thys Accident will trouble the Dessigns of your Prince if his Resolution was to pretend for the Kingdom; for now I am of Opinion *Matthias* will be chosen Emperour: But your Archduke, yf that will content him, perhaps may be at the same Dyet chosen King of the Romans. And thys was the last Summer the Drift of Spayne; to procure the Emperour to retyre, to make *Matthias* Emperour, and *Albert* King of the Romans. Some Contestation there will be between the Administrator of *Heydelberg* and the old Duke of *Newburg* for the Vicariat of the Empire; and how that Dispute can be decided but by the Authority of the Electors, I do not see. I hope Aix by thys unexpected Death hath escaped a scowring, for *mandatum morte extinguatur*; and therefore your Princes without a Violence cannot attempt to put the Mandement in Execution. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

London, 25th Jan. 1611.

NOW that besides your Lordship's Letter of the 2^d, I have received another of the 7th of this Month, confirming your Resolution to answer the Objections of the last Dispatch by *Diglin*, and reitterateing my Instructions to answer in that behalf, I have lately taken occasion both with Mr. *Kirkham* and Mr. *Levinus* to have Speech as followeth. Having your *Protestation* in my hand I prayed each of them apart to observe with me, that you had not made it irregular or confused, but in a methodicall and rhetoricall Manner: That Passage of Scripture in the beginning serving for the Exposition, very pithyly and exactly alluding unto all the Parts ensuing: As namely this first Part *si peccaverit in te frater tuus, argue eum inter te & ipsum solum; si audiverit te, lucratus es fratrem tuum*, doth manifestly allude unto the first Order which you received from the King, whereupon your first *Proposition* was founded: The next *si non audiverit te, adhibe unum atque alterum, ut in ore duorum vel trium stet omne verbum*, hath plaine reference to his Majestie's Letter to the States and your second *Proposition* made therewithall: Now the last Part *Dic Ecclesie si non audiverit te*, doth as clearly comprehend the *Protestation* and the Effects thereof; wherein this especially was to be observed, that for all Revenge you did not cry *ad arma*, not *vibra hastam & distringe gladium* but only *Dic Ecclesie*, and that in the last Extremity, if *tertio* they should stubbornly deny to hearken unto his Majestie's so charitable Admonition; so as you did not directly threaten them any greater Penalty, then that his Majesty would publish with his own Pen how much he doth detest *Vorstius's Atheisms* and the Fosterers of the same. And though it be true that you did *obiter* protest against the Violence offered by them unto the Alliance, yet was it not without this immediate Reason annexed, for that the Alliance was founded upon the Maintenance of the reformed Religion; and if this carried a shew unto their View of some hardness, they might be pleased to believe, that it being peremptorily resolved on by his Majestie to have *Vorstius* removed *omni modo*, you did it out of true Judgment of the present Constitution of the Affair; when all gentle means failing, you saw that to be the only way to salve entirely the King's Honour, by packing him forthwith out of the Country without any manner of Absolution: Which then undoubtedly had succeeded, if happily the like Stiffness had been used towards their Ambassador here.

To this was replied, that howsoever you had done very well in the rest, yet seem you to be to blame in protesting against the States Breach of the Confederacy, which indeed they had not broken: For albeit the Manutention of Religion was inserted in the Preface of the Treaty amongst other collourable Reasons, yet the Treaty it self consisting only of Articles was not hereby infringed; this Fault of the States being not justly to be drawn any farther than to a Point of Unkindness. Mr. *Levinus* told me withall, that the King was in hand to write something to justify himself from the Imputation cast on him by the States People of tyrannizing over their Consciences by this forcible Proceeding, wherein some Blame should be cast on you, which he did hope should never be published. And truly for my part I do nothing fear it: For (as I then told him) I hold the King, as favourable to his faithfull Servants, so also too wise to wound himself through your Sides. For whatsoever might be written to the contrary, the wiser Part of the World (acknowledging you to be at the least a Man of reasonable Understanding,) considering the Tenor of his Majestie's sharp Letter to the States, and how often in open Discourse he hath threatned not only to write but to fight against them rather than *Vorstius* should nest at Leyden, will more readily conclude that his Majestie varieth in himself than that you have erred: Howsoever, you could be well contented to take all the Shame unto your self,

(if

An. 1611. (if any there be) rather than that any manner of Blemish should touch the Honour of his Majesty. I added withall, that the *Protest* was but *conditionall*, if his Majesty should not be righted by the sending away of *Vorslius*; which the *States* having all Power to do, it consisted on their Will presently to end the Matter; or if by a stubborn Refusall they would try the Strength of the *Protest*, it could do no more than clearly denounce their Fault; and then must the Matter return again into his Majestie's Hands to choose whether he would seek Revenge of their Fault or not, and in case of Revenge whether his Majesty would use *the Pen or the Sword*: So then unpartiall Judgments can discern Differences enough between the consequent Effects of your *Protest* and the denouncing of a Warr, *allbeit malicious Envy would make it all one to your Disgrace*. In Conclusion, I said it would well become the Goodness of my Lord to reform such sinister Interpretations, and protect the just Cause of his faithfull Friend and Servant, whom his Lordship had created and thus far made unto himself by his many Benefits and very honorable Favours; whereto also I pray'd Mr. *Levinus* to put his friendly Hand. And so for this Time I humbly take leave.

Your Lordship's Servant,

JOHN MORE.

P O S T S C R I P T.

My Lord Treasurer since his letting Blood hath not been so well as is to be desired: His Lordship feels himself Chill and as it were Aguish, and some Weakness in that Arm still remains. A Servant of Mr. *Trumbull's* arrived here on Thursday Night with the News of the *Emperour's* Death.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Paris, 30th January 1611.

Presently after the sending away of my last of the 23^d of this Month, we received as our Custom is yours of the 17th of the same; whereby (I mean by that which you wrote unto my Lord Ambassador,) we had the Confirmation of that *important News*, whereof we had begun to hear some muttering that very Day, of the *late Emperour's Death*, which hath delivered this State from a great Trouble wherein they were to answer his Sollicitations for his Assistance, which as I suppose was privately carried on here by Monsieur de Baugy, both to be righted against the Wrongs which were done him by King *Matthias*, and to hinder the Election of a King of the *Romans*. We do now give all the Voyces of our Judgments to the said *Matthias*, (whatsoever you may presume there on the Behalf of the *Archduke*;) whereby we make account in our Apprehensions that all Matters will be now better established, or at the least put in a surer Course for the *Spaniards* in the *Empire*, than they were before; *that new King having so wholly cast himself into their Possession as he is said to have done, and so shamefully cast off the other Princes, who had helpt him to the height of those Honours and Dignities which he hath already attained unto*. Yet I cannot conceive, but that Accident will be followed with some Stir and Contradiction in so great Alteration as this will be of the Change of an Emperour; and I suppose that it will be an Occasion to stop the Prince of *Newburgh's* Journey into these Parts, and to make him to renew more eagerly than before, his Contention with the Duke of *Deux-Ponts* for the Matter of the *Administration*; seeing the Greatness and Honour of the *Palatinate* shall be so much increased by his Prerogative, of being *Vicar* in the best half of the *Empire* during the *Interregnum*.

Concerning our Matters here, I did by my last give you particular Notice of the *Declaration* made by the Queen unto the *Princes of the Blood* and Officers of the Crown, of the *Conclusion of the Marriages* with Spaine; whereat though many of them repine, yet they do all seem to yeild thereunto: And no other

Speech

Speech is there thereof, but as of a Thing absolutely concluded and passed. But *An. 1611:*
yet the Queen is not without great Cares after this great Success; seeing that
on the one Side she hath no other Assurance from the King of Spaine for the
Performance of that Matter but only his Promise, and on the other well fore-
seeing what an Alienation that same will breed in the Hearts of the antient
Allyes of this Crown, and the Inconveniency which may follow thereof unto this
State. To provide against the first and to assure the Treaty, there is all haste and
means used here to have the two Princesses interchangably delivered, and for that
purpose there is already a Speech of a Journey, which the Queen should make in
the end of this next Summer to Bayonne, thither to carry and deliver up Madam,
and to receive the Infanta.

To remedy the second, they are about to send some cheif Persons towards the
Allyes of this Crown, to assure them notwithstanding this new Alliance with
Spaine, of the Constancy and Strictness of their old Amity with them; for which
purpose the Duke of Bouillon hath been dealt withall to go into England, (which
he hath not yet accepted;) and the Count of Schomberg is designed as I hear to
go into Germany. Upon this Theme I would open my self further unto you if I
durst by Paper, but I must refer it unto the Times to satisfy you thereof by the
Events. Since this Declaration made by the Queen, the Liberty of Access unto
Madame hath been restrayned; and now she is kept close and retired in her
Chamber, to be nourished and fashioned à l'Espagnole. There have passed of
late divers Curriers and Letters to and fro between England and Spaine, where-
at some Jealousy is taken here.

Upon the Information which Monsieur de Rohan lately had in Britaine, that
the Lieutenant Governour of St. Jean d'Angely (whereof himself is Governour)
was in hand with the Duke of Espernon to give up the Town unto him, he is
gone to the said Town (which is held by the Protestants, and near unto Ro-
chell,) and hath displaced the said Lieutenant out of it; whereat there is some
Discontent taken here, as being a thing done out of Practice by Monsieur de
Rohan, because in the Divisions which unhappily fell out in the Assembly of
Saumur, the said Lieutenant did not run the same Course with him.

By my last as I suppose I made mention unto you of a certaine Book written
by the Syndick of the Sorbonne called Richer, which hath been the Cause of no
small Stir between the Parliament and the Nuntio; because the said Book, (en-
titled *De Ecclesiastica & Politica potestate*) clipping exceeding nearly the Wings
of the Pope's Authority did so offend the Nuntio, as that by the means of one
of the Doctors of the Sorbonne unto whom he promised great Reward, he went
about to induce all the rest of the said Body to censure the said Book; which be-
ing come to the Knowledge of the Parliament, they sent for the said Body, and
after great Commendations given to them for having hitherto so well maintained
the Liberties of the Gallican Church, and encouraged them to continue therein,
they did withall forbid them to take any Notice of the said Book to have it cen-
sured; but willed them to bring it to the Greffier of the Court, there to be exa-
mined and proceeded withall as the Matter should require; and very sharply cen-
sured the Doctor who had been used by the Nuncio.

Having even now recovered by the Means of a Friend a Copy of the said
Book, I do herewith send it unto you: But because the Sorbonnists will make it
appear that they do not mean for all that to make themselves Huguenotts, they
have therefore in the end of the same, joyned the sharp Censure which they
have made against Monsieur du Plessis his last Book.

Herewithall you shall receive the Rector of the Universitie's Speech to the
Parliament. Monsieur de la Valatte the Duke of Espernon's second Son was
received two Days ago into the Survivance of his Father's Charge of Colonel Ge-
nerall de l'Infanterie François; his elder Brother being gone for spight thereof
into Hungary. And so in great haste I commit you to God.

Your ever loving and assured to serve you,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beau-

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Paris, 6th February 1611.

YOUR last of the 23^d January, together with the inclosed from *Duseldorp*, I have received; in return whereof I have very little at this time to entertain you withal: Only this you shall understand, that the *Deputies* of the *Provincial Assemblies* of those of the Religion being urged by the Queen's reiterated Cominandment to depart, and to leave their Charge and Instructions in the *Deputies Generall's* Hands, have now yeilded (though not without some Reluctation and Discontentment) to her Pleasure, and departed hence the last Week with this inclosed Answer in Writing, which was delivered unto them; whereby you may easily perceive, how that we do still labour to entertaine and increase the Division amongst them. The President *Jannin*, with the President *de Thou*, and Monsieur *de Bullion* the Councillor of State, shall be appointed, as I hear, to examine their Remonstrances; upon the Answer whereof there shall new Orders, or Confirmation of the former be sent to the Commissioners, which have been deputed unto the Provinces for the Execution of the *Edict*.

At the *Nuncio's* Instance, the Cardinal *du Perron* hath lately made a serious Remonstrance and Complaint to the Council of State against *Richer* the *Syndick* of the *Sorbonns* Book, which I sent you the last Week. Wherein, altho' he would not touch the fundamental Maxims and Priviledges of the Gallican Church, yet he said there were many Errors in Points of Doctrine contained, which came very near, and were scarce better than Heresy. Whereunto the Prince of *Condé* offering himself, answered the Cardinal very roundly, that he could understand Latin, and had read the Book throughout, wherein he found no such Doctrine as he did accuse it of. That the Book was very orthodoxall, and necessary for the maintaining both the Liberties and Faith of the Gallican Church. Whereupon the Cardinal (as I hear) seeing himself so roundly opposed, was content de caler la voile, and said, that although those Points or Errors which he had noted were not there in expresse Words, yet that by Implication and Consequence they might be drawn or inferred out of it. Moreover the Parliament hearing of the Cardinal's dealing in this Matter, and that a good number of *Bishops* and other *Prelates* held a Conference in his Lodging to deliberate against the said Book, they have deputed the *Procurer Generall* to the *Chancellor* to complain against such *Conventicles*, and the Cardinal's undertaking against that, which had been determined by their Court. What will follow thereof we shall shortly see. Herewith you shall receive two Copies of the said Cardinal's Letter to Monsieur *de Casaubon* that you desired to have, which I am assured came out in Print but two Days ago.

The publick *Deputies* of *Aix*, with the Ambassadors of *Juliers*, departed hence Yesterday, with small Edification as I hear of the Answer which was delivered unto them; which is, that the Queen will employ her Intervention, and deal with the *Archduke* to divert him from undertaking any thing by way of force against them: Which if he should attempt, I suppose nevertheless that they would here use other means to hinder, and oppose him therein.

The Information which was given to the Duke of *Roban* concerning the practicing of the Lieutenant-Governour of *St. Jean de Angely*, as I mentioned in my last Letter, being found but weakly grounded, the Duke hath thereupon written with great Submission to the Queen, and is lookt for to come hither very shortly.

The inclosed are recommended to your accustomed Care and Kindness for Conveyance. And so with my best Wishes and Commendations, I commit you to God.

Your very loving and assured Friend and Servant,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Paris, 13th February 1611.

I HAVE received your last of the 31st January; in *rencounter* whereof you shall understand that *after much Deliberation* the Duke of *Boüillon* hath now taken upon him the Journey into *England*, to give the King an account touching these new *Marriages* with *Spain*, and to allay the *Jealousy* which may have been conceived of so *streight an Alliance*. The Matter whereupon he did stick before, was the *Insufficiency* of the Ground which he should carry for *Satisfaction to the King*, against the *Apprehensions* of so great an *Inconveniency*, which was not (as it seemed) to be matched with any equivalent Remedy; and therefore he feared least that the Journey should have redounded to his *Disgrace*. Now what means of Satisfaction they have found out for his Majesty, I know not; but the *Election* of his Person doth make us hope Good in so great an *Evill*. The generall Publication of these *Marriages* is appointed to be made both in *Spaine* and here on the 25th of *March* next, which is our *Lady-Day*; and least that some *Opposition* may be then *underhand* made against it by the *Princes of the Blood*, the Queen doth study to give them all the *Contentment* and *Satisfaction* that may be.

Monsieur de Refuges hath lately written hither out of *Holland*, that he hath found the Spirit of that People so much pre-occupied against his *Negotiation*, as that he knoweth not how he shall be able to proceed further in it; wherewith they are not a little troubled here: And it is thought, that some part of his most secret and important *Instructions* shall be retracted, least he should thereby too much offend and alienate the Mind of that People; as namely the *propounding* of an *absolute Peace* with *Spaine* on their receiving the *Catholick Religion* amongst them.

The *Spanish Ambassador* in an Audience which he had lately of the Queen, demanded leave of her to salute *Madame*, who was then present; which being granted him, he fell down upon his *Knees* before her, and made his *Obedience* unto her in the *Quality* of his *Princess*; neither would he as long as he spoke with her cover his Head, saying, that he did owe that distinct *Respect* to her; which is here called a *Spanish Fanfaronade*.

By my last I signified unto you, how that at the *Nuncio's* Instigation the *Cardinal du Perron* had dealt in Council with the Queen for the censuring of *Richer's* Book, and how the *Prince of Condé* had opposed him therein, as he did also in another Instance which the *Cardinal* made for the deposing of *Monsieur Servin* the King's *Advocate* from his Place, because as he said, he had so many ways offended the *Pope*, and that his *Holyness* would never be satisfied as long as he should remaine in it. Since that time divers *Assemblies* have been held by some of the *Bishops* against the said Book; which they have declared to be *censurable*, and have thereupon written to *Rome*. Whereat the *Parliament* being very much offended, have resorted to the Queen, and made great Complaint unto her for the Wrong which was therein done by the *Bishops*; not only to their *Authority*, in attempting to determine upon that which had already passed the *Determination* of their Courts, but also to the King's own *Authority*, in holding such *unlawful Assemblies* without any just *Authorization* or *Avow*. Whereupon the Queen being much puzzled by the *Remonstrances* and *Importunities* of both sides, hath taken Orders (as I hear) to have the *Bishop's* Action suppressed, and that the Book shall neither be censured nor publicly sold. The *Nuncio* addressing himself to the Count of *Soissons* upon this occasion, to complain of the wrong which was done by the said Book to his Master's *Authority*, did find him so stiff and peremptory in the Defence, not only of the said Books, but also of the *Parliament's* Proceedings, as that he went away very ill satisfied from the Count, and said to some of his Friends, that he was worse than a *Huguenot*.

These

An. 1611. These be the Sports we have at this time to recreate our Spirits, which the Violence of the Romish Ministers and Proceedings doth afford unto us.

Herewith I send you a Letter from our antient good Friend Mr. Sanford, which I lately received by an extraordinary from Spaine. Upon Monday next my Lord Clifford doth propose to depart hence to go visit your Parts, taking his way by Arras, Lisle, &c. to see those Towns before he comes to Bruffels. My Lord Ambassador willed me to give you notice thereof, that you will provide him a good Lodging aforehand in some good Inn, and to prepare your self to yeild him the best Offices you may, in making him to be respected there not only as my Lord Treasurer's Son-in-Law, but also as a very worthy Nobleman of himself. You shall have Mr. Beecher in his Company, (who promised me to accompany this Letter with some few Lines from himself,) and some other very honest Men, amongst whom there is a Cousin of your's, one Mr. Brokedon, who doth no way disgrace his Kindred. By them, or rather before, I will send you the little Pamphlet you did send for in your last. And so with a thousand good Wishes I commit you to God.

Your's as ever,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

The inclosed I must recommend to your Care and Conveyance, and especially those unto Sir Griffin Markham, and Monsieur de Bure, to be sent unto them according as conveniently you may to the Place of their present Abode. That from Sir Griffin which heretofore you sent me about Monsieur Berruyer's Busyness I do here with thanks return unto you; and pray you, if that Matter do go forward, to let me hear of it.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

SIR,

Venice, 14th February 1611. O. S.

SINCE the writing of my last, the Discourses of this Place have all been touching the Consequences of the Emperour's Death, whereof every one speaketh *secundum affectum*; and as they stand affected either with Hope or Fear towards the Succession, so they do cast their Voices. This State apprehending the King of Hungary as a known Ill-willer of their's, runn on in projecting his certaine Election; & *ut est timor ingeniosus interpres*, they frame out of generall Prognosticks a Conclusion to themselves which they most fear. His being already possessed of Hungary and Bohemia, they doubt will draw on by a necessary Consequence a third Crown; especially he having by his quick Repair to Prague, seized himself of his Brother's Treasure, which is said to pass two Millions, a potent means to an Empire. In the mean time our Papalini here give out, that the Pope is in serious Consultation whom he shall nominate to that Dignity, and the Spaniards brag, *che quello fara chi vorra il Re Catholico*. The sudden Death of the Emperour before the Cavalier Soranzo, sent as Ambassador to him from this State, could have any Audience, gave occasion to the Secretary Barbiccio (a Favourite of the last Emperour's and now a Worshipper of Matthias) and the Spanish Ambassador, to question among themselves the admitting of him to the publick Ceremonies of that Place on this occasion; which being advertized to this State, is summed up among the many *Auguriums* that these Signiori have, of an ill Correspondence from those Parts with them from the time to come. It is feared the Ambassador Contarini at Rome hath already drunk off Circe's Cup, both in regard of the favourable Relations he still maketh to this State of the Pope's Affection and Inclination to them, as also in respect of his not pressing the Controversies in Question to a round Conclusion.

Of late

late when they expected some Issue of the Writings sent unto him, instead of *An. 1611.* delivering them to the *Pope* as he was commanded, he sent them back hither againe with Commentaries of his own, desiring that certaine Passages might be *mittigated*, which he said would *exasperate the Pope*, and rather hinder the Cause than advance it. This Liberty of his was ill-taken by the Senate, who returned them to him again without Alteration; and gave him Charge hereafter to govern himself by their Instructions, and not by Fancies of his own.

Upon the Confines of *Ferrara* and this State, there hath been of late a rude Incurfion made by Subjects of the *Pope* upon a Wood in question; who by a forcible Entry felled much Timber and carryed it away *armatâ manu*. Which being advertized hither, there is Order given to the *Confinanti* to pay that Debt with the like Money; and the Governours of those Places are likewise commanded, that hereafter the Subjects of this State be no more Plaintiffs in that kind; but that in all Acts of that Nature, they strive to be before hand rather than behind.

The *Spanish Ambassador* being lately feasted in the *Arsenall*, which he went to see before his Departure, there fell out a *Brabble* between some of his Company and the Officers of that Place; who seeing some Indignity offered to *St. Mark's* Picture that was served in Marchpane and such like bankquetting Stuff, which some of them stabbed with their Poynards and other dildainfully threw into the Fire, were so much moved, that they could not hold from making some of those *Insolenti* know *sur le champ*, that that *Lion* hath not *Paws* for nothing. After when notice was given to the State, they instantly set a *Bando* upon *Collaltoe's* Man and one *Mesquita*, a chief Follower of the Ambassador's; which two were the most noted Delinquents. Since, upon instance of the Ambassador, they have pardoned the latter, and contenting themselves with executing the Sentence upon the former, they have given the other in Grace to his Master, who commenteth thereupon with this Gloss, *Ut Beneficium dent, prius injuriam faciunt*.

Two Gentlemen of this Town, the one of the House of *Molini*, the other of *Marcelli*, between whom there had passed *fada amicitia*, made themselves the Instruments of God's just Vengeance the one upon the other; *Marcelli* having drawn upon himself a perpetuall Banishment for having murdered *Molini*, whom with a Letter he invited to his House, and at his coming entertained him with a Shot through his Body, and five *Stilletadoes* in the Head. We have this Week News of the Death of the Duke of *Mantua* who died on *Saturday* last of a Catarrose Fever, which hath dispatched many in these Parts this Winter. This is all that I can think of at this present in answer of your last of the 24th of *January*; and so commending my Love and best Wilhes to you, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 17th February 1611.

I Conceive by your Lordship's two last Letters (of the 31st of the last and 5th this present) that my Letter of the 25th of *January* (sent by that *Dutchman* that brought me your Lordship's of the 7th of that Month) is not come unto your Hands; whereof I do send herewith a Copy of the same. This Day Mr. *George Calvert* hath ascertained me again, that you hold very good Place in his Majesty's gracious Favour; which he is pleased to express ever and anon by the Speeches his Majesty useth of you; and namely through his Observation (for it was his Lot to present your two last Letters) the King did well commend the

An. 1611. choice you made of the Time wherein *Zeland* did preside. And for my Lord; (as well through the Multiplicity of other Affairs, as through his present Infir- mity which we fear is too deeply rooted,) he taketh not *Vorslius's* Affair at all to Heart: And therefore I am perswaded that you neither have nor can much please or displease his Lordship in this Particular. This I understand by an honest Freind who is *expers fraudis*, that in a Letter your Lordship wrote to Sir *Thomas Lake*, (accompanying yours by *Diglin*;) he was pleased to direct Sir *Thomas* to advise the King to *returne you some comfortable Answer*; for that it was behoofull his Minister should be cheered in his good Endeavours: But withall, his Lordship could not see why you should take the matter so very tenderly; for if a publicke Minister should startle at every common Noise, he could never be quiet: And in the Margent of that your Letter my Lord was pleased with his own Hand to note, that your Excuse for putting off your Journey to *Wesell* untill *March*, was very good. And now that I am upon this Point, I will observe, that Mr. *Calvert* told me, he had expressly demanded of the King his Pleasure, whither he would retard that your Journey any longer, or alter any thing of your Commission? Whereunto his Majesty made Answer, that he was content you should go when you were called, and with the Instructions that you already have: But withall Mr. *Calvert* said, he must not send you this Advertisement as an Instruction, for that only belongs to my Lord.

This Day the King comes from *Theobald's* to dyne with the Queen at *Greenwich*, and from thence to *Whitehall* this Night. The Queen's Debts mention- ed in one of my former, were not paid with ready Money; but the Accounts are cleared, and this Weeke every Creditor hath a Privy Seal for his Assurance.

Mr. *Calvert* sayeth it was a meere Mistake that your first Proposition was not also inserted in his Majestie's Booke, at the least as he thinketh; for he found it not among the Peices that Sir *Thomas Lake* brought from my Lord to the King for that Purpose, neither had he heard any mention thereof. My Lord Treasu- rer's Malady doth dayly increase to the great Discomfort of his Freinds and Fol- lowers. He hath, besides an Ague, a Defluxion of Rheume upon his Stomach, and withall *difficultatem respirandi*; and (which is worst of all) he is *melanchol- ly* and heavy spirited; so as it is on all hands concluded that his Lordship must shortly leave this World, or at least disburden himself of a great part of his Af- fairs. In this short time of his Lordship's Weaknesse, almost all our great Affairs are come to a Stand, and his Hand is already shrewdly missed; *Carendo magis quam fruendo, quod bonum est perspicimus*. But a great many here are that turn their Thoughts that way: Some think the Treasurer's Office will be admini- stred by Commissioners for some good time; and that two *Secretaries of State* shall be made, the one for forraigne, the other for home Affaires. Sir *Thomas Parry* is likely to go before my Lord; and for his Place (they say) Sir *Thomas Lake* would stand, but that he fears it would stock him from the Secretarieship, which he doth most affect. I beleive it will fall either to him or Sir *Henry Nev- ill*. Sir *Henry Wotton* is talk'd of for Secretary, and so is Sir *Charles Corn- wallis*, and my Lord Chancellor to be Treasurer; which Office my Lord of *Northampton* doth by Provision already renounce. My Lord hath not yet given Orders for the Payment of your Entertainment, which when I shall receive I cannot guess; so great is the Penury of the Exchequer, and at this time so ma- ny Incommers. And so, &c.

JOHN MORE.

POSTSCRIPT.

This Bearer returning this Day from *Gravesend*, I thought good to open this Pacquet for to add these few Lines concerning my Lord's Disposition, which is nothing amended. Yesterday his Lordship took a Clistre: The last Night he slept very little, having a continuall Ague, or (as some will have it) a double Tertian, with a great Pain in his Head, and much Sweating. His Majesty hath visited him twice, and given Charge to the Physicians upon their Heads to be

carefull

carefull of him, and commanded all Men for four Days to forbear to speak to his Lordship upon any Business. Sir Thomas Lake doth labour hard for the Secretaryship; and if my Lord of Northampton can stead him, he shall not mis it. An. 1611.

From King James the First to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Monfieur Winwode,

18^{me} Fevrier 1611.

LA Maladie du Tresorier me contraignant de l'exempter encores pour un peu de jours de la fescherie d'affaires, & la firme confiance que j'ay en vostre fidelité me faict vous escrire la presente de ma propre main, pour vous faire entendre par icelle, que je suis adverty par diverses voyes que Barnevelt est du tout aliené & desvoyé du bon chemin, & particulièrement faict toute sa dependance sur la Royne de France; & au contraire que le Conte Maurice est fort affectionné à la bonne cause & à moy en particulier: Et ayant consideration du grand danger qui pourroit ensuivre à tous les Professeurs de la vraye Religion par ce mutuell & reciproque Mariage entre la France & Espagne, j'ay trouve bon de vous donner en charge de conferer secrettement avecques le dict Conte Maurice; le remerciant en premier lieu en mon nom pour la bonne assistance que j'ay de luy touchant le faict de Vorstius; en apres le priant de considerer meurement du danger qui peut resulter à toute nostre Religion & les professeurs d'icelle par ces dits mariages, & que je voudrois bien volontiers ouir son advis pour le meilleur expedient la dessus; me semblant estre une affaire bien digne de consultation entre nous qui faisons profession de la vraye Religion, aians la seureté, mesme de nostre Estat Temporel, fondée sur icelle. Je vous diray aussi que j'ay eu long temps envie de le faire Chevalier de mon ordre de la Jarriere; vous le feres donques indirectement sonder, s'il pense pouvoir estre de cest Ordre sans mescontenter Messieurs les Estats. Et si vous le trouvez en aucune façon enclin à le recevoir, alors vous luy en feres offre en mon nom comme un tesmoignage de l'honorable estimation que je fais de luy; autrement vous luy tiendres seulement le propos dessus mentionné, en taschant sur l'occasion de discours sur les Mariages d'aquerir & conserver son affection envers moy tant que vous pourres; & s'il vous trouves qu'il se plaist en ces Ouvertures vous luy pourries monstrier autant de la presente qu'en vostre discretion semblera bon, car pour cest effect je vous ay escript en François: Et ainsi Dieu vous ait en sa sainte Garde.

JAQUES R.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Hague, 18th Feb. 1611.

MY last unto you were by Mr. Pawlet. Here is in this Town the Collonel Schomberg, who shortly will be with you deputed by the Duke of Wirtemberg to assist at the Conference about the Difference in question between your Princes and him for Mombeliard, and the Territories thereto adjoyning. The States of Holland are now assembled. What Resolutions they will take for Vorstius is uncertaine: In the mean time his Majesty hath published in print a grave and learned Discourse in French, which shortly will be set forth both in English and Latin, and here I will give Order it shall be seen in Dutch; wherein he is pleased to render the Reasons which did move him to declare himself against Vorstius. A Copy this Bearer will deliver unto you, wherunto I refer you. We have under the Press many Answers to Vorstius his Apologies; which

come

An. 1611. come forth so much the more slowly, because in Holland *Inhibitions* are made to write against him, but for him free Liberty and Permission is granted.

The Report you had of the Assembly of our Generall and his Troops about the *Rhine*, you see was but a false Alarum: If your Princes had persisted in their Resolution to have assailed *Aken*, perhaps you might have had News of us.

The Opinion is constant, that the *Archduke Albert* doth pretend for the *Empire*; and his Hopes are great to carry it, unless the King of *Bohemia* doth shew greater Resolution than any Man hath Cause to promise from him; for the three *Ecclesiasticks* do profess for him, and the Duke of *Saxony*, who doth relye upon his Assistance for the Admission and Possession of *Juliers* and *Cleve*, if we be not deceived, hath promised him his best Aid; which, together with the Voyces of the *Ecclesiasticks*, will carry away the Game from all other Pretenders. Notwithstanding under the Correction of better Judgments, I cannot but believe that the King *Matthias* will be chosen, and will be *Emperour*, or else wants Resolution to follow good Councill, or his Councill good Understanding to advise him what is most for his Honour.

This last Night here arrived Letters out of *France*, which tell us that the Queen doth promise to entertaine these Regiments for six Months longer. And so I committ you to the Protection of Almighty God.

Your's assured to do you Service,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

SIR,

Paris, 21st Feb. 1611.

SINCE my last of the 13th of this Month I have received your's of the 7th, and this Day your last of the 4th of the same, for the which I will retribute unto you what our present World affords. The Determination of our Preparations for the solemnizing the Publication of our Marriages with *Spaine* against the 25th of the next Month *Stylo Novo*, hath been a little staggered with the News which the Queen hath these two or three Days since received of the Duke of *Mantua's* Death; but yet because the Appointment for the said Solemnity is taken on both Sides upon the same Day, I hear that the Mourning for the said Duke shall be put off till after the performing of the same. The Cardinal *de Gonzaga* the said Duke's Sonn, at this present in this Court, (who is not too superstitious in Holyness) not long ago had this Speech in his Mouth, *That Death had made within these two Years a good Harvest of Princes, (his Mother being one of the Sheaves of that Harvest;) but he did not know at that time that she had her Sickle so near unto his Father's Life.*

The Duke of *Bouillon* is preparing for his Departure into *England* against the 25th of this Month (*Stylo Novo*), and will carry with him the young Duke *de la Tremouille*, Monsieur *de Chastillon*, and a great Number of other Lords and Gentlemen. Against his going over, I think the Count *Jean* of *Nassaw*, or the Count of *Hannaw*, will be arrived there in Ambassage from the Count *Palatine*, to make the publick Demand of the Lady *Elizabeth's* Grace for him, and to treat there of the Conditions of the Marriage; wherein I hope there will be no great Difficulty found, especially being assisted, as they shall be, therein by the said Duke's Intervention and Councill; whereby some other Matters of great Importance may be also handled there amongst them.

The Duke *de Maine* is making very rich and sumptuous Preparations for his Journey into *Spaine*, towards which Parts he doth purpose to depart about the middle of *Lent*: There are now Curriers continually going to and fro between this Place and that. From thence we understand that the Title of *Majesty* is already given there unto the *Infanta*, and that the King her Father doth for Honour's

our's sake, give her place before him; and here (as I wrote unto you by my *An. 1611.* last) *Madame* is used by the Spanish Ambassador as the Prince of Spaine's Wife. But the poor Lady amongst all these Rejoycings, doth little joy in her Heart for her new Match, retaining still those Impressions, which had been given her ab incunabilis by the King her Father, of the Prince of Wales Vertues so deeply rooted in her tender Affections, as that she cannot yet forgoe him out of her Heart, to apply her Love altogether to the Prince of Spaine; and not long ago being demanded, whether she could like to be matched with an hereticall Prince? she wittily answered, That she would have hoped to have had so much Power over his Affections as to have reclaimed him. That Rumour which you have there of the King of Spaine's affecting the Lady Elizabeth, hath been also long ago current amongst us; but so unlikely and impossible a Motion it hath always been held by us, as that we never made any account of it; and this Bruite being spread abroad out of the Court of Spaine presently upon the Death of the late Queen, at the same time that Sir John Digby had been so grossly and deceitfully eluded by the Spaniards in the matter of the Childrens Marriages, which had been so long and with such earnest Confidence propounded by them, we did presently suppose, that this Artifice was used by those Politicians to plaister over the Discontentment which the King might have received in England from their false and scornfull Proceedings. If any other Meaning there be in that King for the Performance of that Match, it will be much against our Expectations and Judgments.

Here have been Advertizements received out of Spaine of the sending shortly of the Marquis Spinola from thence into Germany, to negotiate there Matters of great Importance; and here also there is Expectation of the passing of Don Roderigo Calderon this way to go into your Parts. The King of Spaine's Design is (as we understand) both to get Mathias to be made Emperour, and Albert King of the Romans; whereunto they profess here, notwithstanding their new Alliance, that they would oppose all their Power and Credit.

Upon the Discontents, which both the Ministers of the German Princes which are here, and the cheifest Men of the Religion did shew for the cold and discomfortable Answer given here to the Ambassadors of Juliers concerning the Town of Aix, there have been (as I understand) other Letters more effectually written since to the Archduke, to make him to desist undertaking any thing against the Town. We will be glad to understand what the Intent is of the sending of these 500 Spaniards to Dunkirk, whereof your last doth make mention.

There hath been of late 100000 Crowns delivered here unto the States Ambassador, for the Payment of the two French Regiments in Holland for six Months, whereof there are already four expired; and this Warning hath been given him with the said Money, that within the end of the two other Months, the States should resolve and declare themselves whether they would take upon them the Debt of England, that accordingly they might see here how to carry themselves towards them, for the continuing of the Payment to the said Regiments.

Upon the reiterate Complaints of the Parliament unto the Queen; against the Bishops assembling and Proceedings concerning Richer's Book, (whereof I have written unto you by my former,) the which they told the Queen, that the said Bishops had neither Power to censure, nor Authority of themselves to hold such Assemblies; there hath been Inhibitions made by her Majesty to the said Bishops to desist from the said Assemblies: Notwithstanding the which, they do as I hear still continue the same.

It is said here that Bellarmine at Rome hath made an Answer to Widdrington's late Book, which perhaps may be an occasion of brewing new Broyles and Differences upon these Matters of the Pope's Usurpation.

Monsieur de Villeroy and the President Jannin were lately to speak with the Count of Auvergne at the Bastile; which maketh Men presume of an Intent (for the gratifying perhaps of the Constable his Father-in-law) to set him at Liberty

An. 1611. against the Publication of the Marriages. Monsieur de Vitry by the King our Master's Recommendation, hath gotten the Place which his Father had of the Lieutenancy of *Brie*.

Herewith I do send you the Censure of the *Sorbonne* (which by your former you desired to have) against the *three infamous Sermons*, in the Honour of *Ignatius*; and as soon as Monsieur *Servin's Playdoye* cometh forth I will not fail also to send you a Copy thereof. In the mean time now and ever I remaine

Your most affectionate Friend and Servant,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Earle of *Dorset* departed hence yesterday towards *Deip* there to embark himself for *Holland*, but my Lord *Clifford* will not depart afore *Monday* next. Herewith I send you Mr. *Beecher's* Letter which he had promised to write unto you the last Week, but sent it me after the Departure of my Letters. The inclosed from Mr. *John Packer* to Sir *Ralph Winwood* I must entreat you to see carefully conveyed.

Sir Ralph Winwood to the Earl of Salisbury.

Right honorable my good Lord,

MR. *James Murrey* hath delivered me your Lordship's Letters of the 12th, with th'inclosed from his Majesty the 18th of thys Moneth, with Care and Diligence. The Count *Maurice* three Days before was gon up to *Guelderland*; called by the States of that Province to assist as their Gouvernor, at an Assembly which now they holde at *Zutphen*. To morrow (God willing) I am to go towards *Wesel* to meet there with the Deputies of the Princes of the *Union*, who doe attend my coming for the Conclusion of the Treaty which his Majesty is pleased to make with them for the Defence of Religion, and the Manutention of the Liberties and Privileges of the Empire. That Buisnes cannot holde me above five Dayes: At my coming from thence either I will fynd the Count *Maurice* in *Guelderland*; or at my Returne (which will be within fifteen Days after the Date of these) I shall have him at the *Haghe*. Where first I shall fynd him I will treat with him according to the Charge I have from his Majesty. By way of Provision I will (under your Lordship's Favour) take the Boldness to say, that since the Conclusion of the *Truce* I have observed a strange Alteration in the Proceedings of * the Party named in his Majesty's Letter, and a Coldness of Affection in all things I have had to treat with him which might concerne his Majesty's Service. But thys his *Perverseness* did never breake out with that Violence untill he did see his Majesty engaged in the Cause of *Vorstius*, whose religious Purposes he and only he hath opposed with Might and Mayne; and yt had been as easie for him to have removed him out of thease Cowntreys, as yt was to call him, (which of his own Authoritye he did) from *Leyden* to the *Haghe*; and dothe now hold the Power in his owne Hands, notwithstanding the Relolution of the States of *Holland* (which is pretended) how to dispose of him. That he is much devoted to the *French Queene* is without question; and from her one of his Sons dothe draw a Pension of 1000 Crownes a Year. But the strange Carriage of Affaires in all kyndes which he solely doth manage at his Appetite, doth give here Subject of Discourse whereof every Man's Mouth is full, that the *Designe* is of no lower a Nature, then so to stem the Course of this State, that insensibly thease Provinces shall fall by Relapse into the Hands of Spaine. For when Religion (which is the Honour and Groundwork of their

* Monsieur Barneveldt.

State) shall be extinguished, which out of all Townes of *Holland* where he hath *Power* is banished: When *the Union of the Provinces* shall be dissolved, which at this Tyme is but a Fantasie and a meer *Chimera*: When there shall be no Authority nor Government in the State, and all are here *Rats en paille*, one as good as another: When the forreign Alliances shall be alienated which hitherto have upheld their State, and *France* is lost by their crois Marriages, (what fair Speeches soever they make to the contrary,) and the King of *Great Britaine* hath Cause of *Discontent* by the *respectless Treatment* he hath received about *Versius* and many other Particulars; *if the King of Spayne shall press upon them, such Conditions must be accepted as he will present unto them.*

The Count *Maurice* who ys a wise and understanding Prince (and withall most affectionate to his Majesty's Service) doth foresee the Miseries into which these Countreys are likely to fall, and with Greif doth pine away: The Confidence he shall perceive his Majesty doth repose in the Assurance of his Love and in his Affection to the Advancement of Religion, will have Power to put Lyfe and good Spirits in him. No Man will have envy to the Honor his Majesty doth desire to conferr upon him but the former Party; *who doth not desire he should have more Reputation abroad then he hath Authority at home, which is none at all.*

I know not whither yt will seeme good to his Majesty's Judgment that at my Return from *Wesel* I should my self come over to bring the Answer I shall receive from the Count *Maurice*, and more particularly to inform his Majesty of the State of these Affayres, and therefore I have not the Presumption to make the Motion. Many Things I shall understand by the Commissioners of *the Princes* of the State of the Empire which are to be advertised; and I can procure the *States* themselves to entreat me to go over, to beseech his Majesty to interpose his Authority for the *Appointment* of the *Differents* between *Denmark* and *Sweden*: But howsoever, so soon as I shall have had Speech with the Count *Maurice*, your Lordship shall hear further from me. Tyll then I rest, &c.

Your Lordships, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, 28th February 1611. O. S.

I Have at once received two Letters from you, one of the first of *January* the other of the fifteenth, for both which I heartily thank you. Since the writing of my last, here dyed in this Town one *Padre Marsilio*, a *Theologue* stipendiated by the State, whose Death hath given occasion to much Speech. The *Papalini* gave out that he was suddenly stricken as he was about to have written against *the Impostures of a Maid in this Place*, whom the People (seduced by the *Patriarch* and some *Priests*) idolized as a *miraculous Saint*; but at the opening of his Body when he was dead, there were found such apparent Signs of *Poyson*, as that their Mouths were soon stopped that would needs attribute that to an extraordinary Judgment of God, which was due to the Malice of Men. They would not have him so much honoured as to be thought *soggetto velanabile*; though the Truth is, that he was so vehement an Impugner of the *papall Tyranny*, as that of all others they most hated him; and therefore as long as the old *Maxime* liveth, *cui prodest scelus is fecit*, the *Papalini* here will not be able to wash off the Suspicion of that Treachery. In his Sicknes there came to him a *Somascho Fryer*, (an Order not much differing from the *Jesuits*), who, sent as is thought by the *Nuntio*, perswaded him to retract what he had written against the *Pope*; and went so far in pressing him to a second Reconciliation, as that

An. 1611. that the State here after the Death of *Marsilio* took notice of the ill Office the *Fryar* had done; and were resolved, if he had not saved himself with a sudden Flight, *to have put him to his swimming*. Upon his Escape, here was a Consultation of revenging themselves upon the whole Order, and there was a *Partie* put in *Senate* of banishing them quite this State; which is in Effect the utter abolishing of that Religion, it being but a particular Devotion of a *Venetian Gentleman* their first Founder, that hath not propagated it self very far. But this Course seeming *too severe* for the Quietness of these Times, found some Opposition; though they so far proceeded, as to depose them from the Government of *l'Hospedale de gli Orphani*, which was their whole Entertainment.

In a Dyet of the *Grifons* now held at *Coire*, those People treat the breaking of a League not long since made betwixt this State and them. That which they alleadge for the not continuing of it, is a Neglect in these *Signiori* of them, shewed in not sending some Minister to treat of the renewing of the old League untill the very Point of expiring, and the keeping their Passages shut against them for fear of the Plague in those Quarters; by means whereof, those People have much suffered this last Year, having wanted those Provisions of Corn which those were wont to receive from the Confines of this Territory. These Allegations pass not here for currant, where there is another Construction made of it; namely, that they have been laboured to this by Monsieur *Pasquale* the *French Ambassador*, who by reason of his long Residence in those Parts hath great Authority amongst those People. And it is thought he hath done this in gratification of *Spaine* upon the new Alliance; it being known that the State of *Milan* did see unwillingly this Collegation.

These *Signiori* seem not to care for that they cannot have; and to make it thought they esteem not this Disjunction, they give out, that with a little Money given to some of the Principalls, they will at all times serve themselves as much of those People as they can do by vertue of any Confederation. Which Experience they learned of the Count *Fuentes*, who in the time of the *Interdict*, when this League was fresh and in best Vigour, prevailed so much with that golden Charm, as that the *Grifons* did not only faint in their Affections towards this State, but entered into Consultation of denying Passage through their Country unto some Forces, that if the War had proceeded must have come that way to the Favour of this Commonwealth.

In the Busyness of *Ceneda* there hath been such slow Proceeding, that this State impatient of farther Delay, hath given Charge to their Ambassador to represent unto the *Pope* the Indirectness of his Proceeding, in having after so long a Time of Deliberation answered only one point of those many Reasons which they long since presented to him in a Writing that contained the whole Body of their Defence. Which kind of dealing they alleadge to be no whit answerable to the Sincerity which they expected at his Hands, nor to the many Protestations he hath made of his good Affection towards them. Hereunto he hath answered, that the Writings given up by this State were of so great a Bulk, as that the perusing of them necessarily required a long Time; and that at this present the Busyness of *Germany* did so wholly take up the Consultations of that Court, that this smaller Negotiation must needs be laid aside untill the greater could be accommodated. With the latter of these Answers they are a little satisfied; the Truth being that the Affairs of *Germany* were not so little looked after in *Italy* during the Life of the *Emperor*, as they are much now.

I have News from *Constantinople* of the safe Arrivall thither of Mr. *Paul Pindar*; who having a happy Passage of nineteen Days surprized Sir *Thomas Glover* before he was aware. As yet all things go well with him, the *Grand Seigniore* having by presenting him with Refreshments according to the Use of that Place, acknowledged him for the true Representant of his Majesty, and Sir *Thomas* having likewise by Resignation of his House, invested him in the Charge. What the end will be may be doubtfull in regard of his Predecessor's Debts in that Place, which

which are great, and must be paid. Thus with Recommendation of my Love *An. 1611.*
and best Wishes to you, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

In Conformity to a Letter of yours of the 5th of October, we have had a *sourd Bruite* of Leagues and Confederations, but with much Uncertainty either of the Parties or Designs; some speaking of one like that of *Bayonne Anno 1565*; others of the like to that of *Cambray*; most harp upon a *Catholi k League*; but till it be seen what Partie the Affairs of *Germany* take, I presume both the King of *Spaine* and the *Pope* which are *primi motores*, will have their Thoughts bent that way, that others may live in Peace.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull.

SIR,

Paris, 5th March 1611.

SINCE the writing of my last of the 27th, I have received yours of the 21st of the last Month: In requitall whereof you shall understand, that we here earnestly continuing in our Preparations for the Solemnity of the Publication of our Marriages, do spare neither Cost nor Invention that may serve to honour the same.

Two Days ago *the Challenge* was published with Trumpets in the *Louvre* in the Name of the Challengers, whereof * the Cheif are the Dukes of *Guise* and *Nevers*; but these Triumphs as I here are put off to the 27th of this Month, which will be two Days after the Publication. It seemeth *the Princes of the Blood* (I mean the Prince of *Condé* and the Count of *Soissons*,) do not purpose to appear in this publick Rejoycing, for both of them having encreased their Discontents, are gone out of the Town; and the Queen hath been advertized, that they have met together in one of their Houses in the Country; which hath strengthened the Apprehensions which before were conceived, of their purpose to oppose or cross by some means the Publication of these Marriages. But the Count of *Soissons* being now returned back, hath somewhat eased the Queen's Mind of those Jealousies; although yet she could not draw the Prince by any Messengers or Perswasions to come back.

The Duke of *Bouillon's* Journey into *England* is put off untill the beginning of *April*, the Queen being desirous as I hear to be assisted by him at the Publication of the Marriages, both to have the Action by his Presence and the other cheif Men of the Religion the better authorized, and to use his Intervention towards *the Princes of the Blood*, in case they should stir or resist any ways against it; he being almost the only Man who is used, and is held fittest and most capable by her for such Mediations. He is to carry back into *England* the late King's Order of the Garter, which the Marshall *Laverdin* should have had Commission to do; but then *the Garter* being lost, they have been forced here to stay the making of a new one.

Monsieur de *Roban* being lately come to the Town, hath been very kindly received by the Queen, to the extinguishing of the former Jealousies which were conceived against him. There is so evill an Intelligence between the Duke of *Bouillon* and him, as that they neither vifitt nor salute one another.

Commission being given to the President *Jeannin* and the President de *Thou*, together with Messieurs de *Pont-Carré* and de *Bullion*, to examine with the De-

* See *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Tom. i. pag. 267, &c.

An. 1611. *puties Generall* of those of the Religion, the *Articles of Grievances* lately brought and put in their Hands by the *Deputies* of the *provinciall Assemblies*, they do now sit in Consultation about these Busynesses; and in the mean time Orders have been sent from hence to the Commissaries which are in the Provinces for the executing of the *Edict*, not to stir from thence till they should have received the King's Resolution and Pleasure touching their Grievances.

Monsieur de Roquelaure the Lieutenant Governour of Guyenne, having of late bought the Government of two small Towns in those Parts, hath taken Possession thereof without advertizing or asking leave of the Queen for it; which Proceeding hath been much disliked here.

The Queen being desirous to gratify the Pope in some sort about Richer's Book, hath dealt lately with those of the Parliament, to make them to set those of the Sorbonne at Liberty, for censuring such Points of the said Book as have been excepted against by the Bishops, without meddling with any of the rest which do concern the Liberties of the Gallican Church.

It is now said, that the Spaniards foreseeing too much Difficulty in the making the Archduke Albert King of the Romans, have now left off that Designe, but that they will endeavour to have the Kingdom of Hungary resigned unto him by King Matthias, in leaving unto the said King the Empire and the Crown of the Romans: And if by that means the King of Spaine may get the Archdukes out of the Low Countries, that then his purpose is to send his second Son thither, there to be brought up under the Government of the Marquis Spinola; whom we hear to be appointed to return shortly into these Parts, with a Commission chiefly to make an absolute Peace with the States, whereunto they promise themselves to find them very inclinable, and to have the Queen Regent's Assistance therein: And in case they shall not be able to effect it, that the said Marquis shall be then in a Readiness with Men and Money to apprehend the Advantage of the first Occasion which shall be offered against Holland. With him Don Rodrigo Calderon (as I wrote unto you by my last) is also appointed to go into your Parts; and we understand that the Marquis shall have Order also to perform here *en passant*, some Commission for the perfecting of the Conditions and Conclusion of the Marriages.

By Letters lately received from Mr. Sanford, I do understand that Mr. Cottington hath been rejected by the Spaniards from the Consulship which he pretended to have had in Seville and other Towns, and that Sir Charles Cornwallis's Renegado Chaplain hath been established by them in the Place; whereupon Mr. Cottington doth purpose shortly to return to England. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Archbishop Abbot to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My Lord Ambassador,

12th March 1611.

I Have written to Sir Horatio Vere touching the English Preacher at the Hague. We know what he was that preceded, and we can less be ignorant what Mr. Amias is; for by a Latine printed Book he hath loaden the Church and State of England with a great deal of infamous Contumely; so that if he were here amongst us he would be so far from receiving Preferment, that some exemplary Punishment would be his Reward. His Majesty hath been advertized how this Man is entertained and embraced at the Hague, and how he is a fit Person to breed up the Captaines and Souldiers there in Mutiny and Faction: I therefore hope that Sir Horatio Vere having entered into the Consideration thereof, will speedily reform this Errour, and labour to give unto his Highness the best Satisfaction that he can; and unto this I pray you to yeild the best Assistance that you may. I wish the removing of him to be as privately and cleanly carried as

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the Matter will permit. We are also acquainted what *English Preachers* are entertained in *Zeland*, whereunto in convenient time we hope to give a Remedy here. So commending me unto you, I rest

Your very loving Friend,

G. CANT.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Venice 13th March 1611. O. S.

OF late this Place hath afforded nothing but discourse of things which touched not this State but *è longinquo*; now I shall acquaint you with some Resolutions they have taken on the sudden, which may perhaps engage them in some Action. This last Year here hath grown a Question betwixt the *Pope* and this State concerning the Water of the River of *Po*, where it sheddeth itself into this Lake by *Gora*. The *Pope's* Ministers *de facto* have seized themselves of the Passage, which they have kept sometime with armed Vessels, that enforce all Passengers to pay a Toll newly exacted. This seeming to this State an *Opres- sion*, and never heard of as long as *Ferrara* was in the Possession of a *temporal Prince*, they have sundry times entred into Consideration of delivering themselves from that Encroachment; and among other Projects, it was once thought fit to build a Fort at *Gora*, and there to maintaine a competent Garrison that might assure the River once for all. Whilst these Deliberations went slowly on, they have been sundry times quickned with Complaints of Injuries done to their Subjects in those Parts; and of late the Cry hath come so hot, as they have put on a Resolution of being no longer Plaintiffs, but to do themselves right hereafter. In the digesting of this Busyness the *Colledge* grew divided, some inclining to gratify the *Pope*, with referring all to him by way of Complaint; others per- suading the sending thither of some light Gallies, the Sight of which might a- fright those *Usurpers*, and clear the Passage. But both these Motions were con- demned by *Octavian Bon* our late *Proveditor General* in *Friuli*; who having been lately suspected as partiall to the *Romanists* for his Slackness in executing the Senate's Warrants in *Ceneda*, hath now upon this occasion reintegrated himself in the Opinion that was first held of him as a good Patriot. His Purpose was, that they should shew themselves more sensible in so notorious an *Affront*, and not give way to these Encroachments in the beginning when the Consequences may prove dangerous; whereupon he moved the sending thither the *Generall* of the *Gulf* with his best Gallions well manned, who by Violence may pull up cer- taine Piles driven in there by the *Ferrarese* to narrow the Passage that they might better defend it; and then that he should endeavour to seize any of those Vessells, and send the Men to *Venice*, that they may have Justice done upon them as on Thieves and Robbers.

This Motion after some Debate passed currant in the *Senate*, and hath both alarmed the *Papilini* with the Roundness of such Proceedings after so long tem- porizing, and raised us to an Expectation of the Issue, which in due time you shall understand. Unto this Resolution hath been added within these few Days a se- cond Blow, which soundeth as loud as the former, though it touch not the quick so near. The *Jesuits* having builded to themselves a Colledge at *Castiglione*, con- fincing with the Territories of *Bressia* and *Verona* but subject to the Marquess *Castiglione* Ambassador for the late Emperour in *Spaine*, had by reason of that Neighbourhood trained thither many of the young Nobility of these Parts. The Danger whereof these *Signiori* foreseeing, they have not only concluded the re- newing of the Old Partye made at the Banishment of the *Jesuits*, but pro- claimed openly the Execution of it; and instantly sent Letters to the Governours

of

An. 1611. of *Brescia* and *Verona*, with Authority to call before them the Parents of *those Profelytes*, and to charge them in the Princes Name to recall their Children from that School, and to send no more either to that or any other College of theirs, upon paine of having the Rigour of that Statute executed upon them. And whereas in the same Place the same Fathers had erected a Cloister of *Jesuitted Nunns* unto which many Women of this State resorted; it was ordained that they should likewise be commanded to retire, and that all Contracts made by any of them for the alienating their Goods to that Society should be disannulled; and that if any of them had already conveyed thither some part of their Goods, with a purpose to transport the rest after, the Magistrates should seize into their hands what was yet uncarried, pronouncing against the Parents of those Women the Execution of the Law, if they return not, or against the Parties themselves if they be *sui Juris*.

And thus with many thanks for your kind Letter of the last of *February*, which I have safely received, I recommend my hearty Love and best Wishes to you; and so leave you to God's safest Protection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Hague, 16th March 1611. O.S.

I Cannot suffer these Gentlemen to pass towards you without these few Lines. Just now I have had Letters from *Heidelberg* requiring me to be the 15th of this Month at *Wesel*; so you see how these Men do dispose and resolve of their Busyness. Some time this Week I will, if God please, set forward.

The States of *Holland* have taken the Resolution about *Vorstius*, that he shall be dislodged from *Leyden* and the *Hague*, and confined to some other Town in *Holland*, and enjoined there to write against all those Heresies wherewith he is charged within one Year and a half at the farthest.

A new Bruite we have of the King of *Denmark's* Death, and certaine Articles are sent hither from *Hamburg*, forbidding all People there to speak thereof, or to lay any Wagers whether the Report be true or false.

We have an Advertizement that the King of *Poland* doth raise a most puissant Army of an 100000 Men, with purpose by *Narva* to pass by Land into *Sweden*; about which Kingdom whilst the King of *Denmark* doth strive with the young Prince *Gustavus*, the third doth come and carry away the Prize. I am in haste as you see, and so I leave you to God's Protection.

Your's to do you Service,

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

I pray by your next advertize what you learn of the return of the Marquess *Spinola*.

Mr.

Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, London, 17th March 1611. An. 1611.

I AM not willing to send many things, nor write much by this Ship Conveyance; yet do I find it necessary to send this way a hundred of the King's Latin Books, which his Majesty hath commanded to be addressed unto you. On Sunday his Majesty took great Paines in examining the Matter of Quarrel between the Earle of Montgomery and young Ramsey mentioned in my last by Janson of the 11th of this Month; and the same Night was Ramsey committed to the Tower, from whence it is thought he shall be sent out of this Kingdom. His Majesty carried the Matter with great Indifferency; And hereupon also did the Prince take occasion to protest, that he carried an indifferent Affection to both the Nations; and that howsoever his nearest Servants now were Scotts, so placed by his Father, yet that when he should come to his own Choice, he is likely to serve himself as well of the English as of them. My Lord Treasurer's Indisposition of Body still gives us as much Fear as Hope.

Your Lordship's Servant,
JOHN MORE

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, Paris, 26th March 1612. O.S. An. 1612.

SINCE the writing of my last to your Lordship of the 10th of this present I have received your's of the 26th February. I advertized your Lordship by my last of the Treaty which was then in hand for the reconciling of Matters with the Count of Soissons, in respect whereof the Count had yeilded to respite his Departure from hence till the Tuesday following: But upon the Arrivall of the Courier out of Spaine the Friday Night before, (which brought them News of the certaine Purpose of that State to proceed to the generall Publication of the Marriage on our Lady-Day, whereby they were here engaged to perform the like at the same time) the Count resolved to depart the next day, for that he would not be present at that Ceremony; but before his Departure he went and took a short leave of the King and Queen, and promised her he would return at such time as she should need his Service. He is gone from hence to Dreux, where he hath appointed a Meeting with the Prince of Condé, who for that purpose is removed to his House at Nogent la Retrou. The Monday after his Departure (being our Lady-Day) the Spanish Ambassador was fetched to the Court by the Duke of Mayne, and brought into the new Gallery at the Louvre; where all the great Persons and Officers of the State were by special Commandment assembled to attend the King and Queen. The Ambassador at his first coming to them, first spake to the King kneeling, saying, That he could not do him too much Honour, in regard of the Alliance which he had made with the Infanta. Afterwards he spake a-while with the Queen; and then went and cast himself on both his Knees before Madam, and renewed the former Profession which he lately made in acknowledging her to be his Princess; and so the Ceremony briefly ended, with the Performance of that Compliment only. The King was very richly attired that Day, and Madam was dressed after the Spanish Fashion. The Chancellor attended in his Robes, and the Nobility were in extraordinary Bravery; but it was observed that though the Court was exceeding great for the Number, yet there was not any the least Applause given to so great an Action.

An. 1612. They would have been glad to have then proceeded to the signing of the Contract; but it is said they are forced to defer the same by reason of the *Absence of the Princes of the Blood, who should concur in that Action*. Within a day or two the great Solemnities are to be performed in the *Place Royal*, which will last three days, by reason of the time which will be taken up by the solemn Entries which are to be made by those who are to be Actors therein. One *La Brosse* (who is famous here *foretelling the Death of the late King*, and divers other Accidents of Note) hath raised a great Amusement in this Town by a Prediction which he hath made, *that this Ceremony shall not pass without producing some great Disaster*; which in regard of the small Affection that is born to these Marriages, doth receive the more Credit with the Vulgar. The Queen sent the Master of the Ceremonies *to invite me to be present at these Triumphs*; but I excused my self in respect of the Competition which is between me and the *Spanish Ambassador* and the *Nuntio* for Precedency; and as I understand divers other Ambassadors made the like Excuses by reason of their several Competitions: as the Ambassador of the *Arch-Duke* with him of *Venice*, the Ambassador of *Florence* with him of *Savoy*; and Monsieur *Arsens* pretendeth that the last King assigned him his Rank immediately after the Ambassador of *Venice*. Whereupon it is now said that *they have unbidden the rest also; chusing rather (it should seem) that no Ambassador should be present, (whereof it may be supposed the reason is for Competition amongst themselves) rather than by my Absence, and some others in particular, the World should have occasion to collect that it proceeded from a weighty Cause*.

After the Departure of the Count of *Soissons* from hence, the Dukes of *Bouillon* and *Espernon* meeting together in Councill at the *Constable's House*, the Duke of *Espernon* let fall some Speeches to the Duke of *Bouillon*, *wherby he charged him as if he had'employed himself to reconcile the Differences with the Count Soissons to the Exclusion of others, meaning himself and the House of Guise*. Whereunto the Duke of *Bouillon* made answer, *that he had done nothing without the Queen's particular Warrant; and that what he had done, was rather to hinder that the Duke of Espernon should not take a Course to exclude others*. Upon which Speeches it was feared that some Unkindness would have bred between them; but by the Intervention of Friends, there hath been order taken that it should proceed no further. There fell out the last Week a great Quarrell between Monsieur *Balagny*, and one Monsieur *Pimocin*; who encountering together in the Streets, the said *Pimocin* was slain, and *Balagny* himself was sorely wounded, and some others that came in to part them: And the *Constable* and the *Marshalls* have been very much troubled to compound the same, for that it riseth from a former great Quarrell between Monsieur *d'Aumont* and the Count *de Chatteau-Couffé*, which have on both sides many Partakers. The Abbot of *Clugny* the Duke of *Guise's* great Unckle is lately dead; the Reversion of whose Abbey is fallen to the Bishop of *Rheims*: And the Duke of *Guise* hath sent his other Brother the *Chevalier* in the Company of the said Bishop, to take possession of the rest of his Estate, which is said to be very great. The second Son of the Duke of *Modena* is attending in this Court, in hope to draw some Pensions from hence after the Example of the Cardinal *Gonzague*. And so with my kind Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most Affectionate to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 27th March 1612. O S.

I Have failed of your Letters this Week which I expected with extraordinary Devotion, as judging that the Busynels of *Vorsius* is by this time either *faict* or *failli*. By my last of the 23^d of this present, I advertized your Lordship of a Difference betwixt *this State* and *the Pope* touching the Port of *Gora*: Since which time they have sent for their *Generall of the Gulph* to execute their Purpose upon that Place; and accordingly he hath been there with his Gallies, and pulled up all thole Piles which they had there fastned to take their Tolls with more Commoditie; and missing of those Boates that lay usually upon that Passage, (which upon News of his coming were withdrawn,) he to maintaine *the Seigniorie of this State upon the Water*, forced all such Barks as passed during his abode there, to pay the same Custome to *St. Mark* as had been formerly exacted by the *Ferrarese*. At the same time he went further up by publick Commission, to repair a Wrong not long since done to this State, by a forcible Entry upon certaine Woods which were in Controversy betwixt *these Seigniori* and *the Pope*; which the *Ferrarese* suspecting, they drew down above 500 Foot into thole Woods to affright the *Venetians*. Whereof the *Generall* having Knowledge he went a-land himself with good Strength; and the *Ferrarese* retiring, he burnt in their Sights a great quantity of Wood which was felled in that place, and set fire likewise upon many Cottages of Herdsmen, without doing hurt to their Persons; and made a *Proclamation*, that *if they would hereafter dwell in that Place, they must receive their Licence from this State, and acknowledge no other Landlords*. What will be the Issue of this would be doubtfull, but *that we rest well assured of the quiet Disposition of this Pope, that he intends but to live and give himself the good Time*; as appears by the Language he hath used about *this new Banishment of the Jesuites*, which is in *humili genere* to the Ambassador of this State; praying him to write to his Masters, but *con ogni modestia*, that *they would proceed more temperately with that Society, and not to seek to banish them out of the Dominions of other Princes, now they were ridd of them in their own*. The *Jesuites* in the mean time are more open mouthed, preaching and declaiming in all Places against this State, as if they were worse then *Hereticks*; and I am well informed that *their busy practising in all Places against this State, hath been a greater Cause of this last Course that is taken against them, then the particular Quarrels that are now framed*.

I think I have formerly advertized you of a purpose in the *Grisons* no longer to continue in League with this State, to which they are perswaded by Monsieur *Pasquall* the *French Ambassador*; and they have accordingly sent one of their Burghers hither with this *Monitory*, that *when the time is expired* (which will be about fourteen Months hence,) *they will remaine still Friends, but no longer Confederates*. This State finding good use of that Alliance, hath notwithstanding sent the Secretary *Vincenti* to treat the Continuance thereof; and there is some hope left, according to this Rule, *Chi ha tempo ha vita*: Though otherwise the Practices of *France*, which are interpreted here to be done in Favour of *Spaine*, (this League being chiefly made in respect of having an *Antimuro* against the *Spaniards* in the State of *Milan*;) hath so animated that People, that it will cost both much Money and Labour to recover their good Wills again. Yet there is a good Advantage taken; the Archbishop of *Milan* having in this time of *Lent* forbidden many Places in the *Bergamasco*, whereof the Spirituallity is subject to him (though for the temporal they hold of this State,) to lodge or receive any of the *Grisons* which are of a contrary Religion upon paine of Excommunication; whereof the *Signiory* having Knowledge, they have given a contrary Order, that they shall not refuse any of those People either at Bed or Board, but treat them as their own Subjects. *The Archbishop threatens Excommunication,*

An. 1612. *munication, and the Seigniory la forza, which is likely to be of the greatest Terror.*

Here hath been the Ambassador of *Mantua* to perform the Compliment due to the last Duke's Death and the Reception of his Son, with the accustomed Offer of his filial Obedience to *St. Marke*. He is returned with a Chaine of 400 Duc-kats. We have sent a new Ambassador to *Savoy*, and are for providing a Resident for *Milan*, where the last is fallen into a Delirium, which proves a fatall Disease to that Place; the Governour continuing still in that kind of Weakness, without Hope of Recovery. And thus I end my hasty Scribling, &c.

Your Lordship's most affectionately to serve you,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, *Paris, 31st March 1612. O. S.*

THE unexpected changing of the Post's Order for their Departure, made me come one Day too short the last Week for writing unto you, so that now I shall have two Letters of yours to answer at this time; which shall be first with Thanks for your so exact Observation in our Correspondence, and next for your kind Endeavours still to gratify and oblige my Curiosity more and more, (altho' the Benefit thereof doth not redound to me alone, but to him also especially whom you have always sought to pleasure and satisfy:) namely, I am to return unto you particular Thanks for *the Spanish Discourse* which you sent me with your last of the 20th of this Month; the which my Lord Ambassador and my self were the more glad to see, because you had written by your former Letters, that it was there attributed unto his Lordship for having been the Author of the same. Who having read it over, did not more repell the Imputation of those Slanders for the Honour of his Discretion, if he had published such a thing, than for that of his Judgment if he had framed such a gross Discourse.

I do not doubt but before this time you have heard in what manner the Publication of our Marriages with *Spaine* was performed on our Ladyday last past, which was done with very little Ceremony; and that only was, that the Duke of *Mayne* having fetched the *Spanish* Ambassador from his Lodgings did bring him to the great Gallery of the *Louvre*, where the King, the Queen and *Madame* were, attended by all the great Men, and a great number of the inferior Nobility, which were in very brave and extraordinary Apparell. The *Spanish Ambassador* being brought in, saluted the King kneeling; telling him, that he could not render him too much Honour in regard of the Alliance which he had contracted with the Infanta; and after that he had held some short Speech with the Queen, he did cast himself down on both his Knees before *Madame*, renewing with great Honour and Respect the former Professions which he had made, That he did acknowledge her for his Princess; and with that Complement the Ceremony ended without any further Formality.

Now upon *Thursday*, *Fryday*, and *Saturday* last, the other Solemnities of the publick Rejoycing and Sports in Honour of those Marriages were celebrated in the *Place Royall*, and performed with great Magnificence and very good Order; for that the Princes and Noblemen who were Actors in the same, striving to gratify the Queen on this Occasion, had not only stretched out the String of their Purles for the enriching and enlarging of their Equipage, but also stirred up all the Springs of their Wits for the honouring and gracing of their Inventions. Every Companie, besides their fair Horses which were partly lead, partly ridden in rich *Caparisons*, had their Chariots and Pageants with severall Devils; the which coming before the King and Queen's Scaffold were stayed, and a Speech delivered out of them unto their Majesties, who were present at these Sports from the

the beginning to the end. The five *Tenants* in one Company made first their *An. 1612.* Entry out of an *artificiall Castle* into the place; and afterwards the *Affailants* (whereof the Prince of *Conty* was the first) by the great Gate. The first and second Days were spent in making of the *Entries* and running at *Quintaine*; the third Day they runned at the *Ring* in Armour. The second and third were ended with *Fire-works* which played out of the *Castle*, and great Peals of Ordnance which were shot from the Rampart of the *Bastile*: And the second Day, after all had been performed in the *Place Royall*, they went out every one almost having a *Torch lighted in his Hand*, and walked up and down the Streets of the Town (which was as it were all on fire by the great number of Lights, which by expresse Commandment were set in every Window,) in the same Order that they had come into the *Place*. The Matches at the *Ring* (for the which the Queen hath set a Price) could not be ended the third Day; for which cause, and for that also there grew some Difference between the *Runners*, they purpose to run over againe after *Easter*. Whilst these Preparations were a making, there grew a great Murmuring and Discontentment, because the *Tennants* in the top of the *Castle of Felicity* (as they named it) which was built in the *Place Royall* from whence themselves were to issue, had a great *Banner* with the *Collours of Spain*, which thereupon was taken down, and the *Banner of France* set in the place of it. My Lord Ambassador was invited by the Queen, as all the other Ambassadors were, to be present at this Solemnity; but it being delivered with this Declaration, that because the matter was done *in Honour of the Alliance with Spaine*, the Queen was forced to have the Spanish Ambassador with her in her Scaffold: But that two other Scaffolds should be made up near it, the one at the Right Hand for the *Nuntio*, together with the Ambassadors of *Venice* and *Savoy*, and the other at the Left for his Lordship, with those of the *Archduke* and of *Holland*, his Lordship thereupon excused himself from it, for the Prejudice which thereby he should do to the King his Master's Honour; not only by reason of the Spanish Ambassador, but also of the *Nuntio*, which was preferred before him. There grew also a Difference between the *Nuntio* and the Marquess of *Botti* Ambassador of *Florence*; for that the Queen in favour of the Marriages which the Marquess had cheisly negotiated, was desirous to grace him also with a place in her Scaffold; but the *Nuntio* pretending that the same Honour was due unto himself also in the same Quallity, the Queen thereupon (being unwilling to admit the *Nuntio*, because she had always given out that the Pope had had no hand in those Negotiations,) did not only unbidd the said *Nuntio* and Marquess, but also all the other Ambassadors, for avoyding the like Competitions of Places, which might and indeed would have grown between most of them; so that there was none of them publicly present there but the Spanish Ambassador, although the said *Nuntio* and Marquess did see the Sport also out of private Houses. The Prince of *Condé* and Count of *Soissons* only would not joyn their Voices and Vows with the rest in these Solemnities, which hath not a little disgraced and broken the Harmony of the publick Rejoycing, having absented themselves for that Reason all this time of the Publication and Sportings for the Marriages; and though the Queen used all means of Perswasion to stay them here, yet they would never yeild thereunto. The Count is gone from hence to *Dreux*, where the Prince is said to have visited him, neither is it thought that they will come hither againe very soon.

Now that these Solemnities are passed over, the Duke of *Boüillon* giveth out that he will depart on *Saturday* or *Monday* next to go into *England*. On *Sunday* last Monsieur de *Balagny* dyed here of the Wound which he received in his late Quarrell, whereof I wrote unto you in my last. At the Duke of *Guise's* House there is more Joy for the Birth of a Son which his Lady hath newly brought forth unto him; whereby it is said that the Prince of *Joynville* will be forced to leave off his Name, and to take another, which shall be of Duke *Chevreuse*. Sir *Henry Wotton* being landed the last Week at *Calais*, is within these two Days departed from *Amiens* to go into *Savoy*, whether he is sent Ambassador with

An. 1612. rich Presents to the Duke, and will not pass by this Town. The King and Queen doth purpose to go this Week to *Fountainbleau*, there to perform their *Easter Devotions*. And so for this time, with my best Wishes and Salutations, I commit you to God.

Your very loving and assured Friend to serve you,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 6th April 1612. O.S.

Presently after the sending away of mine of the last of *March*, I received yours of the 24th of the same, for the which I cannot but return you my affectionate Thanks. By that Letter of mine I related unto you the Triumphs and Magnificences of our publick Rejoycing for the Marriages with *Spaine*; by this now, as the naturall Vicissitude of Things are, you shall understand what Trouble hath presently succeeded the same. I did inform you by some of my former, how that Monsieur *de Rohan* a few Days before the solemnizing of these Triumphs, had upon pretence of his Brother's Sickness taken his Leave of the Queen, and departed suddenly from hence; but it hath been found since, that instead of going into *Britannie* he went directly from hence to St. *Jean d'Angely* whereof he is Governour, and there did so carry himself in some Actions, as did exceedingly much offend and trouble the Queen. First in that against her Will and exprels Commandment signified to those of the Town by her Letters, he caused them as is reported to proceed to the Election of a new Mayor, (whereof now according to the Custom of that Town the time was fallen out;) and whereas their Order in that Case is, to nominate three Persons, and to leave unto the King or the *Seneschall* of the Province (who doth represent him) the Election of him whom he doth like best, that he of his own Authority would take upon himself the said Election; whereunto it seems he was moved upon the Jealousy which he conceived of the Queen's Order, sent thither for the continuing of him that was Mayor this Year, whom she knew to be a professed Enemy to Monsieur *de Rohan*. Secondly, there was a great Exception taken against him, for that at the same time he did banish a Captaine out of that Garrison, upon occasion of some insolent and threatening Speeches which he had used against him; upon whose coming hither to complain thereof unto the Queen, Monsieur *de Rohan's* Secretary, whom he had sent hither upon the former Business of the *Mayoralty*, was presently clap'd up in the *Bastile*, and both the Ladys of *Rohan* the Mother and Wife of the said Lord, forbidden to go out of this Town without the Queen's Leave; and the next Day after, Monsieur *de Thèmines* a Knight of the Order was sent in post to St. *Jean de Angely* unto him, to command him from the Queen that he should restore Things there to the State they were formerly in, leaving the former Mayor to continue in the Place, and receiving the Captaine again into his; otherwise she doth threaten him that she would send an Army presently to besiege him, and if need be, transport her self to *Poitiers* to that Effect; having also by the same Knight sent Orders to all the Governours in those Parts to stand upon their Guard against those of the Religion, and to hinder them from assembling any Forces. This Broyle hath raised upon a sudden a great Alarm and Rumor in this Town, but I do not doubt but when Monsieur *de Rohan* shall have given an Account of his Actions and be brought to himself again, that there will be Cause found of Satisfaction, and that all this will be suppressed: For Monsieur *de Rohan* cannot expect that for any such Fault which he shall have lightly committed, to be avowed or supported by those of the Religion; although withall I do not thinke, that if there should

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be too rigorous a Proceeding held against him, that they would abandon him to *An. 1612.*
be ruined; especially at this time, that their other great Men do venture such a
 Shipwreck of their Credit with them: And the Queen on the other side will be
 carefull not to let kindle the least spark of any Stir in this State, least it should be
 so blown, as that it should not be in her Power afterwards to quench it. Mon-
 sieur de *Hautefontaine* is accused to be the Councillor and Instigator of Monsieur
 de *Roban* in these violent Actions, for the which he is much threatned, and
 Monsieur du *Plessis* is also charged here to have his part in the same. Upon
 these Occasions *Madame de Chastillon* hath been sent by the Queen to *Rochell*,
 where she is said to have great Credit, to hold Things there in good Terms, and
 to further the Election of such a Mayor in the Town as shall be to the Queen's
 Liking. There hath been also two Gentlemen sent from hence, the one to the
 Prince of *Condé*, the other to the Count of *Soissons*, to desire and exhort them to
 come back to the Court; but it is thought that this Broyle of Monsieur de *Ro-*
han's will make them to stand the more upon their Terms.

The Queen did purpose to have gone to *Fontainbleau*, there to have perform-
 ed this holy Weeks Devotions, but the King being lately fallen sick of the Small
 Pox hath hindred that Purpose. The Duke of *Bouillon* is now every Day upon
 his Departure, his Stuff being gone four or five Days agoe; but *his Presence is*
so necessary here, as that every Day almost doth breed some new Cause of his de-
 laying; yet now he doth confidently assure, that either to Morrow or next Day
 he will be gone. This being as much as you can have from me at this time, I
 will end this Letter with my affectionate Salutations, and remaine

Your most loving and affectionate Friend and Servant,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

I do not well understand that Clause of your last Letter, wherein you relate
 the Judgments of some Men touching *Don Louys de Valasco's* posting Journey
 into *Luxemburgh*, to be to keep the Archduke's Troops there in a Readiness to
 Countenance King *Matthias* his Election to the Empire, in case he should be op-
 posed therein by any Competitors; since that, as your self hath often written
 unto me, there is none more like to cross him in that Election then your Arch-
 duke, and none almost spoken of therein but he.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 11th April 1612. O. S.

Monsieur de *Roban's* Matter, whereof I wrote unto you by my last of the
 6th of this Month, hath been the cheifest Subject of our common Dis-
 courses since the ending of our Magnificencies; although there hath been no far-
 ther proceeding therein since my last, because Monsieur de *Themines* who hath
 been sent unto him is not yet returned, nor any News come from him, so that
 both the Ladies, his Mother and Wife, together with his Sisters, do as yet re-
 maine in their Restraints, and his Secretary with another Gentleman of his in
 the *Bastile*. He is generally condemned for his Carriage in some parts of his
 Proceedings; as namely for that at his sudden Departure from hence, he did in-
 treat and made divers of his best Friends to pledge their Faith unto the Queen,
 that he went for no other end but to visit his Brother, whom he understood to
 be extreame sick, and that he would shortly come back againe. He is also much
 blamed, for that when the Burghers of *St. Jean d'Angely*, who were solicited to
 proceed to the Nomination of a new Mayor, did represent unto him the Queen's
 Letters and Commandment to the contrary, he took upon himself all the Fault
 of

An. 1612. of their *Disobedience* therein, pretending that the Queen had been abused in the Suggestions whereupon her Directions were grounded; whereby he did not only very much offend the Queen, but also gave a great Advantage to his Illwillers against himself. Nevertheless those that seek to excuse him do alleadge this in his Behalf: That for his proceeding against the Captaine whom he had put out, he had been justly provoked unto it by the Captain's Insolencie; and for the matter of the Mayor, that he did it for the maintaining of the Priviledges of the Town, whereunto he was bound being Governour; especially that being one of the chief Places of Surety unto them of *the Religion*. That he had not deserved a greater Punishment for this Fact than the Duke of *Espernon* did for the putting of Monsieur de *Requien* out of *Metz*, and Monsieur de *Ligongue* his Lieutenant Monsieur de *Casé* out of *Diepe*; and therefore that the Proceeding which was used against the Ladies and his Gentleman was somewhat too hastie and violent. Some of his private Enemies have suggested unto the Queen, that she might safely enough proceed against him, by disjoyning his private Interests from the Generall of those of *the Religion*: But such strong Objections have been made against it, and such Inconveniencies represented of that Councell, as that the Queen is thereupon become more pacified; and it is thought as soon as Monsieur de *Themines* is come back, that some course will be taken for the accommodating of these Broyles. In the mean time there are arrived here two Deputies from the said Town, to give the Queen an account of the Passage of these Matters, who do justify Monsieur de *Roban* from any Practice used by him in the Nomination which had been made of the three Persons among them for the Election of a new Mayor, and they do intreat the Queen that their Priviledges therein may be maintained unto their Town.

Since my last a second Messenger hath been sent to the Count of *Soissons*, to desire and summon him to come back again; but both the Prince of *Condé* and he do as yet excuse themselves from satisfying the Queen therein.

The Syndick of the *Sorbonne*, *Richer*, having lately appealed *comme d'abus* from the Censure given by the Bishops against his Book, and presented a Request unto the Parlement to that Effect, the King's *Procuror* and *Advocate* (called here *les Gens du Roy*) took their Conclusions to have their Appeal received; but afore the Judgment could be given the Queen called for the said Request, which she doth still retaine in her Hands; whereat the Parlement do much complaine. The said Court hath hitherto refused to verify the Queen's Letters which she had granted unto the Marschalls de *Brissac*, de *Fervaques* and *Lefdiguieres*, with whom the Marquesse d'*Ancre* was also privately to be brought in, to have them created *Dukes* and *Peers* of *France*; saying, that her Authority of *Regent* did not extend to make such Creations: And moreover they did let her understand, that they could not obey those Letters, which she caused to be wrote unto them in the Stile of absolute Commandment, without alleadging and declaring the Causes; because it did only belong to the King's Major to write in those Terms.

By the Count *Octavio Visconte* (who passed lately this way for your Parts) we have understood of the Marquesse *Spinola's* Admission into the Number and Honour of *Grandeess* of *Spainé*, and of his purpose to depart from thence two Days after him, together with the Count of *Buquoy*, *Don Rodrigo Calderon* and *Don Pedro de Cunega*, who also as he reporteth hath been made Marquesse, and hath had for his new Ambassage into *England* an *Ayuda de Costa* bestowed upon him of 16000 Crowns, together with a Pension of 2000. The Cardinal de *Gonzague* is newly departed hence for *Rome*, to supply there the Place of *Protector* of the *French* which the Cardinal *Joyeuse* did exercise, who is now coming away from thence.

The Duke of *Bouillon's* Departure for *England* had been stayed untill the return of Monsieur de *Themines*; but having this Day taken his Leave of the Queen, he doth purpose to set forward upon Monday. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir

Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Hague 13th April 1612.

I Am return'd some Days since from *Wesel*, but untill now had not any conveyance for my Letters. I have concluded the Buisness for which I was sent. The Succours his Majesty doth give the Princes doth consist of 4000 Foot, and in exchange for them he is to receive upon his Occasions 2000. It is at the choice of either Party to demand the Assistance eyther in Men or Money. *The Treaty doth continue but for six Years, for their Union is not of a longer continuance.* The Princes in thys Treaty, are the Administrator of the *Palatinate*, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the Marquis of *Ansbach*, and his Brother the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Landgrave of *Hessen*, the Princes of *Anhalt*, who are three Brethren, and the Marquis of *Baden*. The Duke of *Nuburgh* doth not yet come in, by reason of *the different* between him and the Duke of *Deuxponts*, as well for the *Administration* as for the *Vicariat* of the Empire.

The Count of *Hannaw* is now on the way towards *England*, assisted with two Councillors of the *Palatinate*, *De Plessen* and *Dathenes*. They have made the greater hast to meet there with the Duke of *Bouillon*, upon whose Judgment and Direction they have charge to rely in the Cause which they are to negotiate. I doubt not but God will bleſs with happy Success *the Buisness they have in hand*, notwithstanding *the great Words your Men give forth*, as I understand in all Parts, *that their King doth purpose to pretend, and hath the presumption to carry away this inestimable Pearle.*

There is no doubt but that the King *Matthias* will be chosen *Emperour*; but there is small appearance of any choice of a King of the *Romans* at thys time.

I know not whether before my going to *Wesel*, I did advertyse you that the States of *Holland* had taken *thys Resolution*, to dislodge *Vorstius* from *Leyden*, and to place him in some other more obscure Town of *Holland*, where he should be enjoyned to write agaynst those *Heresies and Atheisms* whereof he is charged and accused: But untill now I could not let you know, that whilst I was at *Wesel* I received Letters from his Majesty, wherein he gives me charge to make known to the States of *Holland*, that *thys Resolution doth no way give him contentment*, and that he can in thys Cause have no contentment at all, but by *the Banishment* of *Vorstius* out of these Provinces. So that now I begin to apprehend what will be the Issue of this Buisness. But *hoc facit pro nobis*; and the Opinion is, that thys *opiniastreté* of them who stand so stiffly for thys Infamous Fellow, is not without designe. And so, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Stafford to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable, Franckfort, 16th May 1612. O. S.

THE Ambition I have to be known to one of your Eminency, hath made me presume to write these Lines, which although they expresse little worth the perusall of so great a Judgment, notwithstanding, I know your Lordship is of that noble Humour, that you will deem them to be such which do relate a Desire in me to do your Lordship Service. Being now lodged in *Frankfort*, by great Sute made to the Burgomaster, I have thought fit to let your Lordship understand the manner of such Proceedings amongst the *Electors*, as are commonly known. First therefore, the time that *the six Princes Electors* came into the City of *Frankfort*, was on *Sunday* and *Monday* the 10th and 11th Days of *May*; the Duke of *Saxony* being accompanied with the Duke of *Coburge*, the Land-

An. 1612. grave *Otto*, eldest Son to Landgrave *Maurice* of *Hassia*, and many Gentlemen and others to the number of 360 Horse: In like manner the other Electors came in very brave. But after their arrivall they were constrained, by order of the *golden Bull*, to send all away but 200 Persons to each particular Elector.

Their first Session was on *Tuesday* the 12th of *May*; on *Wednesday* being the 13th the King of *Hungary* with his Queen came into *Frankfort* accompanied with 1200 Horse or more, which suddenly were sent away again, only 200 to be with him as with a common Elector. The 16th Day the King of *Hungary* went to the Chamber of Councill, and there continued with the other Electors during the time of ordinary Session, which is from seven of the Clock in the Morning till ten. This Day also the Seigneurs of the Town took an Oath to the Electors to let no Stranger lodge within the City, which was not nominated in the Rolls which the Electors gave to the Senate of the City. The Ports are strongly guarded, and not opened before twelve of the Clock in the Day: No Prince or Ambassador can be suffered to stay in the City, in so much as *Don Baltazar de Zuniga*, Ambassador for *Spaine*, and also the *Apostolick Nuncio* (as they call him here) are constrained to remaine at a little Town one Mile from *Frankfort* belonging to the Bishop of *Mentz*. The generall Opinion here is, that they will not elect a King of the Romans to avoid Controversy, and they think the King *Matthias* shall be Emperour, which Election all think also will be speedily. The young Prince Elector of *Heydelbergh* is here with the Administrator; but it is thought he will return shortly to *Heydelbergh*. Thus humbly beseeching your Lordship to excuse my rude writing to a Person of your Worth, being I protest unto your Lordship driven by a Post to run Post with my Pen, otherwise I must have let pass this Occasion, I humbly for this time take my leave, and kissing the Hands of your Lordship I rest,

Your Lordship's in all Service to be commanded,

ROB. STAFFORD.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S. I R,

Paris, 18th April 1612. O. S.

I N return to your last of the 7th of this Month, which came accompanied with the Advertizements of Germany, you shall understand that on *Tuesday* last the Duke of *Bouillon* departed from hence at length for his Journey into *England*, carrying back with him the last King's Order of the *Garter*. His Commission, as I understand, is first to acquaint the King with the Proceedings in the Marriages with *Spaine*, whereof it is pretended that the Articles are not yet signed: Then to assure his Majesty, that notwithstanding this new Alliance, the Queen will be always ready to maintaine with him the same strictness of Amity which was between the last King and him, and for that purpose, that she will joyn both Means and Councill with him for the maintaining of the States and the Affairs of Germany; especially at this time of the Election of a new Emperour. He is also to deal about the Debt which is due by this State unto the King; and lastly, to contract a Marriage between the Prince of *Wales* and *Madame Christine*, if the Match may be liked of in *England*; for the which purpose he is to make offer of the same Summe which hath been given with *Madame* to the Prince of *Spaine*, which is 500000 Crowns; and if more will be required, we do presume that it will not be stood upon here, for the Desire the Queen hath to compass so great an Alliance; both for the Preferment of her second Daughter, and for assuring by that means the Quiet of her State on all sides. I pray God the Duke's Negotiation herein, as in all other Matters, may have a good and happy Success. The young Duke of *Tremouille*, Monsieur de *Chastillon*,

Ion, and divers other young Gentlemen of Quallitie, accompany him in that Journey. An. 1612.

Monfieur *de Rohan*'s Matter is now, God be thanked, almost compounded, he having at Monfieur *de Themine*'s arrivall at *St. Jean d'Angely* shewed all Submission and Obedience to the Queen; who is contented that the old Mayor (for the respecting of her Commandment) be continued only for a Sevensnight in the Place, and then that the Burghers may proceed to a new Election, without having regard to the former Nomination made by them and sent up hither by Monfieur *de Rohan*'s Secretary. The Captaine also who had been put out of his Place, is for the same Formality of Respect to reassume it for a time only. One Point the Queen doth as yet stand upon, which is to have Monfieur *de Rohan* to absent himself out of the said Town during the time of the Election, that it may be with more freedom proceeded on; the which it is thought is not like to breed any great difficultie.

The Marquess *d'Ancre* doth earnestly labour to procure the Prince of *Condé* and Count of *Soissons* to come back to the Court; assuring them that if they will not stand upon terms of Capitulation with the Queen, that they shall find all manner of Satisfaction at her hand: But hitherto his Sollicitations and Assurances have not been able to work any thing with them. And besides he hath by his *Officiousness*, and intermedling in this Matter of recalling the Princes, very much offended the other great Men here; who by means of their absence do bear the cheifest sway in the Government of the Affairs.

Upon Advertizement given hither that one Monfieur *de Loffenet*, Governour of a Port Town of good Strength in *Britannie* called *Concarneau*, was upon terms to make himself a *Protestant*, the Duke of *Mombazon*, the King's Lieutenant in those Parts, hath been sent thither, to have an Eye over his Actions.

The Cardinal of *Giury* and the Archbishop of *Lyons* are both lately dead; whereby the Bishoprick of *Metz*, which was in the Cardinal's Hands, is now fallen to the Marquise of *Vernueil*'s Son, who had the Reversion of the same; and the Archbishoprick of *Lyon*'s hath been bestowed upon one Monfieur *de Ches*, bastard Brother unto Monfieur *de Villeroy*.

We have understood of the *severe Placcard* made by the *States* against the *Catholicks*, wherewith they are nothing well satisfied here. Your *Pere Nayan* passing lately this way in his Journey to *Rome*, did complaine unto the Queen of the *States* forbidding the Exercise of the *Catholick Religion* in the *Plat Pays* of the bordering Country under their Jurisdiction; contrary, as he pretended, to the promise made in that behalf to the President *Jeannin*, at the time of the concluding of the *Truce*: Wherein it seemeth the Queen doth purpose to imploy herself towards the *States*. But their Ambassador here denyeth any such promise to have been made by them, whereby they may be bound to the observance thereof.

I have not, that I do remember, hitherto acquainted you with the great Complaints which have been moved here by these of the *Scotch Guards* for the infringing of their Privelidges, and particularly for the bad usuage of their Captaine called Monfieur *de Nereften*, in that their Company which should be all of *meer Scotch*, is now for the two third parts compounded of *French*; unto whom, besides many Rights and Privelidges which belonged unto them, have been transferred. Wherein, and in divers other particular Wrongs offered them by their Captain, because they finding that they could not get redress there, they did resort with their Requests unto the King in *England*, to crave his Favour and Mediation on that behalf towards this State. This Course and Proceeding of theirs hath so *exasperated* not only their Captaine, but some also of the principall Ministers of the State against them, as that notwithstanding his Majestie's effectuall Recommendations, and my Lord Ambassador his earnest and continuall Sollicitations for the space of above six Months in this behalf, not only they could not get any redress nor so much as a favourable hearing, but also the Lieutenant of the Company who was before suspended by their Captaine with four or five more from his place,

An. 1612. place, hath been of late absolutely put out of the same, and the rest threatned with the like usuage, if the King's earnest dealing with the Duke of *Bouillon* in this Matter do not remedy it, wherein now all the rest of their hope lyeth. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, Aprill 24th 1612. O. S.

YOU shall have little at this Time from me, worthy to repay your Letter which I received by the Ordinary of the last Week. We are expecting the Return of the Marquess *de Coeuvre* and Monsieur *de Montigny*, who have been sent to the *Princes of the Blood* with large Promisses and Assurances, as we hear, to draw them to come back to the Court; whereby it is thought they will be brought to give a final Answer and Resolution upon those Instances. The Queen is somewhat troubled by their Absence; both because it doth bring a kind of Blemish on her Government, and doth also prejudice the validitie of her late Marriages: But that their Discontentments may come to any Extremity, or breed any Danger to the State, neither the *Qualitie* of their *Humors*, nor the *Reach of their Power* doth give us any great Apprehensions of.

We are also expecting as yet Monsieur *de Rohan's* Answer about the last Injunction signified unto him from the Queen; that either he do absent himself from *St. Jean d'Angely* whilst the new Nomination of the Mayor shall be there a making, or else that he do suffer the Lieutenant of the Town or the *Seneschall* of *Poitou* to come in, and be also present there with him at the Time of the said Action. But now they begin here to apprehend a little more the Consequence of that Matter, because the Provinces of *Poitou*, *Xaintogne*, and *Angoulmois*, and the Town of *Rochell* with the neighbour Countries, accounting this Matter to have relation to their *generall Cause* as well as to the particular Interest of Monsieur *de Rohan*, have let the Deputies Generall here understand, and represented unto them by their Letters, of what Consideration and Importance both the said Duke's Person and the Preservation of that Town of *St. Jean d'Angely* was unto them; which Course 'tis thought will a little allay the Proceedings against the said Duke.

Here hath been of late a great Discontentment and Alarm taken by those of *the Religion*, by reason of a certaine *Declaration* which the Queen hath secretly sent unto all the *Parlements*, to be there published in their severall Jurisdictions, whereby she doth give a Pardon and Abolishion unto the said *Protestants* for the *unlawfull Assemblies* (as they are termed) lately held by them, and doth forbid them upon paine of High-Treason to hold any such hereafter. Which being done without their Knowledge or any Communication given thereof unto their Deputies, they thinke and complaine, that it is a meer Artifice to be made odious unto the People. There is a generall Synod shortly to be held by those of *the Religion* at a Town called *Privas* towards *Languedoc*, whither one of their Deputies Generall is to repair; which maketh me conjecture that other Matters will be handled there besides Ecclesiasticall. It is now assuredly reported here that the Governour of *Concarneau* in *Britannie*, whereof I made mention in my last, is converted to our Religion.

The Queen is still very earnest to the Parlement here to have them to receive those new Dukes and Peers whom she is desirous to create, and it is thought that at length they shall be brought to yeild unto it. Because at the last Day of our last Triumphs there fell out among the Actors some Difference about the Ring which could not be then decided, the Queen caused another solemn running to be kept on Monday last in the same Place and Manner as before, where one Monsieur *de Rouillac* a *Gascoign*, and Nephew unto Monsieur *d'Espernon*, had the

the Honour and Luck to carry away the *Ring*, the which he received at the Queen's own Hands, the same being esteemed to be worth about 8 or 900*l.* *An. 1612.*
And so with my best Wishes and Salutations, I rest

Tours to dispose of,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris 2^d May 1612. O. S.

ALTHOUGH I have now two Letters of yours to answer, *viz.* of the 17th and 25th of this last Month (which was even now brought me by an extraordinary Diligence and Honesty of the Post,) yet I must entreat you to give me leave to be brief with you at this Time, because I am now in the Middle of our Dispatch for *England*.

After many goings and comings towards the *Princes of the Blood* to draw them to come back again, and divers serious Deliberations held thereupon in the *Conseil Estroit*, it hath been now resolved (to the end to give the said Princes Contentment) to grant unto each of them a Place in their Governments, as they had heretofore demanded, for their Retreat and greater Assurance in the same; the Town of *Quilboenf* being for that purpose accorded to the Count *Soissons*, and *La Reolle* a Place upon the River of *Garrone*, unto the Prince of *Condé*: With which Offers the Marquis *de Cocuvre* is the third Time gone towards them, at whose Return every Man doth now look for a final Composition of that Difference with the said Princes.

For Monsieur *de Roban's* Matter, it is now (God be thanked) altogether pacified, having only yeilded to this *Formallity* to content the Queen, to receive into that Town of *St. Jean d'Angely* the Seneschall of *Poictou*, together with the Lieutenant of the said Town and the Captaine *Foucaut* whom he had put out, before the Nomination of the new Mayor, which now is elected; and yet we understand that these three Persons did not stay above twenty four Hours in the said Town. As soon as the News of that Composition came hither by a Currier sent from Monsieur *de Themines*, the Duke of *Roban's* Secretary and his other Gentleman who had been clapt up in the *Tower* were set at Liberty, and the Ladyes also released of their Restraint. At *Rochell* there is also a new Mayor chosen to the Contentment both of the Queen and of the Town. It is assuredly believed that the Alarm which the neighbouring Provinces of the *Religion* about *St. Jean d'Angely* took at that Difference and Proceeding against Monsieur *de Roban*, was a great Cause of so easily pacifying the same.

To the Declaration sent underhand by the Queen to all the *Parlements*; whereof I made mention in my last, bearing an *Abolition of the Protestants pretended Misdemeanour and Offence, in the unlawfull Assemblies held by them* since the last King's Death, and withall an *heavy Commination* for the Time to come, the *Deputies Generall of the Religion* here have made a *resolute Opposition* by a *Request* presented by them unto the *Parlement*; whereby they desired the Court to give them an Act of this *Declaration* which they made unto them, that they had not demanded nor sued for the said *Abolition or Pardon at the Queen's Hand*, as being a Thing whereof they did not hold themselves to stand in any need. At which Proceeding the Councell here hath been somewhat astonished and hath taken Exception against it; but nevertheless the said *Deputies* have now gotten this Promise, that the said *Declaration of the Queen's* shall not be published in this *Parlement*: And for the other Courts where it hath been already passed, that by other *Letters of Interpretation*, the King would declare unto them, that his Intent was not by the former Writing to lay any evill Imputation on the generall Body of those of the *Religion*, but only to have meant it of some

An. 1612. particular Persons. They have now also resolved to give to the said Deputies an Answer upon the Complaints and Memorialls which were left here so many Months ago by the provincially Deputies, least they should give too great a Discontentment to the *nationall Synod*, which is now shortly to be held in *Languedoc*.

The Queen and the Councell have much laboured of late to withdraw the *Constable* from the Resolution which he had taken, upon some generall Discontents which he hath conceived here, to retire himself into *Languedoc*, but hitherto they have not been able to make him leave off the Resolution; only a Promise they have drawn from him, that he will not depart yet this sevensnight, in which time they hope either to work him to change his Mind, or else altogether to compose the Difference with the Princes; which work they would be loath to leave undone till after his Departure.

There was yesterday a bloody Quarrell fought in this Town near the *Place Royall*, upon a sudden Occasion of the beating of some *Lakeys* by certaine Gentlemen; between whom and the *Lakeys* Masters there grew such hot Partakings, as that four Gentlemen and three *Lakeys* were left dead upon the Place. Monsieur *de Halier*, Monsieur *de Vitry's* Brother, was one of the Heads and Actors of that miserable Quarrell, which he hath safely escaped. The other Persons and Particulars thereof I have not yet been able to understand. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 6th May 1612. O. S.

THIS Letter will be rather to accompany the inclosed Pamphlet, which I should have sent you the last Week, then to advertize you of any great Occurrence happened here since that time. The Marquess *de Coeuvre* is returned from the *Princes of the Blood*, (towards whom he was gone with the Offer of a private Place unto each of them in their Governments, as I wrote unto you by my last,) but I could not yet learn what answer he hath brought from them: One only, whose Report I dare not confidently beleive, told me even now, that they do stand yet upon *higher and harder Conditions*; which if it be, will be a great Trouble and Discontent unto the Queen's Spirit, for the Cross which the same will breed unto divers other Resolutions and Busyness which seem to depend thereupon; as namely the Departure of the Duke of *Mayne* into *Spaine*, which hath been partly so long delayed for the Desire which the Queen had to see those Princes pacified and *their Mouths stopped against the Marriages*, afore the Duke should have gone away; hoping also thereby to have stayed the *Constable's* Journey into *Languedoc*, or to have lessened the Inconveniencies thereof; and generally to have kept all her Subjects in better Awe and Obedience.

Upon the Opposition which those of the *Parliament* did still continue to make unto the Creation of *new Dukes and Peeres*, which the Queen doth so affectionately labour, she hath sent them her Letters of *Jussion*, to command them by her Authority to receive Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* particularly into those Honours: But as yet they do not seem to part from the Grounds of their former Resolution. In consequence of the Declaration sent underhand by the Queen unto the *Parliaments* touching those of the *Religion*, (as I wrote unto you by my former Letters) the same hath been published in some Parliaments, as namely in *Rhenes* in *Britannie*; from whence a particular Friend of mine doth write unto me, that it hath bred there a great Astonishment unto all the *Protestants* in those Parts, and great Animositie in the Peoples Hearts against them: The Magistrates not contenting themselves to have made that Proclamation publicly, but also having underhand warned and forbidden the *Catholicks* to give the *Protestants*.

restants, or to sell unto them, whom they call *Religionaries*, any kind of Arms *An. 1612.* or Provision for the Warrs. Whereby you may perceive that the Remedies which they promised our Deputies against that Declaration, will never be able to cure the Harm which the same will do to us.

Monsieur *Ansell* who hath heretofore been much employed in *Germany*, was sent the last Week thither againe by the Queen towards *the Princes of the Union*, to give them an account of the late Marriages with *Spaine*; and to assure them, that notwithstanding that new Alliance, she will continue the former strict Amity and Intelligence with them, and will be ready to joyne both her Means and Councells with the King our Master for the upholding and furthering the good of their Affairs; recommending unto them in particular, (as I have understood) the compounding of the Difference of *Juliers*, and if it might be to draw the Duke of *Saxe* unto their Party. One Monsieur *de Saint Catherine* a particular Acquaintance of mine, hath been also sent with him to reside at *Heidelbergh*.

The end of the two Years was solemnized here upon Monday last, with publick Devotions and Prayers for the poor late King: And now the Court doth prepare to go to *Fontainebleau*, where it is like to spend a good Part of the Summer.

My last Letters made mention of a bloody Quarrell, which notwithstanding the Strictness of the Ediēt was fought in this Town upon a sudden Occasion, wherein there were four Gentlemen killed and three Lackeys. Now I may entertaine you with another Insolencie which hath been played within these two Days by the Lackeys; who not being able to come time enough to rescue one of their Fellows who was in the Hangman's Hands for haveing attempted the killing of his Master, did by Force pull down the Hangman from the Ladder, and did so beat him, that he is since dead of the Blows; having also carryed away the Body of him that was hanged. Whereof there are now great Informations a making by the Justice.

We have been here a long Time in Apprehension for my Lord Treasurer's Sicknes, whereof we do now the more apprehend the Danger, by reason of his going to the Bath at this Time of the Duke of *Bouillon's* being there and the Count of *Hanawē*, who have such important Negotiations in hand; and I will not conceall from you what Doctor *Mayerne* the French Physitian, who is continually about his Lordship, hath lately written to my Lord of the Nature and State of his Disease; which is, *Que c'est une disposition à l'hydropsie compliquée avec le scorbut; Lesquels (sayth he) sont deux mauvaises hostes en une corps foible & delicat: Mais par la force de son courage invincible nous ne laissons pas d'avoir esperance de sa guerison, bien qu'elle soit longue & difficile.* Whereby you may see what slender Hopes he doth oppose to the Force of such Evills. Of his Lordship's miscarrying, I do not doubt but you apprehend the Inconvenience as well as we, for the great Loss which the King and the State should have in his Person, and the particular Interest which my Lord Ambassador should have therein, especially at this Time of his Absence, which could not be but very prejudiciall unto him: But *Deus* (I hope) *meliora dabit.* And so in that Confidence, leave you at this present, and ever remaine,

Your most loving and assured Friend to serve you,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beau-

An. 1612.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R,

Paris, May 22^d 1612. O. S.

FOR a Retribution unto your last Letter of the first of this Month, you shall know, that Yesterday Monsieur *de Villeroy*, together with the Marquifs *d'Ancre* and the Marquifs *de Coeuvre*, who came lately from the *Princes of the Blood*, departed hence to go meet them at *Dreux*, to give them by their Mouths greater Assurance of the Offers which were made them by the said Marquifs *de Coeuvre*, then they could take at his Hands; so that this we hope shall be the last Stroke for the concluding this Reconciliation: The which is by the Queen so much the more laboured, for the Desire she hath to bring it to pass before the Duke of *Mayne* his Departure into *Spain*, least the Spaniards should grow into some Scruple or Jealousy of the Solidity of the Marriages, upon the said Prince's persevering in their Opposition. The Expectation of their present returne hath made the Constable to yield to the putting off of his Departure into *Languedoc* till after the same: And the Queen seeing what Jealousies were conceived by the Dukes of *Guise* and *Espernon* of this Reconciliation with the Princes, by reason of their ill Correspondence with them, hath given them such Assurance that nothing shall be done in this Treaty to their Prejudice, and that she will as much respect them hereafter as she hath done before, as that the Duke of *Espernon*, who purposed to retire himself into his Government, is now resolved to remaine here in Court; and the Duke of *Guise*, after a short Journey into his, to be there present at the Assembly of their States of the Province, doth also purpose to come presently back againe hither.

Monsieur *de Themines*, who was sent to Saint *Jean de Angely* being lately returned from thence, doth report that he hath left all things there in very quiet State.

After the Deputy's Generall of the Religion had received the Answer to the Complaints of the Provinciaall Assemblies, which they were to carry to the nationall Synode which is now to be held at *Privas*, perceiving that the same was only directed to themselves, without making any mention or having any relation to the Provinciaall Deputyes that presented the said Complaints, or to the Assemblies which sent them, as though neither the one nor the other had been lawfully authorized; they did yeild up againe the said Answer into the Councill's Hands, desiring that it might have also relation to the said Deputyes and Assemblies; but hitherto he that is remained here (the other being gone to the Synode) could get no Alteration of the same.

Some Jarr is lately fallen out between the Duke of *Savoy*'s Officers and those of *Geneva*, upon the levying of some Tythes which those of *Savoy* pretended to be due unto them; about which Quarrell some of them have been killed by those of *Geneva*. Whereupon the Duke of *Savoy* hath raised a great Complaint and Exclamation against them, and hath desired the Queen to be a means to get him Reparation of this Injury which he pretendeth to be done unto him. This Ambassador hath also entreated the Queen, that she will authorize the Duke of *Mayne*, at his going into *Spaine*, to deal with the King, that he will give his Approbation to the Marriage between the Duke of *Nevers* and his Master's youngest Daughter. But the Queen answer'd him, that she had promised the Spanish Ambassador not to meddle in that Busyness, wherewith the *Savoyard* is much discontented.

Monsieur *Lefdignieres* seeing what Difficulty is made by the Parliament against his Reception as Duke and Peer of France, and suspecting that Opposition to proceed chiefly from some other Cause, hath thereupon taken a great discontentment; the which is much increased in him by a Motion which hath been made him, as I understand, to yield up unto the Queen the Fort of *Barro*, which he holdeth near *Grenoble* upon the Frontiers of *Savoy*; being a Place of chief

chief Strength and Importance in those Parts. And now he doth purpose shortly to depart hence into his Government. Here arrived two days since, one in Post from the Marquis *Spinola*, Count of *Buquoy*, &c. whom he had left at a Place called *Berbesieux* some twenty Leagues on this side *Bordeaux*, coming on their easy Pace. So that within four or five Days we do expect to see them in this Town. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 18th May 1612. O.S.

WE are yet in expectation of the Success of Monsieur *de Villeroy* and the two Marquisses Negotiation towards the *Princes of the Blood*, who are now assuredly looked for back againe at the Court; although I have heard within these few Hours some whispering to the contrary, as though they were yet striking upon some great difficulty: Which nevertheless I cannot persuade my self can be so hard, but that it may be reconcil'd by these Mens *Dexterity* and *Power*, since that they have taken the Busyness in hand, and that such must be at length the end of that Matter; the *Princes* not being able to extend their Discontentments to a further effect, and having well perceived since their Retreat from the Court, that their Absence hath rather impaired then encreased the Respect towards them. Only it will trouble the Queen to see this Reconciliation protracted any longer, by reason of the Duke of *Mayne's* Departure into *Spaine*, (as I wrote unto you by my last) which might perhaps thereupon receive some new Dilation. This Day the said Duke is departed from this Town to go take his leave of the King and Queen at *Fontainebleau*, and so to set on forward in his Journey, if there fell out no other Impediment. He carrieth 48 rich Liveres of *Crimsson Velvet embroidered in Gold*, to witt, 20 for Pages, 20 for Lackeys, and 8 for *Swissers*; and a Coach garnished with the same Stuffe and Fashion, but much richer. His Cupboard of Plate is worth 20000 Crowns, and he hath provided divers fair Jewells for Presents to bestow in *Spaine*.

The Queen and Court here is very much satisfied with the honourable and kind Entertainment given to the Duke of *Boüillon* in *England*; whereof he hath made already such Relations by his Letters, as that all this Town doth ring of it. Only some Jealousy hath been taken of the King's Speeches to the Duke upon some Proceedings here, as namely about Monsieur *de Rohan's* Matter, which his Majesty seemed to blame. But for the maine of the said Duke's Negotiation with him, there is very good Hope conceived here amongst us of the Success thereof; although for the Prince's Marriage with *Madam Cristine*, here is at this time a strong Speech of another very likely Proffer made to his Highness of a Daughter of *Florence*, with two or three Millions of Crowns, whereunto perhaps the present need of Money would make us more pliable to harken in *England*. The Duke of *Boüillon* doth purpose to be here againe, about the 12th of the next Month *Stylo Novo*. It is found strange, and himself doth a little complaine, that the Count *Palatine's* Ambassadors do out of a German Jealousy negotiate their Busyness without him; wherein for many Respects they must confesse that they do him wrong. Here hath been great Jealousy taken at the choice made by the King of Count *Maurice* to be a Knight of his Order; and Monsieur *de Reffuge* hath sent one hither expressly with that Advertisement.

The Parliament here having held a Consultation about the Queen's Letters for the Creation of new Dukes and Peers, have now made an absolute Refusal thereof; wherewith Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* being much discontented, and im-

An. 1612. putting the Cause of it to some other underhand working, doth purpose shortly to depart into his Government.

This Day the Marquiss *Spinola* and the rest of his Troop are to arrive at *Fontainebleau*; the Count of *Buquoy* (who from *Blois* was come hither in Post about some Busyness which he had) being gone this Morning from hence to meet the rest there. They make such haste to pass through, as that they had resolved to see no Body here; but my Lord Ambassador is like to make them break their Resolution. This is as much as the present time doth afford to my Knowledge; and therefore with my kindest Salutations and good Wishes both to your self and all your's, I will end this Letter, but never the Profession and Vow which I have made, to live and die

Your most affectionate Friend and Servant,
JOHN BEAULIEU.

From Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 22^d March 1612. O. S.

I Doubt not but you have understood by my Letters of the first of this Month the Reason of my former Silence, which shall be hereafter recompensed with a less interrupted Correspondency. Since that time there hath been sentenced by the *Consiglio di Dieci*, *Almoro Zane*, a principal Senator of this State; and one that had run through all the Preferments of this Place, excepting the last of being *Procurator*. He is accused to have communicated unto *Badoer* some Secrets of the State which he advertized to foreign Princes, and thereupon he is condemned to live retired in his own House one whole Year, and to stand banished from all secret Councils three Years. By this means the Mine of the Spanish Ambassador's Intelligence is quite vented; which hath made him so far to loose all Patience, as that he professeth to have given Advertizement into Spaine of the Carriage of this Inquisition very prejudiciall to this State, and beareth going into the Colledge untill he have Answer from thence. A few Days since a Page of his being slaine in the Streets, he gave out that the Boy was killed only for being a Spaniard, and that these late Proceedings had made their Nation so odious in this Place, that it seemed a meritorious Work to kill any of them. But the Truth is, his own Insolency caused his Death; he having entered into Contestation with some of base Condition about a Courtisan, and offered Violence unto some, who requited him with a Blow that ended him. He sent his Secretary of late into the Colledge, to move a Suit recommended to him from the Senate of Milan in favour of a Gentleman of that Town imprisoned at Crema. But he would not make the Motion in his own Name, but in the Name of the Councill of Milan, though he annexed thereunto this *soure Message*, willing them to resolve suddenly, and to do that which was besitting in such a Case, *havendo riguardo alla conservatione delli Stati loro*.

Here hath been dispatched from hence with great Secrecy and Speed a *Stafetta* into France, who carryed with him as I understand Letters of Complaint against Monsieur Pasquale the Ambassador of that Crown Resident among the Grisons. He is said to have done very ill Offices to this State; and in particular he is charged to have published in their Assemblies, that these Signiors were the Cause of the late King's Death, in that they revealed unto the Pope his purpose of coming into Italy, for the preventing whereof that fatall Blow was resolved on, which was all was left. The Simplicity of the People, and the Authority of the Ambassador, have procured such Credit to this improbable Report, as that the Spaniards are thereby discharged of that Imputation, which untill now hath lain upon them; and this State made odious at this time, when they desired most the Good-will and Affections of that People. In regard of the Con-

sequence

sequence of this matter they have thought fit to *complain* to the *Queen Regent* of *An. 1612.* these Proceedings, professing that they cannot but much Wonder at the great Alteration in the Councils of that Crown; that whereas at the first making of the League betwixt the *Grisons* and *this State* the *French Ambassador* put his helping hand, and being present at all the Assemblies, was both a Witness and a *Furtherer* of the Busyness, now he should be *the only means of breaking it*; and for the effecting of that Purpose, *scandalize them with so foul Imputations.* *The more they find themselves opposed in that Treaty, with the greater Alacrity they do pursue it:* And that which maketh them more earnestly to desire the Collegiation, is the Change of the Governors of *Milan*, there being to succeed unto the *Constable* (who was of a *quiet Disposition* and *well affected to this State*) the *Marquess St. German*, a Man of a *bussey Spirit*, and who professeth to imitate the Count *de Fuentes*, whom they stile here no better than *an Incendiario*.

At *Parma* there hath been lately executed ten of the long retained Prisoners; whereof seven that were *Titolati* were *beheaded*, and three of lower Degree *hanged*. That *Duke* being himself present at this Execution, had by him in publick the *Cavalier Badoer*; for which Point his Judgment is much condemned here, *that at an Execution of Traytors, he would so openly give Countenance to a proclaimed Traytor of another Prince.*

The Ambassador of *Ragusa* hath languished here, but is now at length dispatched upon these Terms; That his Masters must give up *Cusca* the *Dalmatian*, whom they have long held in Prison into the Hands of the Captain of the *Gulph*, and that he shall at the same time deliver those *Ragusian* Gentlemen that are kept in these Gallies; for procuring of whose Liberty this Extraordinary was employed.

We are here in great fear of losing *our good old Duke*, who hath a dangerous Disease fallen into his Leggs, which the Physicians call *Erisipile*, and it draws with it a symptomaticall Feaver. These two Days past he hath been somewhat better than a whole Week before, when our *Procuratori* of *St. Mark*, which are the cheife *Suggetti Papabili*, were very busy in their *Broglio*, but now they pull in their Horns againe.

This State will suffer much in this Prince's Loss, and cheisly at this time, when they had so great use of his Wisdom and Courage. And thus with my affectionate Remembrance to your good self, I commit you to God.

Your's most assuredly to do you Service,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir *Henry Wotton* is received with much Ceremony at *Turin*, and will taste of as much Liberallity at parting. You are like to see him in his way through *Germany* homewards; for such a Progress he threatens.

Mr. Fynett to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR,

Hatfeild, 28th May 1612.

WE left *London* the 27th of *April*, with small Hopes and less Likelihood that such a Journey could profit, otherwise than in his Lordship's Willingness (not the least part of Cure in Sicknes) to undertake it. By the way of our six Night's Baytes, (at *Ditton* my Lord *Chandois's*, *Caussam* my Lord *Knowles's*, *Newbery* Mr. *Doleman's*, *Marlborough* Mr. *Daniel's*, and *Laycock* my Lady *Stapleton's*.) his Lordship made many Stops and Shifts, from his Coach to his Litter and to his Chair, and all for that Ease that lasted no longer then his Imagi-

An. 1612. Imagination. The *third* of May he arrived at *Bath*, and upon his first Tryals (wherein as in the rest, he spent once a Day but one Hour of Tyme, and entered no further then the Navell,) he discovered such Cheerfullness of Humour, Riddance of Pains, Recovery of Sleep, Increase of Appetite and Decrease of Swellings, as made our Comforts grow to the Proportion of our Affections, and promise our selves a Cure of that which hath since told us was incurable. After some few Days Joy for such blessed Effects, the Disease, that had taken Truce not Peace, began again to discover its malignant Qualities, brought new melancholly Faintings and other dangerous Symptoms, so frequent, as the Intermissions that happen'd were interpreted but for *lucida intervalla*. The *Bath* was no more used, (as that which had afforded the utmost Virtue it had in making a kindly Issue in his Leg for the Drayne of the Humour,) but was thenceforth in the Speculation of his Lordship's then attending Physicians, Dr. *Atkins* and Dr. *Poe*, held hurtfull rather then profitable. So after some *sixteen Days* Abode there, and three or four severall Affrightings that we should there have lost him, his Lordship was resolved to return towards *London* with all his Weakness; and so did the *Thursday* before the *Sunday* (the 24th of May) that he died at *Marlborough*. His Sicknes, that was (as your Lordship must needs have heard) *hydropical*, or rather *scorbutical*, as they term it, had been long and painfully lingering. In all that time his incomparable Judgment and Memory never failed him, (now and then only nearest his End, and in the Extremities of his Fits letting fall some wandring Words, but far from distracted Passion, or any way offending;) his Soul and Mind for heavenly Resolution so settled, and his Profession that way (expressed in often Conferences and Prayers with Mr. *Bowles* his Household Chaplain) so clear and christian, as brought Joy in our Sorrow, and in our greatest Discomforts full Assurance of his best Happiness.

I must not forget to tell your Lordship, that the Day before our Departure from *Bath* my Lord *Hay* arrived there, sent purposely from his Majesty (who not long before had received some hopefull Likelihoods of his Recovery) with a Token, a fair Diamond, set, or rather hung square in a Gold Ring without a Foyle, and a Message accompanying it to this purpose; That the Favour and Affection he bore him, was and should be ever, as the Form and Matter of that Ring, endless, pure, and most perfect. From the Queen he received by the same Hand another gracious Message and a Token, and at the same time the like Remembrance from the Prince's Highness delivered by Sir *John Hollis*; all Comforts and Confirmations of his never otherwise then most faithfull and best deserving Service.

My Lord of *Cranbourne* (now Earl of *Salisbury*) posted down upon the News of his irrecoverable Estate, having been in Obedience of my Lord's Pleasure till then absent, and had the unhappy Happiness of a Son, to be at the closing of the Eyes of his most happy Father. The Body is this Day brought, with the Attendance all the way of some thirty or forty of us his Servants, to *Hatfield*, where the Funerall, according to his Will, is at fit time to be solemnized.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 4th June 1612. O.S.

I Must desire your Lordship's Excuse for my not writing unto you by the last Ordinary, according to my usual Custom, by reason of a continuall Feaver wherewith I was then visited. * Monsieur de Villeroy and the Marquis d'Ancre having been employed by the Queen in the Service of the Princes of the Blood to give them Satisfaction in their Demands, they yeilded presently to return hi-

* *Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Vol. i. pag. 87.

ther; being glad to have so good a Colour to repair the Fault which they had committed by their Absence; for that they have since found by better Experience, that the way to value their Authority must be by interesting themselves in the managing of the Affairs; wherein it is now expected, how they will hereafter better govern themselves. The said Princes made their first Repair to this Town, being met by all the Nobility and great Men which were here at that present; and from hence they forthwith repaired to *Fountainbleau*, where they were very kindly and favourably received by the Queen, who was attended by all those of the House of Guise and the Duke d'Espernon; and their Behaviour on the other side was so respective, as gave her very good Satisfaction. There passed also good Compliments between them and the House of Guise, but they shewed very cold Countenance to the Duke of Espernon. Since, the Prince of Condé hath carried the Chancellor to the Count of Soissons his Lodgings, and made a Reconciliation between them; whereupon it is conceived that there will be order taken to give the said Princes Satisfaction in their Demands, and particularly for the investing of them in those Places of Retreat, which they required in their Governments. Within a Day or two after the Arrivall of the said Princes, both they and all the Officers of the Court were assembled to the end to be made acquainted with Monsieur de Mayne's Instructions, and there was also read unto them a Copy of the Articles of the Contract which Monsieur de Mayne carrieth with him; the which Articles are said precisely to agree with the Contract made when *Madame Elizabeth* was marryed to the last King of Spaine, save only that in this last there is a speciall Clause inserted, whereby both *Madame* and the *Infanta* of Spaine are to renounce all their Right and Title to any Inheritances, whereof they may be capable in either of the States: But the signing of the said Contract is referred to the coming of the Duke of *Pastrana* hither, and the Arrivall of the Duke de Mayne in Spaine. It is thought that the Duke of *Pastrana* will be here about a Month hence, and the Duke de Mayne is newly parted from *Fountainbleau*. He is gone with a great Train of Gentlemen and Followers, and his Train is very rich, both of Apparell and Jewells for his own wearing, and to bestow in Presents upon his Arrivall there. He intendeth to make his first Entrance into *Madrid* in Mourning; and for the time afterwards he is provided of second Liveries of crimson Velvet embroidered with Gold for twenty Pages, and as many Footmen and six *Swissers*. He carrieth also with him a very rich Cupboard of Plate and three Coaches, whereof one is very richly embroidered. He hath fifty Mules for the Carriage of his Bagage, whereof fifteen which bear the Furniture of his Chamber, have sumpter Clothes of crimson Velvet embroidered, and the rest of crimson Cloth embroidered also. It hath been desired from hence, that it might have been forborne on both sides to defray each others Company till their coming to the Court; which hath been assented unto in Spaine, though at the first they had otherwise resolved.

The Marquess *Spinola*, together with *Don Roderigo de Calderon* and the Count of *Buquoy*, were very kindly entertained by the Queen at *Fountainbleau*; where they staid two Days, and were lodged in the Castle and defrayed by the Queen. The Marquiss went first privately to kiss the King and Queen's Hands, whom the Queen caused presently to be covered in regard of his Quallity of *Grandee*; afterward the Marquiss went together with the Count of *Buquoy*, and accompanied *Don Roderigo de Calderon* to his Audience, who took place of them in Quallity of an Ambassador. At his first Audience he only performed some Compliments to the Queen; but at a second Audience, he and the ordinary Ambassador treated with the Queen alone about some secret Busyness; and at his Departure he sent the Queen three Basons full of *Spanish* Gloves and *Pastillas*: Afterwards they went only to salute some of the principall Ministers. At their coming to this Town they staid here other two Days, during which time they visited the Queen's Children; and made Dispatches into Spaine.

Notwithstanding the late Promises made to the Deputies Generall of the Religion, that the Edict of Abolition against which they complained should not be

An. 1612. suffered to pass this Parliament, the Queen hath since given order to have the same *verified*, without any Limitations or Interpretations to the Effect which was desired; which it is thought will give great Discontent to those of the Synode at *Privas*. Many of the Governours of the Towns of *the Religion* in *Poitou* which did not approve the late Proceedings of Monsieur de Rohan, have since assembled themselves; and by a joynt publick Declaration professed, *that they hold themselves bound to render all Obedience to the State, so long as they may enjoy the Benefit of the Edict; and if any of their Party shall for any private Ends seek to move any Broyles, that they will be so far from adhering to them, as that they will be ready to employ themselves for the Service of the State against them.* This Declaration hath well pleased the Queen; but others say that it was not now necessary, because it serveth more and more to manifest the great Divisions which are amongst them. Monsieur de Rohan sent lately a Gentleman to the Queen to make Profession of his Obedience, by whom she wrote back againe to invite him to come hither; *but it is not likely that he will so soon satisfy that Commandment:* and in the mean time till himself shall come, it is denyed to restore him and his Brother to their Pensions. There hath been a Commandment delivered from the Queen by the Cardinal Bonzi to Richer the Syndicke of the Sorbonne, that he should forbear upon severe Paines to set forth any Answer to the Books which have been written against him.

The former Unkindness between the Duke of Vendosme and the Duke of Mombason hath been of late revived againe at *Fountainbleau*, and pursued with great Animosity on the Duke of Vendosme's Behalf. I understand that the occasion of Monsieur de Refuge's sending of *Deodati* in such Diligence hither, was to give Advertisements of the Proposition made by your Lordship concerning the Election which hath been made of the Prince Maurice to be a Knight of the Garter; with the which News they were at the first much startled, in regard of their former Jealousy conceived against him of being altogether English affected; as they plainly bewrayed by the Cautions given against him to Monsieur Refuge when he was sent from hence. I thank your Lordship for your last Letters of the 16th of May; and so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood, I committ your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R, *Venice, 12th June 1612. O. S.*

THE reason of my missing the last Week of my ordinary Course, was my Absence from *Venice* upon some occasions that drave me to *Padua* for some few Days. There I received your last Letters of the 23^d of May, which advertized your Receipt of mine of the first of that Month, and I shall expect by your next to understand that my others of the 21st of the same are as safe come to your Hands. All our Controversies with the Pope rest a while, and the accommodating of them is referred to Delegates of both Sides; during which Treaty, *this State hath not spared to be doing with some of the greatest of their Clergy, and notwithstanding the Privelidge of their Calling, they have not forbore both to call them into Question, and to pass Sentence upon them.* The most eminent Person whom they have had to deal withall in that kinde hath been the Patriarch of *Acquileia*; who was accused to have usurped within that Diocels upon the temporall Right of Jurisdiction belonging properly to this Prince, and to have committed many insolent Acts of Tyrannie and Oppression upon some, who in the Town of *St. Daniel*, and other Places of *that See*, stood for the Defence of the State against his Usurpations. His Friends are mighty and potent

potent in this Place, as being of one of our greatest Families; by means whereof *An. 1612.* he hath long deluded Justice, and kept his Cause from coming to a definitive Tryall: But his Fraud and Jugling being discovered to some of our sincerest Senators, there hath been such course taken, as that notwithstanding the Interest of his Friends and the Clamour of the *Papalini* against touching *ecclesiasticall Persons*, his Process hath been framed in the *Pregadi*, and these Resolutions taken against him.

(1.) That he be made to restore all the Writings and Evidences that he had possessed himself of *de Facto*, they concerning the Right of the State.

(2.) That he restore the old Magistrates in *St. Daniel*, *St. Vito*, and *Aquileia*, and re-establish the Form of Government in those Places, which he had innovated of late.

(3.) That he revoke and disannull all Acts passed either in that Diocese or elsewhere, by him and through his means, against those that complained of him to the State, and were by him punished for maintaining the Right of the Prince.

(4.) That he cause to be pulled down out of the *Domo* of *Aquileia* the Arms of the House of *Austria*, which he had set up there *above those of this Prince*.

(5.) That he submit himself to the Judgment of the *Quarantia* here, touching his Title of *Sovereignty* in those places; and that forthwith he deliver up his Writings, that Issue may be joyned and Sentence passed while these present Magistrates are in Place.

We have of late frequent Advertizements from *Rome*, of the *Pope's* Diligence in reforming that Court touching the *Nonresidence* of *Bishops*, whom he hath charged to retire to their particular Diocesses; and for good Example to the rest, he hath caused his *Nephew* the Cardinal *Borghesi* to resign his Archbishoprick of *Bologna*, which he hath accordingly done, but with reservation of 12000 Crowns yearly *Pension* for himself, leaving only 2000 for the poor *Titular Incumbent*. This Resolution of the *Pope's*, though it carry with it a fair *Shew* of *Sanctity*, and is so stiled by his Flatterers, yet many *Cardinals* make another Construction of it, as if he only served himself of that Colours to discourte some of them more honestly. He hath at these late Festival Times consecrated certaine Millions of *Agnus Dei*, according to a Custom of performing such a Ceremony once every seven Years; and at this present he hath sent some Chests full of them to his *Nuntio* in this Town, to present to the *Prince* and the State in his Name: which is thought to argue in him a desire of *selving these late Breaches, with new and unusual Courtesies*.

It is advertized from *Sicilie* that the *Titoladi* of that Island having made a Motion to the Duke of *Ossuna*, that the Publication of the Marriages betwixt *France* and *Spain*e might be solemnized among them with like Triumphs as at *Naples* and elsewhere, he seemed to give a willing Ear to it; and willing them to Tax themselves according to their Abilities, he put in a part of his own, answerable to the greatness of his Estate. Which Money, when it was all put into a publick *Banco*, out of his transcendant Authority he caused it to be distributed among certain *Virgins* to make them *Dowries* for their Marriages; adding withall, that that Money was better bestowed in the real Marriages of these poor Creatures, than if it had been idely spent in solemnizing those Aliances which are yet so far from actuating, and that perhaps may never succeed. This Act of his is entertained in these Parts with a generall approbation, and confirmeth many Men in the Opinion which they have wedded a good while, that notwithstanding all these Formalities, the youngest shall not see the real Consummation of those Aliances. In this Conceit the *Turks* joyne with us, who do but too well understand the Affairs of *Christendom*; and as it seemeth, do laugh at the present Formalization used betwixt those two Crowns. The Advertizement cometh from the *Bailo* of this State Resident at *Constantinople*; who in his last Letters to the *Senate* hath informed, that the *French Ambassador* in that Port going lately to the *Visier Bassa*, to give him an Account of the reciprocal

An. 1612. procall Marriages betwixt *Spaine* and *France*, the *Turk* answered him with a *Simile*; and told him, that these Treaties might well be compared to a *Chase* betwixt a *Falcon* and a *Heron*, in which if the *Falcon* miss at the *first flight*, he then towereth aloft, and maketh many windings to get above, *that so he may be sure of his Prey*. The Ambassador liked the Comparison, *so that his King might fly for the Falcon*; but the *Visier* told him, *he feared that in the Event he would prove the poor Heron*. Thus with Comendation of my Love and best Wishes to you, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells 18th June 1612. O. S.

SPINOLA our great Generall, and *Don Roderigo Calderon* our Extraordinary Ambassador, have now been in this Town seven or eight Days. They were received with Honour at *Mariamont*, the *Archduke* meeting them *bare-headed* at the Presence-Chamber Door at their Entrance, and reconducting them thither at the time of their departure in the same fashion. On *Wednesday* last in the Evening they came to this Town, and were met without the Port and accompanied to their Lodging with 30 Coaches, and many Gentlemen on Horseback. The *Marquisse* hath brought his eldest Son, and as I hear will send for his Wife to come and live with him in these Provinces. He doth not yet re-enter into his wonted course of Negotiations, but we are born in hand that shortly he will purge the Army of all Mutineers, reform some unnecessary Entertainments, and content the Men of Warr with six Months Pay. *Calderon* doth not yet speak of any thing but Ceremonies and Compliments. His principall Errand was to give these Princes notice of the Alliance contracted between *France* and *Spaine*; but withall, since he will go in Vissitation to the best Towns of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, it is supposed he hath a secret Commission to pry into the manner of the *Archduke's* Government. They do both shortly go to *Calais*. *Calderon*, if I be not abused, taketh that way towards the *new Emperour* with the News of his Marriages, and *Spinola* will bear him Company, in this dead time when he hath little other Employment. The *Spaniards* say *Calderon* shall have Comission from their King to congratulate the Emperour for his good happ in being elected to that high Dignity. They vaunt that *Collen* shall be protected by *Spaine*; and truly the frequent Messages between *Liege* and these Princes, do give just Cause to fear that they are brewing some strange Complot against our Religion. Monsieur de Nevers is said to be lurking upon the Frontiers of *Fuliers* and *Cleves*; if it be so, the Assembly of these Cloudes must needs threaten a Tempest. I will do my best to understand the Conspiracies between *Liege* and these Men, and thereof write your Lordship from time to time as much as I can learn; in the mean while it will not be amiss in my poor Opinion, that the States do require their Friends in *Liege* to mark and relate what is now in Treaty with the *Spaniard*. *Wynekius* and *Merebeck* are in hand to cure *Spaine* of their base Moneys: It is a Task of much Labour, and a kind of *Alchymy* which I cannot believe, untill I see it effected. *Paul Hoistius* (mentioned in my last Letters to be imprisoned for Religion) hath recanted his Opinions, and is at length enlarged of his Endurance. *Coenvelt*, named in your Lordship's, is my old Acquaintance and favorite Friend. He hath protested to me upon his Salvation, that what he hath delivered to Monsieur *Barnevelt* is meant *bonâ fide*. The *Archduke* knew nothing of the Overtures, untill it was written hither from the *Hague* to the *Audiencer*, that such a Man had been in *Holland* about such a Busyness. He was examined who set him on Work, and made Answer, *one that was greater*
then

then his Altesse; who is somewhat troubled with this manner of proceeding, *An. 1612.* and undoubtedly unless you keep your first way, will divert the Treaty another way. *Coenvelt* hath the Reputation to be a good *Netherlander*, and of a good Temper. If there were occasion for it I would recomend him to your Lordship's Favour; but this Gentleman's departure will not afford me any more time. *Haynault* is without a Governor by the Duke of *Arscott's* Death; which as it is conceived, will beget imortall Suit between the Houses of *Croy* and *Arembergh*. I humbly thank your Lordship for the Letter and Treaty sent me by Sir *Charles Morgan*. I have read over the Treaty, and sent it with my Lord Ambassador's Letters to *Paris*. So I humbly take my leave.

Your good Lordship's most ready to be commanded,
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 22^d June 1612. O.S.

I Have received your Lordship's last Letter of the 29th of *May*, being newly returned from *Fountainbleau*, where I have treated with the Queen of divers things which were propounded by his Majesty to the Duke of *Boüillon* at his being in *England*. I would not fail to acquaint your Lordship therewith, for the Relation which the same hath to your Lordship's Charge: Which was first to let her know, that his Majestie's Desire and Advice was (to the end that there might be some good use made of the kind Professions of Amitie which had been lately so fervently renewed between their Majesties,) that the Designes and Councells of both the States might be so united, as that the Ministers on both sides which are imployed in the *Low Countries*, *Germany*, and other places, should be specially directed to communicate freely and confidently each to other all things which may concern the common Service of the two States, and particularly, for the supporting and maintaining the States of the *United Provinces*. And secondly, that for the better strengthening of the mutuall Correspondency which is between this State and their antient Allies, she would not only joyn the Authority of her Perswasions with those of his Majesty, for the inducing the *Princes of the Union* to receive the States of the *Low Countries* into the League which his Majesty had lately concluded with them at *Wesel*, but also that this King and Queen would themselves enter into the said League according as the last King had done; to the end that the said *Union* might be of more force, both for the settling of the Affairs of the States, and also to hinder any Practices or ill Designs which might be set on foot in *Germany* to the Prejudice of the comon Allies. Thirdly I moved her, that she would be pleased to joyn with his Majesty in a common Care of the Affairs of *Juliers* and *Cleves*, wherein they had a common Interest; which it was not to be doubted might be easily brought to some good Issue, if these two States would effectually interpose their joynt Councells and Authorities in that behalf: For that it would be a means to make the Duke of *Saxe* to desist from the dangerous Courses which he taketh, in seeking to be assisted by the favour of the *Archdukes* and of *Spaine* in his Pretensions, and would draw him to accommodate himself to better Reason with the other Princes.

To these Propositions I received this Answer: That for the first Point the Queen did most willingly assent, and would send present direction to all her Foreign Ministers both in the *Low Countries*, *Germany* and elsewhere, to communicate freely, and to joyn with his Majestie's Ministers for the advancement of all such things as should concern the mutuall Service of both States. To the second Point which concerned the solliciting of the Princes of the *Union* to receive the States into their League, and that this King and Queen would also enter into

An. 1612. the same; they answered for the first part, that they thought to have sufficiently provided for the Security of the *States* by the League defensive which they had made with them, whereby they became *Cautions*, together with his Majesty, for the Observance of the *Truce*; which as they had then done *with the consent of the King of Spaine*, so they now could not undertake any new Action which might serve to the further strengthening of the *States*, without giving discontent thereby: But if the *States* could by any other means work the same with those Princes, that they should like very well thereof.

I told them that *there was nothing which both these two Crowns ought to have in more recommendation, then to procure the Establishment of the States Affairs*; which his Majesty judged could not be done by a better means, then by seeking to unite them with so powerfull a Body as that of the Princes of the *Union*: Which being brought to pass (as it might *insensibly*,) *it would make the King of Spaine the more contained from enterprizing any thing anew against them*. But I was answered as before, that the Affairs of this State not admitting at this present that they should in such manner openly declare themselves any further for them, the *States* must employ themselves to effect it by some other means. And for the second part, that the King and Queen were very willing, as his Majesty had proposed, to enter into the said League, but that they first desired to see (in respect of the present change of the Affairs of *Germany*) what Course would be taken for the ordering of matters there; upon Information whereof the Queen would not fail to advise with his Majesty what should be fit to be done for the good of the common Affairs. And I was assured by some, that I need not to doubt but this State would be hereafter forward enough to enter into the said League, because they would otherwise apprehend (when they should find the same to grow to strength) *that it might be a League of Religion*. Lastly, touching the Affairs of *Juliers*, they did promise assuredly that they would joyn with his Majesty in the Care thereof, as well for the compounding of the Difference between the *Pretendants*, as also to oppose themselves that neither the *Archduke* nor any other should attempt any thing to the Prejudice of their right.

I had some Speech also with them about the Affairs of *Aix*, and they promised likewise to employ themselves for the indifferent compounding of those matters. I was told also that they were desirous to enter into Composition for the Debt, which the States should assume upon them; having as it seemeth received underhand Assurance from them, that they would undertake the Payment thereof. And it was desired that his Majesty would be pleased to give me Authority to treat with them about the same, both for the Modification of the Summe, and also to agree of the Daye of Payment. The Count of *Hanaw* was very favourably treated at *Fountainbleau*, being lodged in Court and defrayed; and besides the Queen did him *the particular Grace to make him to be covered*, tho' not being quallified with any Comission; and at his Departure she bestowed a Present of Plate upon him to the value of 2500 Crowns. *Don Pedro de Zuniga* came also thither in his Passage into *England* to salute the King and Queen, but he was neither lodged nor treated there. During the time of my being at *Fountainbleau*, it was resolved to continue the Payment of the two *French* Regiments in *Holland* for another Year, and Dispatches were presently made for that purpose. Monsieur du *Maine*, upon his arrivall in *Spaine*, wrote hither, complaining that *there was no Order taken for any of the Governours of Towns or Viceroyes to meet him*; and he desired that the Duke of *Pastrana* at his entrance into this Kingdom might be treated after the same manner: Whereupon there have been Dispatches made to the Governours of *Bayonne* and to the other Towns, to observe the same Rule towards him. But to make amends for that omission, the *French* Ambassador hath certified out of *Spaine*, that the King there hath been so carefull to take order for the Duke of *Maine's* good Entertainment, as he went himself to view the Duke's Lodging whether it were in good Order; and finding that the Hangings which were appointed for his own Lodging Chamber were not rich enough, he

he caused another Suit to be forthwith made ready of Cloth of Tissue. The Queen *An. 1612.* purposeth to return hither within a Day or two, to urge the Parliament again anew for the receiving of Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* to be a Duke and Peer of *France*; but notwithstanding it is thought that she will very hardly draw them to consent thereunto. And so with my kindest remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most affectionate to do you Service,
THO. EDMONDES.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R, Paris 29th June 1612. O. S.

TO answer your last ample and substantial Letter of the eighteenth of this Month, you shall understand, that I having imparted the Contents thereof to my Lord Ambassador (as most commonly I do of all those which I receive from you) to be resolved of his Lordship's Opinion and Judgement concerning the Points mentioned in the Beginning of the same; namely the Marquiss *Spino-la's* Journey (with such a Company) to *Cullen* to meet there with *Don Balthazar de Cuneja*, and the Duke of *Nevers* Preparations in *Liege*, his Lordship did let me understand, that their Opinion here hath always been, that part of the said Marquiss's Errand and Commission into those Parts, was to deal in the *Spaniards* Behalf about the Affairs of *Germany*, upon this great Conjuncture of Matters there: And that as both from this State and the State of *England*, it hath been plainly enough intimated unto them, that if they would go about to make the Archduke *Albert* Emperour or King of the *Romans*, both these States with their Allyes, would set their rest to hinder it; so it is not thought that they will not set up any further Partic or Attempt to any such Effect, in the said Archduke's Behalf; but that perceiving, as they do, the decaying of the House of *Austria* in *Germany*, it is very likely that they may cast afar off the Grounds of such a Project for a second Son of *Spaine*. Forasmuch as concerneth *Ju-liers*, &c. this State haveing so lately promised and declared, as it hath done, that they will have a joint Care of those Affairs with the King our Master, (as by my last Letters I did let you understand,) his Lordship is of Opinion, that we ought not to stand in any great Fear, either of that which they dare enterprize or can effect against those Countrys. And for the same Consideration, of the joint Assurance given by this State in the Favour of that Quarrell, his Lordship sayeth there is less Suspicion or Regard to be had of any such Intent in the Duke of *Nevers*; whose Purpose and Ambition only is, as we are here informed and he giveth out, in case there be a Warr broached anew by the *Germans* against the *Turk* (as we hear the new *Emperor* by an Article of his Election, is obliged unto it, and promised Assistance by the Princes of the Empire in that Behalf,) to be made Generall of that Army, whereof he seemeth to be put in some hope; and those Provisions which he is said to be preparing at *Leige* are thought to be only destined to that Employment. He being a Prince, who to get himself some extraordinary Reputation, hath often entertained such Projects of foraigne Designs and Voyages.

For our Matters here, I shall have little at this time to write of. Our Court being now returned from *Fontainebleau*, the Queen hath renewed with more Earnestness than before her former Instance towards those of the *Parliament* here, for the receiveing of Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* into the Dignity of Duke and Peer of *France*, whom she is very loath and doth apprehend to let depart hence discontented; having called him hither upon that Occasion and Hope, to invest him with those Honours which the last King himself had already granted unto him,

An. 1612. him, for an honorable Acknowledgement and Reward of his glorious Deserts.

To the obtaineing whereof the Queen seemeth to be so much bent, as that she threatneth the *Parliament* in case they do persist in their Refusall, to carry the King her Sonn into their Court, and there to command them to pass the said Reception by the Absolutness of his Authority. But notwithstanding those of the *Parliament* shew themselves as little plyable thereunto as they did before, for the Inconvenience which they apprehend should follow, in case they should make any such Overture during the King's Minority; and they have underhand let the Queen understand, that if she do take any such violent Course in the Matter, they will make their private Protestations against it. But she hopeth by the means of the *Princes of the Blood*, whom she will employ towards them, to bring them to better Conformity.

Herewith I send you a printed Copy of the Declaration which the *Synode of Privas* hath made against the Abolition which had been sent to the Parliaments concerning them, together with another Copy of a certaine Indulgence published in *Auvergne*; whereby you may perceive what Designes there be in hand against us. Hereof the *Synode* having made Complaint by the Deputies Generall here, they have been answered, that the same proceeded only out of the intemperate Passion of the Churchmen. The said *Synode* is said now to be broken up, and to have authorized four of the cheifest among them, to employ themselves, in the Name of all the Churches of *France*, towards the great Men of their Party, to bring them if it be possible to a Reconciliation among themselves.

Before the old *Constable's* Departure hence (whom by my last I wrote unto you to have held on his Resolution for his Journey into *Languedoc*, there to establish his Son in his Government,) the Queen to give him Contentment, gave his Son also the Reversion of the *Admirall's* Place after the Decease of the Duke of *Anville* his Uncle; and besides treated with him about that young Lord's Marriage with the Duke of *Bracciano's* Daughter in *Italy*, who doth offer 100000 Crowns in Dowery with her; and the Queen out of her Liberality, another 100000 Crowns for the furthering of that Match, which is held to be as good as concluded. Moreover for the further gratifying of the said *Constable*, the Queen hath promised, as we hear, presently to remove the Count of *Auvergne* his Son in Law, out of the *Bastile* to *Bois de Vincennes*, one of the King's Houses within a League of *Paris*, there to be kept under Guard untill the interchangeable Delivery be made with *Spaine* of the two Princesses; at which time he is promised to be set at full Liberty.

Upon the Advertizement sent hither by Monsieur de Mayne of the meager Reception made him at his Entrance into *Spaine*, the Rumour of that News hath been so far spread here, and so much amplified to the Disgrace of that Nation for the Love which is generally born here unto them, as that the Queen hath not been a little troubled about it; and for an Instance of that Love and Respect which this People beareth to the *Spaniards*, you shall understand, that at the Arrivall into this Town of the late Marquis of *Guadelesta's* Traine with their Women to go back into *Spaine*, they were received upon their Mules with such an insolent Applause of the Frye of the Streets, as that they were conducted almost with a Hue and Cry through the Town; so that when they came to their Lodgings they had much adoe to get in, for the Number of those kind Welcomers which stood about them: And this I may say by dayly Experience, that the more they are seen here, the more they are both hated and despised. Time, Paper, and Matter enforce me to take my leave. And so with my kindest Salutations I committ you to God.

Your's as ever,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR,

Venice 3^d July 1612. O. S.

I Omitted writing to you the last Ordinary, by reason of urgent Busyness that overlayed me at that time; but hereafter I will keep better touch with you. Upon return of the *Staffetta* that was dispatched into *France*, to complaine of the ill Offices Monsieur *Pasqual* had done this State among the *Grisons*, the *French Ambassador* here was sent for into the *Colledge*; where he was desired, to endeavour himself to further their present Treaty with the *Grisons* with the best means he could. Unto this Proposition he made an Answer that was little expected, for after having offered his Service in the Furtherance of that Busyness, he fell into a bitter *Invective* against the Secretary *Vincenti*, who is employed by this State to the *Grisons*; whom by way of *Recrimination* he accused to have done the Crown of *France* worse Offices in that Place, then Monsieur *Pasqual* had done this State. For Proof whereof, he alleadged that the Secretary had possessed that People with an Opinion, that the present *Marriages* betwixt *France* and *Spaine* would be the Ruine of all the reformed Religion; and that upon that occasion he had bid them remember *St. Bartholomew's Day*, and fear such another; using many such Extravagancies, which as the Ambassador said, *Poco convenivano al una bocca Catholica*. The end of this Speech delivered with much heat, was to discredit *Vincenti* with this State; that so by their recalling him, the Treaty might be broken off which he negotiateth. But it wrought not that Effect which he expected, only it made the Ambassador's Judgment be somewhat censured among the *Signiori*, in that he would chuse to follow the Instruction of Monsieur *Pasqual*, from whom these Suggestions came, rather than to conform himself unto the Promise so lately made by the *Queen Regent*, to employ her best means for effecting that Alliance, which this State so much desired with the *Grisons*.

The Dukes of *Modena* and *Parma* have of late fallen foul about a Possession of the Count *Giroloma la Correggio*; who is in *Parma* condemned as guilty of that great Treason, though the Execution of him was forborn, in regard of his being of the House of *Austria*. After Sentence passed upon him the Duke of *Parma* sent to possess himself of a Town of his called *Rossirola*, as forfeited to him by way of Confiscation; but the Duke of *Modena* pretending that Place to be *Feudum Imperiale*, and that the *Escheate* thereof is to turn to his Advantage in case the Count *Correggio* be deprived of it, he sent thither a good Strength of Men, who beat out those of *Parma*, and won the Possession for him. In this Conflict there were slaine thirty of the Duke of *Parma's* Men, and twenty of the side of *Modena*; and it is thought greater harm would have ensued, if the Councill of *Milan* had not interposed between them, and by earnest Perswasions won them both to refer the arbitrating of their Difference to the King of *Spaine*.

The Secretary of this State resident at *Naples* hath of late been treated somewhat harshly, which these *Signiori* conceiving it to be done in Contemplation of the *Spanish Ambassadors* being ill satisfied with their Proceeding in the late *Inquisition of State*, they pass it over without any great Noise. Here are chosen two principal Senators, the *Cavalieri Nani* and *Contarini*, whereof the latter hath been extraordinary in *England* the former in *France*, to perform the Ceremony of Congratulation with the new *Emperour*. This is all I have at this present worthy the Writing, and therefore advertizing you of the Receipt of your last of the 20th of *June*, I recommend my self unto you, and you to God, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, 17th July 1612. O. S.

YOUR Letters come to me in so constant a Course that I hold it a Sin to break Day with you, though my present Occasions, which are many and urgent, plead hard for a Dispensation. Yours of the 4th of this present I have received, and my last to you was of the 3^d of the same; whereof I hope to hear of in your next. Since my last unto you we have here lost *our good old Duke*, who dyed the 16th of this Month according to this Account, and was solemnly buried on the 21st according to the usuall Ceremony of this Place. His Death was *sudden but not unexpected*, for his *great Tears and Weakness* called him hourly to the Grave, though his *malicious Adversarys* would fasten upon him the *Curse of morte subitanea*. True it is indeed that the Morning before his Decease he sate in Colledge, and then gave the ordinary Audiences that his Place required; but *with so much sense of his own decaying as if he knew he was to go from thence to dye*; and accordingly *breathed out to his Assessor some oraculous Sentences*, which made *great Impression both upon their Affections for the present, and will serve also for the rectifying their Judgment in their most important Actions*. His Successor is one of our *Procuratori*, *Marco Antonio Memo*, equall in Age unto the former, but of less Experience in the World abroad, as having served the State only in home Employments; in which he hath so well acquitted himself, as that he hath been able to make way for the *old Houses* to enter into the *Duke's Seat*, from which they have been barred by the *new Families* for 240 Years together.

We expect no great Alteration upon this Change, in regard of the constant Government of this Place; where the Head being but *Representative*, it cannot carry away with it the Life of the Body. Perhaps at *Rome* there will be some *Jubilee* upon this Occasion, in regard that they charactered the *old Duke* to be *one that naturally disaffected Priests*; which proceeded not from want of *Devotion* in him, as his *Enemies* would calumniate, but for want of *Piety and Religion* in the *Clergie*, whose *Vices* he could not pass by with Silence.

The Secretary *Vincenti* is returned from the *Grisons re infecta*; of whose Negotiation I shall be able to send you some Particulars in my next. *Vendramine* the other Secretary, that was Resident at *Florence* for this State, hath been summoned hither by the *Inquisitors*, as having held *secret Correspondence* with the *Cavalier Badoer*; and presuming that a confident putting himself into the Hands of Justice would be a sufficient Proof of his Innocency, he ventured to present himself; but upon Examination it appears that he did not call himself to a true Account, for *he is found guilty of so much as hath served to deprive him of all Charge and Offices in perpetuum, and to condemn him to Imprisonment for a Year*.

Colonel *Cicogna* a *Milanese* that was a *stipendiate* of this State, hath likewise been called before the same *Inquisitors*; but being advertized by a *Priest* of the Danger that was coming towards him, he wisely prevented it by a sudden Flight; for which good Councell the *Priest* is sentenced by the *Inquisitors* and condemned to Prison.

I have nothing more to add but Thanks upon Thanks for your kind Letters, and all hearty Salutations. Your Neighbour that is gone into *England* hath surely made the best or the worst Journey that ever he made in his Life; I am advertized he was sent for by a Letter of the King's own Hand. Because I heard not of late from *Paris* it makes me conjecture that our Friend there hath the like Commandment: Every Man's Turn will be hardly served, yet there is room for many. You will let me hear often from you. I always rest,

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Dicken-

Mr. Dickenson to Sir Thomas Lake.

S I R,

Dusseldorp, 17th July 1612. O. S.

ON the 12th of this Month I received yours of the last of the former, with those of his Majestie to the Princes mentioned by you; and according to the Direction which by his Majestie's Order you give me, will be attentive, and dispose of the same Letters as shall be requisite. *The Saxon Elector hath used sundry times very haughty and menacing Speeches, hoping perhaps to work a Terrour, and so extort the Accomplishment of his Desire.* Sure I am it appeareth not by Advertizements sent from any Place, that the Attempt which hath been signified to his Majestie is intended as yet; neither is there any likelihood thereof in Reason, whatsoever is judged of the Marquis *Spinola's* late Conference with *Don Balthasar de Zuniga* at *Lints*, or of any Courses yet known; for as the whole House of *Saxony* of it self alone is able to doe little, so the open and important Aid of Friends (in which the Motions of *Spaine* are cheisly and in effect only considerable) may not in appearance be so expected, in regard of the farther Consequence, which might bring with it a generall Rupture. Hereto may be added, that the Favour which the same House of *Saxony* received from the late Emperour, is not to be looked for from him who reigneth now. I have understood from very good Hands, that on the Speech which the Duke of *Deux Ponts* made unto him touching these Countries, beseeching him not to countenance violent Proceedings; he answered, *That he would continually seek to conserve the Peace of the Empire, and to leave Peace behind him.* Wherein he may be believed, because he hath learned by the Smart of others what Course is best for himself. I have likewise understood that both to the Deputies, and afterward to the Son of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, having acknowledged the fundry good Offices which the same Elector hath done him, he made an ample Promise of his assured and real Favour on all Occasions wherein he may afford it. On the other side it is not unknown, that the former Disgusts and Animosities between the said Emperour and *Saxon Elector*, are rather covered than accommodated. But all this notwithstanding (because the Tempest whereof there is no likelihood now, may at length break forth with the greater and more generall Fury, both in regard of outward Helps, and of the Increase of the *Saxons* Faction within these Provinces, through the Ministry of his pernicious Instruments,) it is much to be wished, that the Controversy with him and this House were composed as soon as might be. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* and Prince *Wolfgang-William* would be glad that his Majesty and *France* would be pleased to send Ambassadors to him; and I understand this Point shall be touched in the Sute they purpose to make, (whereof I have mentioned somewhat already) in which I am informed there is comprehended a Catalogue of Reasons against the Admission of him into the Communion of Possession. The Work at *Mulheim* goeth forward notwithstanding the Emperour's Mandate for surceasing, as also for demolishing of that which is done, together with Abolition of the *Licents* on the *Rhine* (pretended unlawfull,) and the removing of the *Pinace* of Warr kept thereon. It is hoped the Emperour (who hath given way to the Importunity of the ecclesiasticall Electors, the Nonce and others,) when he shall have heard the Reasons of these Princes by their Deputies, (which they will send according to the Order given in the Mandate) will make use of any good Occasion to change Rigour into Mildness, and into a cold and softly Course, especially if the Elector of *Brandenburgh* himself will send likewise about the same Cause, according to the Advice given him from hence. I see not yet why it may not become a Process in the Chamber of the Empire, as the former Fortification of that Town in the time of the last Duke's Father, which was oppugned by a definitive Sentence but not shaken.

The

An. 1612. The Deputies before-mentioned may perhaps also carry a Letter (if I may so terme it) from the States of these Provinces, remonstrating to the Emperour their Aversion from the *Saxons* entering into Possession, and the Reasons of it; but it seemeth some Phrases and Clauses set down in the Conceit or Draught of that Letter, are disliked by the same States, and must be changed. It may please you to acquaint his Majesty with the Particulars of this my Answer, which hath for the most part direct Reference to the Subject of that which you have written me. Herewith, &c.

JOHN DICKENSON.

POSTSCRIPT.

I am advertized at this instant of great Vaunts used in *Brabant* against the Work at *Mulheim*; but without the obtaining of the Emperour's Commission, which will ask time if it be obtained, (for he must hear the Allegations of these Princes) there is no good Colour to attempt any thing. It is not thought that under this Pretext any practice of Surprize is hatched for the *Saxon's* Behoof; if there be, the Vigilancy that is used maketh me hope it shall not succeed.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 22^d July 1612. O.S.

THIS Gentleman, Brother to Monsieur *Arsens*, acquainting me with his purpose to return into the *Low Countries*, I would not fail to salute your Lordship by him with these few Lines, supposing that by this time your Lordship will be also returned thither, if some better occasion has not retained your Lordship in *England*. Monsieur *de Puyseux* the Secretary of State is newly dispatched hence into *Spaine*; both to give them a particular Satisfaction touching a late Contestation between the Ministers of this State and the *Spanish* Ambassador here about the Contract of the Marriages, (which had been sent back here out of *Spaine* with some Alterations,) and also for that as they pretend it hath been always the Custom in like cases to send a Secretary of State with the Contract; and it is here generally thought to be a great Disgrace to Monsieur *du Mayne*, that he was sent away only with a Commission of Compliment, whereas Monsieur *de Puyseux* is dispatched with the most important matter of that Negotiation. It was agreed between the two States (in regard that the Queen had not sent any Person into *Spaine* in requitall of the Duke of *Feria* his coming hither) that the Duke of *Mayne* should be entered into *Spaine* before the Duke of *Pastrana* should enter into *France*. But the *Spaniards*, because they would receive further Satisfaction in that point of Honour, did suffer the Duke of *Mayne* to come as far as *Burgos*, within two Days Journey of *Madrid*, before the Duke of *Pastrana* met him; but there is News come since of the said Duke's Arrivall in *France*, and that he will be here about the fifteenth of the next Month *Stylo Novo*. They complaine here that Monsieur *de Rohan* doth dayly give occasion of new Offence by his Demeanour at *St. Jean de Angely*, having lately put out of the Town the Serjeant Major called *Gratelan*, after some Outrages done him by some of the Duke's Servants: Whereupon the Queen doth shortly intend to send into *Poitou* two Councillors of this Parliament, the one a *Catholique* the other of *the Religion*, to take an indifferent Information both of Monsieur *de Rohan's* Proceedings against divers particular Men in those Parts, who have complained of him, and also of the Causes of Grievance which he hath against them; in which Commission the Persons that are imployed are said to be very moderate and indifferent.

It is expected that within a few Days the Parliament will deliver their final Answer to the Instance which the Queen hath made for the receiving of Monsieur *de*

Lefdiguieres

Lefdiguieres to be a Duke and Peer of France; wherein if they shall not give *An. 1612.* her Satisfaction, she doth profess that she will go thither in Person, and command the same to be passed by the Absoluteness of her Authority.

The Prince of Condé is by the Queen's Order gone suddainly from hence in post to *Burdeaux*, for the appeasing of a Dissension which is fallen out betwixt Monsieur de *Roquelaure* the Lieutenant Generall of *Guienne*, and Monsieur de *Barrault* the Mayor of *Burdeaux*, about the Election of the Jurats of the City; wherein Monsieur de *Roquelaure* invited Monsieur de *Barrault*, who went lately from hence, to concurr with him, that each of them might chuse one to be at their Devotion; which for that Monsieur *Barrault* refused, saying that *the Choice ought to be free at the liberty of the Burghers, or otherwise at the Queen's Commandment*, Monsieur de *Roquelaure* thereupon assembled some Troops, and hindered Monsieur de *Barrault* from entring into the Town. Of which Proceeding he having sent Advertizement hither, the Resolution was presently taken for the immediate sending away of the Prince to appease these Disorders by his Authority, being Governour of the Country. Which Imployment the Prince did the more willingly undertake, for that he conceiveth that Monsieur de *Roquelaure* is under-hand supported by the Duke d'*Espernon*, and he promiseth to return hither againe forthwith. There is a Marriage set afoot by the Queen's means, between *Madamoiselle du Mayne* and the Duke of *Feria's* Son, who is allied unto the Queen.

Here is newly arrived an Ambassador from the *Emperour*, called *Signiour Alexsandro Rudolphi*, to acknowledge Thanks to the Queen for the good Offices which she did him in the furtherance of his Election to the Empire. He first performed the like Commission to the *Archduke* as he passed that way, and from hence he is to take his Journey into *Spain*. It hath been found strange that he hath here lodged himself in *the Nuncio's House*, whereby he hath deprived himself of being seen of divers of the forreign Ministers here, and hath also given Jealousy of his Master's holding too strict a Correspondence with Rome. But he pretendeth that the reason of his Lodgiug there is, for that the *Nuncio* is his Kinsman.

Monsieur d'*Espernon* hath of late retired himself to his House in *Brie*, out of Discontentment, for that the *Princes of the Blood* hindred him from having certaine Munition granted him out of the King's Storehouses, which he desired for the furnishing of his Governments. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most assuredly to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Dominicus Baudius to Sir *Ralph Winwood*.

Nobilissimo & amplissimæ Dignitatis atque eximix Virtutis Viro D. Rodolpho Winwood, *Dominicus Baudius S.P.D.*

*Q*uoniam te, pro nativa propensione voluntatis ad bene de bonis merendum, omnia tua sponte facturum non dubito, quæcunque possunt pertinere ad famam & existimationem nostram propugnandam, tamen ea de re per literas serio rogandum & obtestandum duxi, ut quod tua sponte facis, tanto impensus facere perseverares adductus oratu nostro. Graves enim causæ sunt cur vehementer queri debeam de sinistro & parum sincero affectu quorundam hominum non infimæ dignitatis atque auctoritatis, qui me per cuniculos oppugnant, alio quidem colore quæsito, sed potissimum eo nomine, quod in hoc atrio ac domicilio libertatis jus mihi esse arbitror libere sententiam dicendi de Homine

An. 1612. illo, quem fulmine perculsum soleo dicere, quem summâ vi defendunt contra vocem populi quæ vox Dei esse perhibetur, contra obnuntiationem maximæ partis Provinciarum, contra gravissimorum Virorum authoritatem, denique contra Religiosissimi Regis vestri Majestatem, cujus vel unius suffragium nixum fundamento certæ Scientiæ & immotæ veritatis instar Oraculi esse deberet. Mibi fatalis quædam lues & calamitas incidisse videtur, quæ spiritu vertiginis mentes alioqui cordatorum hominum afflavit, ut brachia dirigere pertendant contra torrentem, & adversus stimulum recalcitrare. Videntur sperare futurum ut morâ & patientiâ mitigari possint animi sanarique incommodæ opiniones, quasi progressu temporis mendacium usucapi queat & obtinere vim ac robur veritatis: Atqui falsitatis commenta delet dies, & majestas veri tanto clarius effulget quo diutius oppugnatur. Ego Vates non sum, sed secutus auguria quæ nobis immutabile Dei verbum præscribit, audeo affirmare eum virum quo plura scribet, quo diutius vivet, eo magis incursum in publicum odium generis humani, certè omnium eorum à quibus certa Lex Fidei ac Religionis colitur atque observatur, nisi prorsus mutet Stylum & amplectatur gloriam ingenuæ confessionis, atque omissis ambagibus det manus efficaci veritati. Nunquam intempestivus est receptus ad bonam mentem, nec præcludi debet ara clementiæ pœnitentibus: Sed ut sunt ingenia fratrum, vix est ut id unquam fiat. Hæc & infinita alia quæ non reticeo quotiescunque datur occasio de talibus rebus loquendi creant mihi odia multorum qui potius gratias agere deberent. Sed non morabor longiori sermone tua tempora, tantum istud etiam atque etiam te crabo per communia Musarum sacra, quæ me tibi conciliarunt, ut nos de meliore nota velis insinuare apud Musarum Patrem Regem vestrum, qui tam feliciter implet votum Platonis, a quo præclare scriptum est tum demum beatas fore Respublicas quum aut Reges saperent aut sapientes regnarent. Non sum tam degeneris animi ut mercenarium aliquod munus in præsens ambire precibus velim; etsi Dona Deorum sperni non debent, sed tamen altius adspirant meæ spes, nimirum ut in animo Regis optimi & eruditissimi defigatur aculeus non abjectæ de nobis existimationis. Id tu optimè omnium facere potes si me patrocinio tuo præsidioque non fueris dedignatus. Ego me immortalis beneficio devinctum humanitati tuæ profitebor, & non dedecorabo honesta tua de nobis Judicia. Pluribus non utar ne videar amicæ voluntati tuæ diffidere. Vale & nos tui observantissimos ama. Datum Lugduni Batavorum Kal. Quintilibus CIOCCXII.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Venice, 7th August 1612. O. S.

THE last Week I was forced to hold my Hands by reason of an Indisposition that then kept me in my Bed; the fierceness whereof though I have at length overcome, yet can I not say but that the Reliques of it, as Faintness and Weakness, keep some part of Possession: Yet will I straine my self to answer your last of the 18th of July; and because in my former to you I promised to let you know how the Secretary *Vincenti* had sped in his Employment to the *Grisons*, I will first begin to pay that Debt. At his first going he carryed with him Order for the dispensing large Sums of Money among that People, thereby to repurchase their Affections, which through the practices of Monsieur *Pasqual*, Resident amongst them for the French, were much alienated. If that course had been followed, it is thought there might have been good hope that in time they might have been wrought to yield to the continuance of their League with this State; but upon the Queen Regent's promising the Venetian Ambassador in the Court, that she would check Monsieur *Pasqual*'s Proceedings, and give him order hereafter not only to desist from opposing this State, but further to assist them in the compassing their Desire, these *Seigniori* hoped by her means to effect their purpose without spending any thing, and so countermanded the giving of any Money;

neys; and commanded *Vincenti* to repair to Monsieur *Pasqual* and to pursue the *An. 1612.* matter with his Assistance. The *Secretary* presuming that Monsieur *Pasqual* had *Instructions* agreeable to what this State expected, went unto him to crave his furtherance; but he absolutely denyed to have any such Order from his Master, and would acknowledge nothing but a bare Instruction *to desist from opposing* this State *publickly* in that Busyness, whereunto he promised to conform himself; *though underhand he set all his Instruments at work to cross the Matter with greater Violence then ever.* When *Vincenti* could draw no more from him, he desired him at the last, that he would only in the *Dyet* that was then held by that People, give them assurance that there passed good Correspondency betwixt the King his Master and the State of *Venice*. But he could not obtaine so much; *which made him see that this State had erred in trusting to the assistance of the French, and neglecting their intended Course,* which would in appearance have availed them. Now all hope of that Matter is at an end, the busyness having been proposed a second time in the Assembly of that People and againe denyed. The *French* Ambassador that is here alleadgeth for excule of the Matter, that there was an Article in that Confederation of the *Grisons* and this State, prejudicial to the Crown; which if these *Seigniori* suffer to be corrected, he undertook the concluding of the new League now in Question betwixt them. But this State would no way hearken to that Motion; and rather then they will be beholding to the *French* for it, they give over all thought thereof, and begin to enter into Consideration of uniting themselves with the *Swisse* if it may be possible; who are a People *more constant* and *less dependant* on any other.

The News of our late Duke's Death was sent to *Rome* by an extraordinary Currier, to whom the Pope gave a large Reward; and thereupon immediately the Cardinal *Borghesi* took occasion to write to our *Procurator Mocenigo*, expressing the hope that was conceived of his succeeding in that Seat; and promising him withall, that if he should chance to fail in this present Election, he should be sure whensoever he would be pleased to accept it, to have a Place among the *Cardinals*. The *Procurator* in his Answer returned him many thanks for his kind offer; but argued, that he was born *Servire alla Patria*; and that of all other Courses the Ambition of a *Cardinalship* was farthest from his thoughts, in regard that he found in himself an unsuitness for *Munus Sacerdotale*. This Answer of his, together with the Cardinal's Letter he sent to the *Consiglio di Dieci*, to make it appear that *he entertained no secret Intelligence with Rome; which act of his will help well to make way for him against the next vacancy here.*

In the new Duke's Place here is chosen *Procurator*, *Phillipo Pasqualego* one of the *Inquisitors of State*; who not long before was named to have gone one of the three *Inquisitors* Generall into the *Levant*: But he excused himself through Indisposition and Weakness for so great a Voyage, and offered his Brother in his place, who was accepted.

Here is an Advertizement from *Ferrara* of an Act lately passed there in prejudice of this State, which may be of some great future Consequence: For whereas it was thought that all Controversies concerning the *Confines* were at an end, being referred to the friendly decision of the Commissioners, they now see that the Rule is true, *che i preti non perdonano mai*. Hereof they have an ample proof at this present; when notwithstanding all outward shews of Amity and Friendship, the Cardinal *Spinola* by order from *Rome*, hath cited to *Ferrara*, *Molini* Captain of the *Gulph*, together with three other *Soprocomiti* of the *Galles* that were at the burning of those Woods, and divers others that were seen in the Action, whose Names are not expressed, but only the Letter *N.* set down for all these Accessaries. They were summoned formally by an Instrument affixed to the usuall place for such Citations, which required them to appear at the Tribunal *ad Informandam Curiam*, as if they had trespassed in the Jurisdiction: But the manner that was used in the Publication of it was such, as that it seemeth they mean to steal such an Act surreptitiously, and to produce it hereafter to their Advantage. For first it was written in as small a Letter as was possible.

Then

An. 1612. Then it was set up so high that none could almost see it. Thirdly, it stayed no time but was quickly taken down. And lastly, there was a Guard that watched it to keep any from coming near to see what it was, or to read it. But notwithstanding all this Diligence that was used for the hiding of it, there were some that read it with *Occhiali*, and gave Information of it to this State, who are now consulting how to revenge it; of whose Proceedings therein I shall hereafter advertize you. In the mean time with thanks for your kind offer of sending me the Books which the inclosed Paper will name, I leave you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Here are newly arrived my Lord *Ross*, Mr. *Cranfield*, Toby *Mathezw* and his Comrade Mr. *Gage*, but by severall ways; the two first by *Augusta*, the other by *Basil* and *Milan*.

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 10th August 1612.

THE first sight and outside of your Letter was very pleasing to me, because it gave me assurance that you were safely arrived; which considering the foul Weather that followed the next Night after your embarking, was no small comfort, for I assure you I was *en peine* in respect of the Danger and hard Passage that you must needs endure: But my best hope was, that those Northwest Winds would force you to make for *Flushing*, which if you had done in time, no doubt you might have recovered the Harbour before the maine Tempest, and avoided much hazard. Well, God be thanked it was no worse, and I hope you shall have the same Success, and the like deliverance from the Danger that now threatens you by my Ladies Sicknes; wherein I apprehend your Grief and Anguish, and pray heartily that it may please God to lengthen her Days and restore her to perfect Health: Whereof I have the more confidence and almost assured hope, for that she hath the earnest Prayers of so many vertuous and well affected Friends. I am newly returned from a pettie Progres to *Askot*, where I had no great Joy to continue, as being sorry to see so much representation of Ruine, in a place where I had heretofore taken so much Delight. I made thence a step to *Oxford*, where all things flourish as fast, especially *the new Library*, which is a handsom and substantial Building; as likewise Mr. *Wadham's* new Colledge would have proved a fair Fabrick, if it had been as well placed and as well contrived as it might easily have been; but the greatest alteration methinks is at *Merton* Colledge, where they have been at great Cost, and made a fair Square. It was my ill happ to miss Sir *Tho. Bodley* both here and there, whither he went some two or three Days before my return, so that I cannot send you any certainty of his Estate and Health: But it should seem he is on the mending hand, or else he would not have undertaken such a Journey in these Heats, which have been and still continue very violent, with *the greatest Drought* that hath been known in the memory of any Man living.

The King is still in Progres; some speech there is (but upon what ground I know not) that it should be abridged. The Prince went after the King on *Thursday* last in Post, and they say overtook him the next Day. The Queen sate forth on *Wednesday* toward *Woodstock* through *Buckinghamshire*, and makes a long Circuit by Sir *Robert Dormer's* and Sir *Richard Blunt's*. Sir *Henry Wotton* came a Fortnight since, and made after the King after some five or six Days loytering here in Town. There is a Commission till the end of this Month to

Sir

Sir Julius Caesar, Sir Thomas Parry, Mr. Attorney, Sir Francis Bacon, Baron An. 1612.
Sotherton, Sir George Cary, Sir George Moore, Sir Walter Cope and one or two
more, (whom I have forgotten) to devise and project the best Means for Money.
The World goes hard when such must be employed in that Busyness, the greater
Part of whom have given no good Proof of well governing their own Affairs;
but if they bring in no base Course it will be the more tollerable. Marry the com-
mon Voyce runs, that they harp most upon debasing of Money.

The Widow Countess of Rutland dyed lately, and is privately buried in
Paul's, by her Father Sir Phillip Sidney and Secretary Walsingham. Sir Wal-
ter Raleigh is slandered to have given her certaine Pills that dispatch'd her.
The Viscount Lisle is gone for Flushing a thousand Pound the Year richer by
her Death. There is a Fame that the Lady Sanquir is married to one Sands of
Buckinghamshire, who hath or had a Wife that was Heir to Chatterton Bishop
of Lincoln, and Daughter to Sir Richard Brook that married Sir Harry Nevill's
Daughter; but whether they be divorced or how they be parted I know not. Sir
Harry Nevill and his Lady took a Journey this Day se'nnight toward the Isle of
Wight and so into Somersetshire to see his Daughters; making account to be al-
most a Month abroad. Here is a Report of an Affront that should be given to
the Spanish Ambassador by a Companion, that riding near his Coach and saluting
him, the Spaniard putting off his Hat in Requital had it snatcht from him, and
so lost it with a Jewell and a rich Band.

A Messenger from the Palsgrave (some say his Steward,) had the ill Luck in
Delivery of his Letters, to give the Prince that which was directed to the Lady
Elizabeth and his to her; and withall was so long and often delayed in his Ac-
cess to the Queen, that he went away much discontented.

I am going to Morrow God willing toward Ware-Park and to Sir Rowland
Litton's, in which Places I think to remaine this Vacation. But I shall much
long to hear of my Lady's good Recovery, for which I will not cease to pray;
and so I commend you and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord, Brussells, 13th Aug. 1612. O. S.

THOUGH I wrote lately to your Lordship and have not any Matter of
Consequence to advertize at this present, yet I was loth to let this wor-
thy Gentleman Sir Charles Morgan return to the Hague without any Letters.
On Saturday last the Sentence of Banishment was pronounced against Advocate
Coenvelt, as your Lordship may perceive by this inclosed Paper. He must now
seek him a new Country and a new Manner of living, but in what part, I suppose
he is not yet well resolved. Our great Marqueſs Spinola carried with him from
hence in ready Money and Bills of Exchange, the Summe of twenty thousand
Crowns, and twenty Chains of Gold, to bestow among the Emperour's Follow-
ers for Presents. These Things are done above board in the Sight of all the
World, but what he provideth otherwise is kept very secret. Count Embden
hath either hurt or broken his Leg between this Place and Namure; which Ac-
cident as I conceive will stay his intended Travells towards Prague. There are
likewise two others, the one called the Counte Ferrance Brother-in-law to Count
Octavio Visconti and Don Alfonso d'Avolas, that are fallen sick upon the way.
We suppose that Spinola's Journey will produce an Imperiall Ban against the
Towns of Mulhem and Aquisgrane; and that Spaine and these Princes shall
have Power by strong hand, to put it in Execution: But albeit the Emperour do

An. 1612. sufficiently begin to shew his Inclination to favour the *Spanish* Designs, yet since those things do concern *the Union*, it is to be thought that he will look before he leap. I have been assured by Persons of Credit and Reputation, that the Souldiers in the Castle of *Antwerp*, have by speciall Order from the *Archduke* been deprived of these two Months Pay, which must be imployed to furnish them with Armes, as if there was some Designe to draw them into the Field; and I have been with like Confidence assured, that by speciall Commandment from the King of Spaine, his Officers here are strictly enjoyned, not to permit any Spaniard or Irish to return towards their Countries. One of my Friends in the *Irish Regiment* came to see me the other Day, and told me, the same instant he came from a Fryar of his Nation who then had been with the Secretary Manciscidor; and been informed by him, that shortly there would be some means to set his Countrymen on work. These Circumstances considered, do produce a great likelihood of some dangerous Practices which are now in brooding; but perhaps when they shall perceive us to stand upon our Guards, these Men may change their Resolution: And howsoever they vaunt of having secret Means to raise 30000 Men upon any sudden Occasion, and to put them into the Field before we shall be able to put our selves in State to resist their Forces, yet many do rather construe that these Bravadoes are rather to intimidate then to vanquish their Adversaries. Nevertheless it cannot be hurtfull for us and our Friends to be provided for the worst, and in *omnem eventum* to have Oyle in our Lamps. Amongst other Discourses of this Subject, a principall Minister of these Princes hath been heard to say, that two great Men of France, which in my Opinion if he spake truly must be Monsieur de Nevers and d'Espernon, are bound by their Promise to succour the Archdukes with 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse when occasion shall serve. Besides the Duke of Longueville and Count of St. Paul mentioned in your Lordship's Letters, the Bishop of Paris hath been observed to pass this Way towards your Provinces.

I make bold to send your Lordship herewithall a Copy of the *Act of Reconciliation* lately made, by the Authority and Mediation of certaine Deputies from the Synod of *Privas*, between the Duke of Bouillon and Monsieur Lesdiguieres; which as it is hoped, will serve for an Example to do the like good Work among some other French Lords of the reformed Religion.

This Day the two *Spanish Ambassadors* began their Progress towards *Antwerp*, and from thence will take their Course into *Flanders*, there to make good Cheer *sur le bon homme*, Spinola having left his Sonne here of purpose to attend them, and to defray their Charges. To Morrow *Guadaleste's* Secretary rideth Post into *Spaine*; and within three Days the Count of *Furstembergh* shall be sent thitherwards, in Recompence of the Ambassage brought hither by *Calderon*; whose long stay in these Parts about an idle Errand, his Presence being so necessary at home, doth begett much Discourse.

Mr. Beaulieu writeth thus in the end of his last Letter; Monsieur de Preaux hath advertized hither what strange and bold Language the Elector of Mentz did use unto him at his late being in your Parts: Accusing the new Emperour to be too affectionate to the Protestant Party; for which Cause he said it was necessary for them to proceed to the Election of a King of the Romans; speaking also with no less Liberty of the Busyness of Juliers and Cleves, which he said was unjustly held by the possident Princes, because it did belong to the Emperour to ordaine the Possession thereof untill the Difference should be determined, and that the said Princes were to be forced to undergoe that Order. Which Discourse of the said Elector, with the sending of Messengers from the two other Ecclesiasticall Electors towards the Archduke, and that which is advertized of the Duke of Saxony's Practices with them, all maketh the World suspect that there are some dangerous Combinations and Plotts working amongst them. If Sir Charles Morgan were not better known to your Lordship then to my self, I would recommend him to your Lordship, for a very courteous, worthy and honourable

nourable Gentleman. And so I humbly take my leave at this time to remaine *An. 1612.*
 alwayes,

Your Lordship's to be commanded,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, Venice August 14th 1612. O. S.

I Have not written to your Lordship since I heard of your going into *England*, my last being of the third of *July*, so as now I have so much Matters on my hands that I know not where to begin; and for some Weakness after a late sharp and dangerous Sickness, which is continued by the extream intemperate Heat we have at this present, shall have as much to do how to go forward. My Sickness proceeded of Indigestion, which I must be subject unto as long as I live in this Place without any sort of Exercise; so as I was for four Days and Nights together *in State of one of your Dutch Heers after a Feast*, looking still when I should *vomere Animam*; and therefore *mali non ignarus*, I am the more sensible of your good and dear Lady's Sickness, (though in another kind) which I heard of by your Letters of the 25th of the last; only my hope is that as mine being *gravis* was *brevis*, so hers being *longus* is *levis*, or the less to be feared. Touching your Journey and the Issue thereof, (which I had understood before out of *England*,) but that I am well acquainted with your Strength of Mind, I should suffer with you for being exposed to such Uncertainties. But if you can maintaine one ground, that the Resolution of the Matter now in question depends upon this, *whether there shall be a Parliament or no*, I conclude the Necessity of having a Parliament, and consequently, that Choice will be made of such as may be of most use: Wherein there can be no question made of Sir Henry Nevill, and you are joyned with him in all my *Aviso's*. Were you both Strangers to me, I should neither wish well to the King's Service nor the good of my Country, if I should not infinitely joy at such a Success; and therefore I pray you give me the Comfort as often as you may, what further Hope and Expectation there may be of it. I have my particular Interest in it so far, as that I find both your Cares of my good do prevent my Desires; and I shall be heartily glad that what you have proposed in my Favour may succeed, promising my self better Ability to imploy my self in his Majestie's Service in a Place so little differing from our own Climate, then in this, where Infirmities and Indisposition dayly grow upon me. It only rests that you will be pleased to direct me what means I am to make, if you judge it fit I should make any, which I will forbear to do without your Advice, more then to take knowledge of Sir Henry Neville's Favour, to whom (whatever be the Success) I must acknowledge my self much bound as I am to your Lordship.

You have heard I doubt not before this, how we have here buried our good old Duke *Leonardo Donato*, and chosen another equall to him in Years and Reputation of Honesty and Integrity, (though he may be content to come short of the other in Sufficiency, since this State nor happily this Age; could not afford his Match,) *Marc Antonio Memo*, one of the old Families, of which for 230 Years there hath not been a Prince chosen: So as here hath been extraordinary Demonstration of Joy shewed for this Election, both in regard of the Affection which is born by the People to the antient Houses which were the first Founders of their City, though since the other have overtopt them in Number, as likewise for having removed hereby a Scandall of Faction, upon which the Enemies of this State did cheisly ground their Prognosticks of the Ruine of this long lasting Commonwealth. At the Death of the old Duke there was much Triumph at *Rome*, as if the late Differences between the Church and this State were cheisly bred and fomented by him; but many here are, which promise to make it appear, the Wil-

dom

An. 1612. dom of this State did not rest in *una testa sola*, and as yet Affairs go on in their wonted Traine.

Here is a Bishop of *Liesenna* a Place in *Dalmatia*, and a Captain of a Place subject to the Patriarch of *Acquileia* both brought Prisoners to this Town, for hindering the accustomed Obsequies to the late Duke; saying that he was *Principe Heretico*, and that the same should not be performed to him as others. The *Nuntio* hath brought particular Letters from the *Pope* and the Cardinal *Borghese* to congratulate with this Prince for his Election; and the *Spanish* Ambassador who hath long absented himself from Colledge, upon those Distastes I have formerly advertized your Lordship, doth comply with this Prince in all good manner, laying the Burden of all Unkindnesses upon the latter; yet hath he now a new Cause of Discontentment, his Physitian which he expected dayly should be delivered unto him, being sentenced to dark and close Prison for the Space of two Years. I have many more of these particular Accidents to advertize your Lordship which are not of that Import as that I should any more for the present weary you or my self. And therefore, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 28th August 1612. O. S.

I Have received your Lordship's last Letter of the first of this present, and I am glad to understand that after the Discomfort which your Lordship received at your Return by my Lady *Winwood's* Sicknes, she is now in better state of Health, which I pray God may happily increase to her perfect Recovery. If your Lordship's sudden Journey into *England* was for any publick Cause, I should have been glad to have understood the same; but if the Occasion was private, my Curiosity doth not extend to enquire thereof. *I cannot comprehend how it is likely* (as your Lordship writeth) *that his Majestie's great Necessities can be relieved, and a good Course settled for the Affairs of the State, without the Assistance of a Parliament*; and therefore your Lordship shall do me a great Pleasure, if it will please you to interpret further that Point unto me. I am glad to understand that it is intended to call your Lordship home at *Michaelmas*, to give your Lordship part in the Preferments which are then meant to be disposed of, according as is due to your Lordship's Merit.

The Duke of *Pastrana* having staid two Days at *Burgh la Royne*, a Village within two Leagues of this Town, made his Entry upon *Monday* the third of *August*. He was first presented upon the Way with two fair Horses richly furnished, sent him from the King and Queen for his own Mounting; and afterwards he was met a Mile out of the Town by the Duke of *Nevers*, who was accompanied with divers of the principall Gentlemen of the Court, to the Number of 200 Horse. The Manner of his Entry was as followeth. First there came 100 Mules having sumptur Cloths of Cloth embroidered with the Duke's Armes; and after them forty others, which carried the Duke's Furniture for his Chamber, being covered with sumptur Clothes of Crimson Velvet embroidered with the Duke's Armes in Gold and Silver: And to omit nothing that might serve for Ostentation, there were little Banners set upon seven of the Mules to shew that they carried the Treasure; and after all the Carriages, there followed one riding between two *Rackes* covered with Silver, upon which were hung six silver Potts. All this Equipage was ushered by certaine Officers in rich Coates, and attended by many in a yellow Livery. Some time afterward there followed the Duke's Traine all mounted upon Post Horses instead of their Mules; which they had sent before,

to

to receive the Scoffs which were intended for themselves: The said Troop consisting of ten Postillions which carried each of them a Maill-Trunck behind him, and seventy other Pages and Servants all apparrelled in scarlet Jerkins, and Hose trimmed with gold Lace. Then followed the Duke's two Priests, and after them came all the principal Gentlemen of the Company, each of them riding between two *French*. Next came Monsieur de Rhodes the Master of the Ceremonies, and then the Duke of *Pastrana* together with the ordinary Ambassador and the Duke of *Nevers*; and last of all followed four Coaches drawn by six Mules apiece, and two Waggon drawn also with Mules. All the whole Troop of the *Spaniards* carried each of them a little Cloak-bagg before him, wherewith it is thought the *French* would have made themselves merry, if they had not been contained by the Severity of the Proclamations, which forbad the offering any Scorn to the *Spaniards*. The Queen and the whole Court put themselves into Windows upon *Nostredame-Bridge* to see their Passage; and they did commend his Equipage to be fair, but they would not allow his Train to be answerable to the same, for that he hath not in all above eighteen or twenty Gentlemen of Note with him, and they all have put their Servants into the Duke's Livery, to make his Company appear the more glorious: And for Servants of the baser Sort as Mullitiers and such like, there was never more wretched People seen. The same Night of his Arrivall, Monsieur le Grand and Monsieur de Chasteauvieux, Chevalier d'Honneur to the Queen, were sent to visit him from the King and Queen. On Thursday following he was fetcht to his Audience by the Duke of *Guise*, with his two Bretheren the Prince *Joinville* and the Chevalier de *Guise*, the young Duke d'*Elboeuf*, Monsieur de *Crequi*, de *Bassompierre*, de *Bressien*, the Count de *la Rochefaucault*, and other principall Gentlemen of the Court: And for the better shewing of their Bravery, they brought him to the Court on Horseback, riding in rich Cloathes. He was received by the King and Queen in the Gallery, where there was a great Assembly of all the great Men and Ladies of the Court, who were richly apparell'd; and after he had staied some half an Hour in performing of his Complements towards the King and Queen, he went to vssit Madame in her own Chamber, whom it was thought fit to place apart, for that the Ambassadors were to do greater Honour to her then to the King and Queen. A little before the Duke's coming to the Place of his Audience, there fell out a Quarrell between the Prince of *Condé* and the Duke de *Nevers*; for that the said Duke having advanced himself before the Seat where the Princes of the Blood late, the Prince of *Condé* told him that it was not his Place; and the other contrarywise maintaining that he knew what belonged unto his Right, they thereupon entered into some Terms of further Heat, and there passed a Challenge between them to have met the next Morning in the Field; and the Prince sought presently to withdraw himself out of the Room: But the same being discovered by the Duke of *Bouillon*, he caused the Doors to be shut, and suffered the Prince not to depart, untill the said Unkindness was compounded by the Queen's Authority. There fell out two other Disputes at the same time for Precedency, the one between the Cardinals and the Princesses of the Blood; which the Queen adjudged against the Cardinals in favour of the Ladies, whereupon they withdrew themselves out of the Room: The other was between the Dutchess of *Guise* and the Dutchess of *Longueville*, which was in some sort accommodated, by placing one on one side of the Queen and the other on the other.

On Saturday the 15th of this present, being St. Louis his Day, the Ceremony was performed for the Signing of the Contract of Marriage between Madame and the Prince of *Spaine*; at which time the Duke of *Pastrana* was brought to his Audience by the Prince of *Conti*, the Prince *Joinville*, and sundry others of the great Men of the Court. By reason of the Competition between some of the great Men and the great Ladies for Precedency, the Queen was forced to change the first Order which was designed for the Performance of that Ceremony with Solemnity in the great Gallery of the Louvre, where all the great Persons were ranked according to their Quallity, and to appoint the same to be done in the

An. 1612 *King's Bedchamber*, where the Meeting was after a more promiscuous fashion. Both the *Spaniards* and also those of the Court were that Day very richly apparelled; and after that the Duke of *Pastrana*, together with the ordinary Ambassador, had saluted the King, Queen and *Madame*, Monsieur *de Villeroy* read the Articles of the Contract; and after presented the same to be signed by the King, Queen and *Madame*; which when they had done, the same was also signed by Queen *Margueret*, next by the two Ambassadors of *Spaine*, afterwards by the *Nuncio*, and last of all by the three *Princes of the Blood* and the Duke of *Guise*: And for the last Act of the Ceremonie, the two Ambassadors went againe to salute the King and Queen, and presented themselves on their Knees to *Madame* as their Princess; the like being also performed by the principal of the Spanish Gentlemen. There hath been sent hither a Secretary of *Spaine* called *Maldonato*, to assist at the signing of the Contract, in like manner as Monsieur *de Pusieux* was sent from hence into *Spaine*; and I understand that the Contract for the King's Marriage with the *Infanta*, is in the like manner to be signed in *Spaine* and ratified here. It was once purposed to have made a generall Ball at Court for the entertaining of the Duke of *Pastrana*; but that Resolution was afterwards changed, for that she knew not how to accommodate the Ranks of the great Men and Ladies: but cheifly, for that the Custome is not (as your Lordship knows) to make those Balls without a *Festin Royal*, where the Duke of *Pastrana* must have been invited to have supped with the King; which Entertainment they could not relolve here to give him, for that they would not undervalue themselves to the Spanish Greatness, which doth not admitt any Ambassador to dine or sup with that King. The Queen therefore intreated Queen *Margueret* to invite the Duke of *Pastrana* to a Ball at her House, where the King, Queen and *Madame*, were all present. He hath also been feasted by the Dukes of *Guise* and *Nevers*, the Marquess *d'Ancre* and Monsieur *Zamet*, and it is intended that other of the great Men shall do him the like Honour.

I doubt not but your Lordship hath understood, of the great Opposition which hath been made by the French Ambassador at *Constantinople*, that the States might not be admitted to trade in those Countries under their own Banner. Wherein as that Ambassador used all means to disgrace the States towards the Turk, so to make them odious in Christendom also, the Ministers here have reported, that the States gave some Advices, and made Offer of Assistance to the Turk for the invading of Italy, and assailing of Rome. Of which ill Offices done to the States, Monsieur *Arsens* hath much complained here.

There is present News come hither, that the Duke of *Savoy*, under colour of a Conference which he hath entertained these four Months with those of the Town of *Geneva*, by some Commissioners imployed on his behalf for the determining of some Differences between them, had a design for the Surprisall of the said Town, by the means of one *la Rivere* a Serjeant of one of the Companies of the Garrison there, whom he had gained to be at his Devotion; but the said Serjeant practizing with the Captaine of the Garrison to be of the Conspiracie, and to betray that Quarter which was in his Guard to the Duke, the Captaine discovered the Treason, and so the Serjeant was taken, and upon his own Confession of the Fact was executed. Since that time hath given better means for the nearer Observation of the fashion of the Spaniards living here, this People which did before but a little love them, are now possessed with a generall Opinion that there is nothing but vaine Ostentation in their outward Appearance, and extreame Baseness in their inward Carriage. And as an Instance to prove this, it is confidently affirmed, That whereas there is care taken to furnish them with the best and rarest Provisions for their Diet which can be gotten, to the value of fourscore Pound a Day, the Duke of *Pastrana's* Officers do sell the greatest part thereof, and his Table is so meanly furnished, as the French that go to see him at his Meals are ashamed thereof. And the like they speak touching his miserable Rewards for the Presents which have been made him, and of the base living of the Spaniards in their Lodgings, and of the small number of

Persons

Persons of Quallity, which are not above 17 or 18; and that which maketh shew *An. 1612.* of the greatest Bravery in the Liveries of their Servants, is but counterfeit *Stuff*; so that by this small Tryall it is discovered, *that the more they converse together, the greater is the Alienation between them.* The Duke of Pastrana had two Days since a private Audience of the Queen, and four or five Days hence he is to take his leave.

The *Pope's Nuncio* here hath made such continuall Pursuite against *Richier* the *Syndick* of the *Sorbonne*, as in the end he hath procured a strange Arrest of the Councill, for the deposing of him, and the choosing of another in his room. Which manner of proceeding in favour of the *Pope's Authority*, to the manifest Prejudice of the Power of Princes and Danger of their Persons, is found very strange, and the Ministers of the State are much accused for having been the Authors of that Councell. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

* *A Relation of what passed from the Duke de Mayne's Entrance into Madrid, till his Departure.*

THE Duke de Mayne made his Entrance into this Town of *Madrid* on the 17th of July, *Stylo Novo*, in the Evening. His whole Traine, one with another, was seven or eight hundred Persons. First there came 130 *Azemolas* that brought in the Duke's Stuff; all of them having sumpter Cloaths of black Cloth, with his Arms embroidered upon them. The Duke of *Alva* was sent by this King to receive him at the Gates of the Town; whereat the Duke de Mayne took great Exceptions, *that he was not met before his coming into the Town*; alleadging that the Duke of *Feria* at his being in France, was met some Leagues out of *Paris*. The Duke of *Alva* was accompanied with most of the *Grandeess* and Noblemen of the Court; and so they conducted the Duke clean through the Town unto the Marquis *Spinola's* Houle, which was prepared for him. On the 19th of the same, the Duke of *Lerma*, accompanied with the Duke of *Uzeda* his eldest Son and divers other *Grandeess*, his Troop being of almost forty Coaches, went to visit the Duke de Mayne, and in this King's Name gave him the *Bien Venida*, as also in the behalf of the young *Infanta* Queen of France. After he was visited by most of the *Grandeess* and Nobility of this Court, who generally with the Person of the Duke are very well satisfied, *but the Humour and Fashion of the French is very distastfull to this People.* On Saturday the 21st in the Evening the Duke de Mayne went to the Palace on Horseback to his first Audience. The Duke of *Uzeda* was appointed to fetch him to Court, accompanied with all the Nobility of this Court. The Duke de Mayne and the Duke of *Uzeda* rode together. He and all his Traine were in Mourning, as also the *Spaniards*. He found the King leaning against a standing Table (as he useth,) and before the Duke came unto him, *he moved himself a step or two towards him and put off his Hatt*; and at this time the Duke only performed the Ceremonie and Complement of condoling for the Death of the Queen: But whilst this was a doing, *the Duke had no Stool given him to sit, as my Lord Admirall had at his being in Spaine.* At his return homeward there fell a Quarrel between two of the *Grandeess*, the *Conde de Saldanna*, Son to the Duke of *Lerma*, and the

* This Relation was sent to Mr. Trumbull by Mr. Cottington; and is wrote with his own Hand.

An. 1612. *Adelantado* of *Castile*; who by Appointment stealing both out of the Troop, were perceived by some that had an Eye upon them; and presently most of the *Spaniards* leaving to accompany the Duke de *Mayne*, followed them to prevent their meeting; so that the Duke returned *slenderly accompanied to his House*. This King within a Day or two went unto the *Escuriall* untill the Arrivall of Monsieur de *Puiseux* Secretary of State, who was to bring the *Capitulations* from *France*: And in the mean time the Duke de *Mayne* went to see *Aranjues* a House of Pleasure of the Kings, and some other Places of the Country. There hath been some Distaste between Prince *Phillibert* of *Savoy* and the Duke de *Mayne*, not having visited one another; for the Prince of *Savoy* saith, that the *Princes* of *Spaine* never visit any; and therefore sent unto the Duke the *Condé de Castrillo* his *Mayor Domo*, to give him the *Bien Venida*: In requitall whereof the Duke de *Mayne* sent Monsieur de *Monpeffat* his half Brother to kiss the *Princes* Hands. Since (as the *Spaniards* report it) the Duke de *Mayne* sent unto the Prince of *Savoy*, that he would come to visit him, in case that he would give the *Precedencie*, it being in his own House; wherewith the Prince of *Savoy* acquainted this King, and demanded his Pleasure: To whom there was no Answer given, but that he might do what he thought fit. Whereupon the Prince made answer, that he should be glad to see the Duke and to serve him in any thing, but being to live here in *Spaine*, it would be liable to great *Exceptions*, if he should treat with him in any other kind than he doth with the *Grandees* here; but whatsoever he did towards any of them he would fully perform. But this manner of Answer liked not the Duke, and so they have not seen one another, but took their leave likewise by third Persons.

On the 22^d of *August*, *Stylo Novo*, the *Capitulations* were signed and published. The Solemnities (for Triumphs there were none at all) have been much short of my Expectation: Of what was, this was the manner. After Dinner the Duke of *Lerma*, all the *Grandees*, *Titulado's* and Gentlemen of this Court repaired to the Duke of *Mayne's* House and accompanied him to Court, being all on Horseback; the Duke of *Lerma* and himself riding together. The Duke de *Mayne* was in all regards in very good Equipage, both for his Person, Attendants, and Richness of his Liveries; having forty Pages that went on foot before him, being all suited in crimson Velvet imbroidered with Gold, both Cloaks, Dublets and Hose drawn out upon Cloth of Gold. His Coach which followed him was of crimson Velvet suitable to his Liveries; so that in that regard he was in very good Order: But before the putting on of their Bravery, the *French* have gone so raggedly and slovenly all the time of their Abode here, that the *Spaniards* hold them the *beastliest People in the World*. The *Spanish* Courtiers have not been at much Charges for these Solemnities, for there were very few that did so much as bestow new Clothes on themselves for it; and I think there hath never so great an Action been performed with less Solemnity. When the Duke came to the Court he was brought into a large Room; at the upper end whereof on a Bench with a Back sate the Pope's *Nuncio* in the midst, and on his Right Hand the Duke de *Mayne*, on his Left the Duke of *Lerma*. From this upper Bench ran two Forms along the Room, where sate the ordinary *French* Ambassador and the Secretary *Puiseux*, (who had likewise the Quallity of Ambassador) the Ambassador of *Florence*, and divers of the *Grandees* of *Spaine*, and one of every Kingdom and Dominion of this King. At the end of these two Benches stood crossways a Table directly before the *Nuntio* and the Dukes, whereat sate *Antonio Aroslegui* Secretary of State, (but then in Quallity of a Publick Notary,) who having read the *Capitulations* of the Marriages, which were written in Parchment and in the *Spanish Tongue*, they were subscribed by the Duke and Ambassadors, in the manner as by the incloled Copy of them you shall see. From thence the Duke and all the Company were brought into a great Hall, where the King, Prince and young Queen of *France* were, with all the Ladies of the Court; the King being still in Mourning, but no body else. There was spent three or four Hours in a tedious Ceremony of kissing the King and Queen,

Queen, and Prince's Hands, and bidding God give them Joy; and so the Duke *An. 1612.* return'd home to his House, but not accompanied; at which the Duke took great Exceptions. Since, the Honours which have been done to the Duke de Mayne have not been great, not having been feasted or entertained by the King, or any of the Nobility. The only remarkable Grace which the King hath done him, was, that he made him ride with him on Horseback clean through the Towne all the way side by side.

As for his Gifts and Presents, they have no way answered to that which by the French I know was expected; the Value of what the King hath given the Duke not amounting to above 20000 Crowns, and no kind of Presents at all bestowed upon any of his Train, insomuch that they are returned from hence very much discontented.

The Demonstrations of Honour and kind Reception which have been made here unto the Duke de Mayne, have been in all Regards short of what they made unto my Lord Admirall at his being here; both in respect that the King caused my Lord Admirall to sit, which hath not been permitted to this Duke, as likewise his being entertained and feasted by divers of the Grandees, together with many Solemnities and publick Shews, at which the King personally assisted, as also that there was much Difference in the Value of the Presents bestowed upon himself and his Train. But that which is most remarkable, is the strange Difference which is made by the Spaniards betwixt the two Nations; for they speak not so discontentedly of the French, as they do honourably and worthily of my Lord Admirall and his Company, whom they all here generally report to have been the honourablest and noblest Company of Strangers that they remember ever to have come to Spaine; and by reason of the Dislike which they have had of the French, this worthy Remembrance of my Lord Admirall hath been revived as fresh as it was at his being here.

On the 28th of August the Duke de Mayne set forward on his way for France, being conducted to the Gates of this Town by the Duke of Alva, and the rest of the Nobility and Gentlemen of the Court, who at his coming brought him in. He returneth by the Escoriall and Valladolid, where he shall likewise have some kind of Reception; but since it hath been no greater here in the Court, I think little is to be expected in other Places. I will conclude this Relation with this Note, that howsoever in other things the French and the Spanish may have differed; yet in their Departure never two Nations agreed better, for the French extreemly longed to be gone, and the Spaniards as much to be rid of them.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 2^d Sept. 1612. O. S.

I Have received your Lordship's last of the 8th of August, by which I am glad to understand the Amendment of my Lady, and hope before this time she hath recovered her perfect Health. For the Newes, I most hearken after out of England, that I may see by what Star to guide my Course. It seems that the Signet being in the same Hande by which you received his Majesty's Commandements, the Matter is as good as determined: Yet I conclude there must be a Colleague, and therefore rest daily in Expectation where the Chance will fall. This Week our Post hath failed out of England, so as I rest in much Ignorance of those Affaires. The Earl of Arundell came two Dayes since to Padoua, from whence the Lord Rosse went the last Week towards Florence. We are here all in Armes; these Signiori having sent out their Gallies, with some armed Boates filled with Albanesi and Corsi, upon the Uscocchi. Who at first met with an ill Encounter, receiving a Repulse at a small Towne called Mosconiva with the loss of fourteen

An. 1612. Men, and many hurt, besides their Petard and some Arms they left behind them. From thence they marched to an open Village *l'Urana* which they spoyled and burnt, and such Men as they found in it committed to the Gallies, the most part having abandoned the Place. In Revenge whereof the *Uscocchi*, assisted by their Neighbour the Count *di Sdren*, are fallen down upon certain Places near *Raspo* in *Istria* subject to this State, and burnt and sackt all that was in their way. If those People be not fomented by the *Archiducali* (which is much suspected) there is no doubt but this Seignory will reduce them to Reason, as they have formerly done in many the like Conflicts, so as for many Years together they have not been troubled with them; but if the *Emperour* (whose Subjects they are as he is King of *Hungary*) and the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Gratz*, who hath the Government of those Parts under the *Emperour*, do mean to vent their Passions upon this State by those wild Irish (for such they are in Effect) it will prove a troublesome piece of Work: Mean time here is a Gentleman of that *Archdukes*, the Governor of *Fiume*, to treat about the accommodating many Differences betwixt his Master and this State, and he is assisted in all his Audiences by the Spanish Ambassador and the *Emperour's* Secretary. He was yesterday in Colledge to expostulate, that whilst he was thus treating they here continued arming, as now they have given Order for some Levies of *Italians* to send into these Parts. To which he received only generall Answers, that for the *Uscocchi* they deserved to be chastized, but for the *Archduke*, as with all of the House of *Austria*, they desired to hold good Correspondence with them.

Here on the other side of *Italy* is likewise great preparation of Arms. The Dukes of *Mantua*, *Modena*, the Prince of *Mirandola*, and divers Lords who Quarrell with the Duke of *Parma*, some for the Manner of his Proceeding, whereby they take themselves scandalized in the *Monitory* he published concerning the late Conspiracy in *Parma*; others for Alliance or Friendship with the Parties that were executed, having joyned in a League together, and raised a Force of 12000 Horse and Foot who have their Rendezvous at *Mirandola*, and publish their purpose to all the World; as some of their Agents have been by Order of their Masters here with the Prince, and with all the Ministers of Princes in this Town, with particular Letters of Credence, and large Relations of the Justice of their Cause, whereby they are moved to take Arms. The Duke of *Parma* in the mean time having stufte *Parma* and *Piacenza* with good Garrisons, thinks himself safe there, without troubling himself any further. The Duke of *Savoy* as *Vicar of the Empire* interposeth himself, and doth likewise arm under this Pretence. All this while it is marvelled, that the *Spaniard* (who hath this generall Instruction to suppress all raising of Arms in *Italy*, without attending further Order out of *Spaine*) doth not shew himself in this Matter; but hath rather suffered by connivance, the Forces of *Montferrat* to come *alla Fillata* through the State of *Milan* to *Mantua*. There is some Speech that he doth likewise raise Forces, and that part of the Spanish Regiments in *Sicily* and *Naples* shall be removed to *Milan*: Which if it should so prove, it might cause a sinister Judgment that he hath some great Matter in hand, and will make this his Pretence of taking Armes. And this referred to the other Circumstances of some Troubles towards the *Low Countries*, (where nothing of Consequence was ever done but by the Forces that were drawn from hence) may make that suspicion the more likely; for it is an infallible conclusion, that whatever is threatned here in *Italy*, we shall see no Bloodshed. I shall soon certify your Lordship what this Bravado will come to, for it cannot long rest in State as it stands.

In my last, you may remember, I advertised you of a purpose in this State to damm up one of the Mouths of the *Po*, whereby to turn the greater Stream upon the Port of *Goro*; in hope, by such Earth and Rubbish as is carried down by Land Floods, to destroy that Port. This hath been since put in Execution, and some Strength of Souldiers left upon the place to maintaine the Works, least the *Ferrarese* should overthrow it. The Pope is much incensed at this Matter; but more that they would take such a Resolution in his Prejudice now he promised

missed himself all good Correspondency with them, then for the thing it self, *An. 1612.* which he is perswaded will not sort to that Effect for which it is intended. Thus you see they have here both their Hands full of Busyness, which were not to be expected of the accustomed Caution in the Proceedings of this State; but all is done upon this firm Opinion, that the Peace of Italy doth agree so well with the Interest of the King of Spaine and the Pope, that they will rather sit down by the loss then stir upon any occasion. Thus having wearied you with a tedious Discourse, I with my Lady Health, and you all Happyness, and I rest,

Your Lordship's most affectionately to serve you,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 21st Sept. 1612. O. S.

SINCE the writing of my last Letters to your Lordship of the 28th of August, I have understood that the Points which were given in Charge to Monsieur Ketler to negotiate here, have been first to congratulate with the Queen for the new Alliances which she hath made with *Spaine*; next to thank her for the good Offices which she hath done to the Elector of *Brandenburgh* for the Advancement of his Affairs of *Prusse* and *Juliers*, declaring also the Reasons why the said Elector could not now consent to admit the Duke of *Saxe* into the real Possession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*; And lastly to entreate the Queen to interpose her Authority for the making of a Peace between the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and to reconcile the Difference also between the Kings of *Poland* and *Sweden*: Whereunto when they shall have received an Answer from this State, they are further directed to pass into *England* to negotiate the same things with his Majesty. Hitherto it hath been deferred, by reason of the Sickness of Monsieur de *Villeroy* and the Count of *Soissons* Absence, to take any Resolution touching these Points; but now I understand that 'tis intended presently to dispatch them, and when I shall know what their Answer shall be, I will not fail to advertize your Lordship thereof. The Difference between Monsieur de *Vendosme* and the Marshall *Brisac* doth still continue, for that the Duke of *Guise* and other of Monsieur de *Vendosme*'s Friends shew to be very sensible of the Wrong which is sought to be done them by appointing the Marshall to hold the States of *Britannie*; whereupon there hath been a respiting of that Resolution till the Queen shall further advise of the Matter. There hath been also another great Difference between the Count *Soissons* and the Marshall *Fervaques*, concerning the Government of *Kilbæuf*; the Count *Soissons* pretending that the Marshall had made him a promise to resign the said Place unto him upon a Composition agreed upon between them; whereunto the Marshall denyeth to have assented, and the Count being extreamely discontented therewith, and suspicious that the Marshall had been dealt withall by the Queen to retract the said Promise, he threatned to take Revenge thereof against him. Whereupon the Marshall, at the same time that the Count *Soissons* went into *Normandy*, came up hither to seek his Protection at the Queen's Hands, leaving in the mean time a strong Garrison in *Kilbæuf*; whereat the Count *Soissons* hath taken so much the more Offence, that any of the Towns should in that manner be reinforced against him who is the chief Governour of the Province. And therefore to give him Contentment therein, the Queen hath appointed the Garrison which the Marshall *Fervaques* had placed in the said Town to be removed, and some Companies of *Swiss* to be placed in their room, which in the end is thought will produce the delivery of the place into the Count *Soissons* Hands. The Marquess de *Coeuvre* hath been sent also to *Rouen* to satisfy the Count touching that Matter, and to procure his speedy Return hither.

Monsieur *Ferrier* the Minister, against whom the Synod at *Privas* passed a Sentence for many scandalous Accusations, hath since taken so great a Despite at that

An. 1612. that Proceeding, as he hath thereupon resolved to quit the Ministry, and most unworthily hath taken upon him the Office of Assessor to the Lieutenant Criminal of the Presidial at Nismes, where he was Minister before. Whose Fault in abandoning his Profession is so much the more to be lamented, for that he was esteemed to be absolutely the most famous Preacher of the Religion in France.

There hath been of late a Discovery made here, of a Practice against the Person of the Queen for the winning of her Love by Magick. The Persons that are committed Prisoners about the same, are a Spanish Fryar, an Italian called *Clarissimo*, a Gentleman of *Dauphiné* called *Bon-par*, and another Frenchman called *Moisset*, otherwise *Montauban*, heretofore a Taylor, but one that hath enriched himself to the value of three or four hundred thousand Crowns, by having been one of the principall Undertakers of the great Farme of Salt. It is said, that an Offer having been heretofore made to the said *Moisset* of the means to gaine the Queen's Love by such a Practice, he thereupon sent for the Spaniard and Italian out of Spaine. Which he denieth not to be true, but saith that it was for the trying of some other Conclusions; but nevertheless it is thought that Evasion will not serve his turn, for that it is said his Confiscation is already begged by the Prince of *Condé* and the Marquess *d'Ancre*. It is moreover reported, that the aforesaid Persons since their Arrivall here made offer of that Invention to some others of the principall of the Court, amongst whom Monsieur *de Grand* is especially named. With which Accusation he is extreemly discontented, alleadging it to be a Practice of his Enemies to put him in Disgrace with the King and Queen; and the Duke of *Guise* on the other side doth take the Matter so much to Heart on his Behalf, in regard that he is both allyed to his Wife and one of the principall of his Party, as he hath spoken very high Language to the Queen in his Justification, and hath staid his Journey into *Provence*, though he had before taken his leave of the Queen, till he shall see what will be the Issue of that Matter: Whereupon the Queen hath shewed to make slight account of that Information against Monsieur *le Grand*. It is further discovered, that the Sorcerers have been also Dealers for the making of false Money, wherein divers others have been likewise accused to be Partakers with them. Among the rest, a Servant of the Queen's fearing to be detected, presented himself to the Queen; acknowledging the Offence which he had committed therein, and desiring Pardon for the same, shewing her withall a handfull of false Pistoles which he had gained for his Share: Whereunto it is said that the Queen made answer, that she could not grant him her Pardon, but all the Favour she could shew him, was to suffer him to stifle himself out of the way, which he failed not presently to do. Within a few Days after the Discovery of this practice, there was a Rumour raised in this Town that the young King was murdered by a Souldier, which caused an extraordinary Up roar in the Town; the said Bruite arising upon this occasion. One of the Capitaines of the Regiment of the Guards named *Roüet*, calling to remembrance that *Bon-par* the Gentleman of *Dauphiné*, who is before mentioned to be one of the Magick Conspirators, had recommended unto him a Kinsman of his to serve in his Company, and having observed also that the said Souldier had absented himself from his Service ever since the time of *Bon-par*'s Imprisonment, he gave Order that he should be apprehended at such time as he should be next met withall. But it being the said Captain's own Chance to meet with him first himself, he endeavoured to lay hold of him; which the Souldier thought to avoid first by drawing his Sword against the Capitaine, and after by betaking himself to flight, whereupon the Souldier was pursued with a Cry *prenez le, prenez le, il a voulu tuer le Roüet!* Which was mistaken by the People to have been said *le Roy*, and thereupon the Bruit was spread in the Town that the King was killed: But within half an hour the said Tumult was appeased, for that it was known that at the same time the King was well, disporting himself at *Bois de Vincennes*. Notwithstanding, the next Morning the King went with Solemnity to *Nostre Dame Church* to Mass, to give Thanks for the Affection which

which the People shewed to bear him by their extraordinary lamenting for his supposed miscarriage. Since the writing of my last to your Lordship of the 28th of August, I have not receiv'd any of yours. And so with my kind remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood, I commit you to God. An. 1612.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R,

Venice, 24th Sept. 1612. O. S.

MY last unto you founded of Wars, which alarmed us here at the first noise more then we see by the Event that there was reason. For the Italians have drunk so long of the sweet Cup of Peace, that they are loth to distaste themselves with troubled Waters; and therefore when any of these petty Princes suffer their Animosities and private Passions to transport them to some shew of Action, the rest that are indifferent labour joyntly to suppress that Heat, and concurr with these Endeavours so unanimously, as if it were *ad commune incendium restringendum*: But the Glory of this Composition belongeth properly to the Spaniards, who knowing well that in a distempered Body (as this is) the stirring of Humours in any part endangereth the whole, wisely resolved *obstare Principiis*; and therefore when neither the Duke of Savoy's Mediation, nor any Instances from the Councill of Milan could bring those Princes to a friendly Agreement, the new Governor of Milan resolved to put in Practice the last Remedy, and sent unto them a *Monitory* or *Protestation*, which in round Language commanded a flat deposition of Arms on all sides, and threatned the drawing of all the Forces of the State of Milan upon him that should refuse to yield. This Summons was too peremptory to be refused either by the Duke of Parma, who liveth under the Protection of that Crown, or of the Duke of Mantua, who knoweth that the Spaniards have long coveted to adjoyn *Montferrat* to the State of Milan; and doth so well understand the old Duke's conspiring with the late King of France against them, as that they desire but a fit opportunity to revenge themselves upon that House. Hereupon hath succeeded a final End of those Troubles, which have produced a lively representation to the rest of Italy of their universal Servitude; the Spaniards having upon this occasion shewed themselves to have *Belli Pacisque Arbitrium*. It is thought here that the Pope had been a fitter *Mezzano* for this Peace, in regard of his Profession which is *pacificall*, and his challenging a kind of Superiority over all Princes, and lastly, his Personall Residence in this Province; but either he seeth that his *Brutum Fulmen* is not esteemed near hand, and therefore forbeareth the using of it for fear of receiving some Scorn; or else he durst not rob the Spaniards of the Honour of Governing the Affairs of Italy, as if they were properly theirs.

The Skirmishes betwixt this State and the *Uschochi* are likewise ceased, and the whole Busyness is upon the Point of Accommodation by way of Treaty; though if the Archduke Ferdinand's Losses be duely weighed, and the Interest of the House of Austria in that Quarrel rightly considered, we may truly pronounce that the Spaniards have lost as much Reputation in yeilding to this State, as they seem to have gotten in making those other *Principini* yeild to them. This is as much as my present Busyness, which is great, will give me leave to write, neither indeed can I think of any thing else very worthy the acquainting you withall, save only the advertizing you of the receipt of your last of the 5th of September. So with Recommendations of my Love and best Wishes unto you, I leave you to God's holy Protection, and rest,

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

An. 1612.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 27th September 1612. O. S.

THE Ambassador of *Brandenburgh* having received at length the Answer of this State to their Propositions, which hitherto had been deferred by reason of Monsieur *de Villeroy's* Sickness, they are now upon their Departure towards *England*, where they hope to receive a more easy and as favourable an Expedition of their Busyness. The Substance of the Answer which hath been given them here is, as I understand, that the Queen will effectually imploy her self towards the Duke of *Saxe* to perswade him to submit the Determination of the Difference which he hath with the Possident Princes of *Juliers*, &c. to a judicial Tryall, upon the Conditions which are offered him by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, without pressing in the mean time to be admitted into the real Possession with them. This Answer hath been delivered them in Writing, whereunto they were desirous that the Queen should have added a *Comminatorie Declaration*, in Case the said Duke should refuse to yield and accomodate himself to that Course, and would enter into War to assail the said Countries, that she would bear up and assist the Elector of *Brandenburg* against him. But they have been content only to give the Ambassadors Assurance by word of Mouth, that in that Case this State will not abandon him, because they would not give the Duke of *Saxe* that Discontentment to use any Threats against him, afore they should have received his Answer to their Perswasions and Councell. Hereupon they desire here to receive the King our Master's Advice and Allowance, and then they promise and have resolved to send back Monsieur *de Boisfisse* and Monsieur *Ancell* into *Germany*; as well to deal with the aforesaid Elector about the Matter, as to perform the Matter of Congratulation towards the Emperor, and *par mesme moyen*, to treat both with him and the Princes of the Union to hinder an Election of a King of the *Romans*; or if one must be elected, to get *Maximilian* to be preferred to that Dignity, rather than the Archduke *Albert*. These Ambassadors have had some Allowance made them for Victuals towards their defraying whiles they have been here, and some Presents bestowed upon them after the Delivery of their Answer.

Monsieur *du Mayne* is newly come back out of *Spaine*, and speaketh, both he himself and all those of his Company, as ill as can be both of that Country and People, and saith that they do meerly maintaine the Reputation of their Greatness by their Ostentation. At his Arrival in *France*, it is reported that a Troop of Lakeys to the number of 3 or 400 that were in his Train, and went before the Company, having passed at *St. Jean de Luz* a little River which divideth the two Countries, turned back presently towards *Spaine*, and cast such a Cry of Curses and Imprecations against it, as that the Spaniards which accompanied the Duke were much slandered at it.

The Magick Busyness, whereof I wrote unto you in my former Letters, is yet depending; which maketh the Duke of *Guise* to deferr still his Departure into *Provence* till he sees Monsieur *le Grand's* Honour justified by the Issue.

The Queen having been much troubled about the Relation which the Deputies of the Religion (newly returned from *St. Jean d' Angely*) have made her, that not only Monsieur *de Rohan* excused himself from re-admitting *La Rochebeaucourt* into his Place, but that also some of the Neighbour Provinces had appointed a Politick Assembly to be held in the said Town on the 20th of *October*, to advise of the means of their Safety and Defence, in case upon this Refusal of Monsieur *de Rohan* some violent Course should be taken against him; she thereupon hath sent for *La Rochebeaucourt* hither to give him some Recompence for that Place, and hath required the Deputies of the Religion to write to *St. Jean de Angely* to have the aforesaid Assembly stayed, whereof she thinketh that the holding would be a great Breach against her Authority; and withall hath given Order to have the

Proceedings

Proceedings stayed which were begun in the *Chamber of the Edict* at *Nerac* against *Hautefontaine*, for the Outrage committed by him against the Serjant Mayor of the said Town named *Gratelon*, whereof I have heretofore written unto you. An. 1612.

Monsieur de Vendosme hath been forced at length to give way to the *Mareschall de Brisac* for the holding of the States in *Brittainy* at this time, upon Condition that he shall have the holding of them hereafter. Our *old Admirall* is lately dead, whereby *Monsieur de Montmorancy* his Nephew, Son to the *Constable* is soon entred into the Possession of that Charge, whereof the Reversion was granted him but three or four Months agoe. The *Dukedome of Alençon* which had been mortgaged above these twenty Years to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* for some Money which he had lent to the last King, hath been lately redeemed for the Summe of 200000 Crowns, which is to be paid him presently at *Frankfort*.

The Duke of *Boüillon* hath gotten leave of the Queen at length to go to *Sedan*, upon Condition that he must be here back againe within twenty Days; and the Count of *Soissons* is expected back also this Week out of *Normandy*, at whose Return I think some great Matters will be brought into Deliberation. And so with my hearty and best Wishes and Salutations, I commit you to God.

Yours as you know,
JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 13th Oct. 1612. O. S.

ABOUT three Days before the Receipt of your Lordship's last Letters dated the 5th of this Month, it was my Chance to stumble upon *that Villaine Fleminge*, walking the Streets of this Town; so that my Lord of *Canterbury* and we have been deceived in the Substance, albeit he that is detained in *England* and *this Varlet* do resemble each other in the Accidents. It is most certaine that by the Instigation of the Divell and the *Loyolites*, he doth bear a venemous and cankered Heart against the King's Majesty our Sovereigne; for being one Day about two Months since or somewhat more, in a Company of his Acquaintance in this Town, where there was Speech of his Majesty and his Book, he burst out into this furious Execration, (which I abhor to repeat) *desinat tandem iste canis Magnæ Britanniaē persequi Catholicos & contra sedem Apostolicam scribere, nisi vellet quod nos illum mundo publicemus pro spurio & illegitimo*. To this alio is added the Circumstance of his Order which obligeth him to dye a Martyr; his Speeches of going into *England*; and of having certaine artificiall Pistolls at *Antwerp*, wherewith he could do strange Wonders. Being here, I cannot tell how to proceed against him; but if he could be apprehended, I would bring Attestations enow to prove him guilty of these abominable Railings.

I send your Lordship here inclosed a Packet which I received from *Paris* by the last Ordinary; and by the first safe Conveyance will give address to those your Lordship hath written for his Majestie's Ambassador there.

Our *Marquess Spinola* returned from *Prague* on *Thursday* last in the Morning, *Muy Ufano* for the Honour he had to dine with the *Emperour*, and for the good Success of his Journey; in which he hath not only treated of a League among the Roman Catholick Princes of *Germany*, but also of renewing the Warrs against the *Turk*; wherein he offered in the King of *Spaine's* Name, and at his Charge, to assist the *Emperour* with 3000 Men. Of the Mandate procured in Favour of the *Cullenners* at his Solicitation against the Town of *Juliers*, (whereof here they make great Boast) I will say nothing, because I am sure it is already come by other means to your Lordship's Knowledge; neither as I conceive will it be any News to write your Lordship of the Prince of *Espinoy's* and the Baron of *Beauvais's* Marriage to the two *Marquisses* of *Bergh*.

Monsieur

An. 1612. Monsieur de Preaux has obtained leave to go into *France* about his private Affairs for a Month or six Weeks, and about the end of this present will begin his Journey. Monsieur de Bournonville (called here the Count of *Herwyn*) hath not been so fortunate in his Ambassage of Congratulations, as his Friends have been happy in their wooing; for whereas he thought to have done his Business without any Letters of Credence to the King, (carrying only some to the *Regent*,) he was refused to see either the one or the other. The Reason of this Strangeness proceedeth from a Dispute grown between the *French King* and these *Princes* about the Stile of their Letters, who were accustomed to give *Henry the Fourth* the respectfull Title of *Monseigneur*, and now to this King will give no more than *treshaut, tresexcellent, &c.* as his *Equalls*. This Unkindness I am sure will not produce a Warr, but I conceive it will not breed any good Blood.

Our Clothes do yet stand banished; and notwithstanding all my Endeavours, I cannot draw an Answer from the *Archduke's* Councill of the Reasons which I have opposed against that Innovation. The *Archdukes* have much laboured to obtaine some great and extraordinary Contributions from the County of *Flanders*, but hitherto can get no other Answer but a *flat Denyall*; yea, they will not continue him the Payment of his ordinary Allowance, which is 60000 *Franks* by the Month, without some Rebatement. *Spinola* and *Calderon* are now with the *Archduke* at *Marymont*. The *Emperour*, as it is commonly said, gave *Spinola* at his coming away a Diamond worth 8000 *Crowns*; some Men do value it at half the Money.

In searching for the antient Treaties touching our Entercourse with these *Provinces*, I find mention of certaine Moneys to be due by the *lower Members of Flanders* to the Crown of *England*: And because it is a Matter of good Moment and may concern his Majestie's Service, I do make bold humbly to beseech your Lordship by your next Letters to ascertain me, whether the *States* of the *United Provinces* have comprehended the Debt of *Flanders* in the Account they have lately made with your Lordship for his Majestie's Use. And so praying your Lordship to pardon this Boldness, I do humbly take my Leave.

Your good Lordship's most ready to be commanded,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 22^d October 1612. O. S.

THE Interruption which I have committed in our Correspondence since the 27th of the last Month (the Date of my last Letter,) hath been occasioned by a Journey which I have made during that Time in the Country; from whence being lately come back, I found at my Return your Letter of the 5th of this Month, certifying your late Expedition made also to *Sedan* and your safe Return from thence; for the which I cannot but congratulate with you, and I am glad for the naturall Affection which I bear to that little Place, that your Eyes have seen it upon so good an Occasion, and that you have received that Honour and Contentment which you mention at the Duke of *Boiillon's* Hands, who I was sure would not be wanting in that Office of Kindness towards you, knowing what Place you bear and what Interest especially you have in my Lord Ambassador's Friendship; with whom (I may tell you) that he hath always kept and still doth keep a most streight and inward Intelligence.

For our Business and Occurrences in these Parts, I found at my Return a great Alteration in the Courses held by the Ministers of the State with those of the Religion; for that, as by my last Letters I suppose to have certified you, hav-

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ing upon the Return of the Deputies from *St. Jean d'Angely* made shew of all *Mildness* and *peaceable Humour* in their Intentions and Proceedings, both in sending for Monsieur de la Rochebeaucourt hither to provide him with some other Place and Office instead of that which he hath lost at *St. Jean d'Angely*, and causing the Proceedings which were begun in the *Chambre* of *Nerac* against *Hautefontaine* to be surceased; the said Ministers upon a sudden took a clean contrary Course and Proceeding, to the *exasperating* of the Busyness and bringing all as it seemed to an Extremity; not only by countermanding *la Rochebeaucourt's* coming hither, whom now they would not have otherwise provided for than by the restoring of him in the Lieutenant's Place of the said Town, and by reviving the Pursuit against *Hautefontaine*; as also by summoning three of the cheif Men of *Rochell* to come hither, to give an Account of the last Tumult which was raised in that Town against Monsieur du Coudret, and also by procuring an Arrest from this Court of *Parlement* to declare those of the Religion Criminals *de leze Majesté*, if they should make any *politick Assemblies*; which the wiser and more temperate Men of that Court did moderate to these Terms, to declare in generall all those that should hold *such Assemblies* contrary to the Edicts, *Perturbateurs du repos public*. Which violent Proceeding of the Ministers as they did much astonish and offend those of the Religion, so did they scandalize all honest Men of the contrary Profession, who do love the Quiet of the State. But this it is thought the said Ministers did stir, to divert upon those of the Religion some Tempest which they discovered or feared was rising against themselves, by the Combination of the two Princes of the Blood with the Duke of Bouillon and the Marquiss d'Ancre, to dispossess them of the Credit and Authority which they have with the Queen. And indeed it seemeth that the said Marquiss his Working and Animosity hath made some prejudicial Impressions in the Queen's Minde against them; in that she doth not now so familiarly conferr in private with them as she was wont, but referreth almost all Matters to be treated at the Councill Table; saying, that now she finds how much she hath been abused by their private Passions: But nevertheless she doth hold Monsieur de Villeroy to great and necessary an Instrument, as that she will not lightly deprive her self of his Ministry: And in these Broyles finding her self very much perplexed, she hath sent two or three Messengers to the Duke of Bouillon to hasten his Return hither, to be assisted by his Councells in these Difficulties. Whereupon he is to be expected here without fail the latter End of this Week, where the Prince of Condé and the Count of Soissons did purpose to have met him; but the Count being fallen dangerously sick of a continuall Feaver at his House at *Blandi* some ten Leagues from this Town, there is not now so much Expectation of his coming as Fear of his Recovery. The cheifest Cause of his Distemper being imputed to the Discontentment which he hath conceived about the Busyness of *Kilboenf*; which the Queen seemeth to be resolved rather to cause to be razed, then to have it delivered into his Hands.

Those of the Religion in the mean time have raised great Complaints and Exclamations against the abovenamed Proceedings held against them, and especially for the Rigour of the Arrest; whereof the Consequence hath been, that in the Parlements of *Bordeaux* and *Thoulouse*, upon the Commission sent them to that Effect from hence, it hath been also published, but with more Severity then here, being directly against those of the Religion, and importing *Crime de leze Majesté*, as the Ministers of State had first propounded it; they seeing what Imputation was generally cast upon them for these Proceedings, which in the common Opinion were like to drive those of the Religion to despair and to embroyle the State in a War, they have since sought to give the Deputies some better Contentment by Word of Mouth; and upon the falling void of the Government of *Chastelerant* by the Death of the Governor of that Town called Monsieur de *Predaux*, they seem now to be contented that the same may be conferred upon *la Rochebeaucourt*, to the end thereby to give him Satisfaction, and by that Means to facillitate the Compositions of Matters with Monsieur de Rohan. But there is now lately a new Unhappyness fallen out in those Parts by the Violence

An. 1612. lence which hath been offered by *Hautefontaine* to an Usher who came to cite him and a Minister of that Place called Monsieur de *Bonvouloir*, from the *Chambre* of *Nerac*, whom he hath either killed or dangerously hurt. Which Accident may bring Monsieur de *Roban* into worse Terms then he was before, if *Hautefontaine* do not avoid the Kingdom; for upon the receiving of the Advertizement here, Order was presently sent down to have his Proceſs made. And whereas those of *Xaintonge* and the neighbour Provinces, upon the Letters and Instance of the *Deputies* of the Religion, had been brought to defer for a Month the holding of the *politick Assembly*, which they had assigned on the 20th of this Month (*Stylo Novo*,) having now more then before taken the Alarm at the Publication of the aforesaid Arrest, and other so sharp Proceedings of the State, do profess, if within that time there be not Order taken to give them better Satisfaction, they will proceed to the holding of the said Assembly at *Roche*, and keep the same there as a standing Councell to provide and order Busyness according to the Occasions that may fall out; and which is of greater Consequence, the Provinces of *Guieune* and *Languedock* have signified unto them the Desire and Purpose which they have to send also their *Deputies* to the said Assembly, for to represent their particular Greivances in the same. Those of the Religion upon these Difficulties, Fears, and imminent Dangers, have published a generall Fasting through all *France*, which is to be celebrated on *Wednesday* next.

Moisset, and the rest that had been accused of the *Magick Practice* and of false Coyning, having been acquitted thereof by the Court of *Parlement*, was released some four or five Days ago out of Prison; whereby Monsieur le Grand holding himself justified of the *Imputation* which was laid upon him for the first Matter, both the Duke of *Guise* and he departed hence yesterday towards their severall Governments.

Heretofore I have informed you of some new Practices which the Duke of *Savoy* or his Ministers had entertained against *Geneva*. And now of late there is another Enterprize discovered by the *Swissers*, which the said Duke had upon the Country of *Vaux* belonging to those of *Berne*, where he had Intelligence in two or three Places. So carefull is that Duke to make himself worthy of that Alliance, which with so much Earnestness he seemeth to pursue with the King our Master.

Of that which happened here in your Duke of *Bourbonville's* Ambassage, and of the *Disgrace* which he was like to receive because he had brought no Letters from the *Archduke* to the King, as also of the Cause of that Forbearance, I do not doubt but you have been already, or may be sufficiently informed by those of his Company, or by Monsieur *Berruyer*. The cheif Disfavour which was shewed him here for that his Master's Neglect and Contention, was, that he had no Present made him at his Departure. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Henry Neville to Sir Ralph Winwood.

SIR,

London, 22^d Octob. 1612.

I Am very glad that you have so comfortable an Issue of my Ladie's great Sickness, which I pray God send you much Joy of. I thank you very much for the Honour you purposed to Sir *Henry Saville* and me in the Name of your Son. It is an Office I will be very ready to perform upon the next Occasion, and will be bold to challenge it of you. Concerning the Journey into *Denmark* which you stood in doubt of, I may assure you that you need not fear it; I rather mistrust that there may be some Stay made of your Revocation, by reason of the necessary use of your Presence there: For I have heard that the King is of Opinion, that *Spinola* hath some Plotts in hand either against *Cleves* or some where else, that may once againe brouiller les Cartes; and therefore he is willing to see clearly

clearly into them before he will call you home, *acknowledging that no Man can An. 1612.*
serve him so well to that purpose as you. If this Suspicion be without Ground,
 you may do well in my Opinion to remove it, and thereby facillitate your own
 Revocation; in the mean time your Friends will use their best Endeavours to the
 same Purpose. For my self, all Things stand as they did. *I have the same*
Friends and the same Enemies still: Only I think I have this Advantage, that
the King now knowing me somewhat better then he did, will not be so easily
carried with the Reports or Suggestions of my evill Willers. The Necessity
 of supplying that Place is such, and he that now hath it is so weary of it, as I
 veryly believe many Days will not pass ere it be determined; which is all I can
 advertize you of any Certainty touching that Matter.

The Report of all other Things I leave to Mr. More, whom I have likewise
 entreated to acquaint you with a Request of mine. And so for the present, with
 my best Wishes of Health and Happiness unto your self and my Lady, and your
 elder and younger Offspring, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's affectionate Friend to command,

HENRY NEVILLE.

*From Mr. John Fynnet to Mr. Trumbull, 23 Oct. 1612. A Re-
 lation of the Count Palatine's Reception into England.*

THE Count Palatine landed at Gravesend on Fryday Night last, the 16th
 of this present. He had his first Welcome delivered him by my Lord Hay
 in name of his Majesty, and his second on Sunday by my Lord Duke of Lenox,
 attended thither by many Knights and some Gentlemen. At their Incounter the
 Count (as one surprized, and not expecting to hear from his Majesty till Mon-
 day,) is said merrily to have told the Duke, that *but to shew his Obedience, he*
would excuse that Days Appearance before his Mistress, especially whom he
 should not see but *in cliquant*; his Apparrel being then, as in his Journey, but
 ordinary. Passing before the Tower, fourscore Pieces of great Ordnance gave
 him their loud Welcome, and a Warning to the Earls of Shrewsbury, Sussex,
 Southampton, and other Earls and Lords, to wait upon the Duke of York to the
 Stairs at Whitehall, there to receive him at his Landing, and to conduct him to
 the Presence of his Majesty, the Queen, Prince, and Princess in the Banquet-
 ting House. His Approach, Gesture and Countenance, were seasoned with a
well-becoming Confidence; and bending himself with a due Reverence before the
 King, he told him among other Compliments, that *in his Sight and Presence he*
enjoyed a great part (reserving it should seem *the greatest to his Mistress*) *of*
the End and Happiness of his Journey. After turning to the Queen she enter-
 tained him with a *fixed Countenance*; and though her Posture might have seem-
 ed (as was judged) to promise him the Honour of a Kiss for his Welcome, his
 Humillity carried him no higher then her Hand. From which, after some few
 Words of Compliment, he made to the Prince, and exchanging with him after a
 more familiar Straine certaine Passages of Courtesy, he ended (where his Desires
 could not but begin) with the Princess, (who was noted till then not to turn so
 much as a corner of an Eye towards him,) and stooping low to take up the
 lowest part of her Garment to kiss it, shee most gracefully courtesying lower
 than accustomed, and with her Hand staying him from that humblest Reverence,
gave him at his rising a fair Advantage (which he took) *of kissing her!* This
 was the first Day. The next was spent in re-visiting the King and Queen, and
 twice the Lady Elizabeth; once in the Afternoon at her own Lodging in State,
 and after Supper with somewhat less Ceremony.

To give you now a touch of his outward Character which may tell you his in-
 ward. *He hath most happily deceived good Mens Doubts and ill Mens Expe-
 ctations:*

An. 1612. Etations: Report of Envy, Malice, or weak Judgment, having painted him in so ill Colours, as the most here (and especially our Ladies and Gentlewomen, who held themselves not a little interested in the handsome Choice of her Grace's Husband,) prepared themselves to see that with Sorrow, which they now apprehend with much Gladness.

He is straight and well shaped for his growing Years: His Complexion is brown, with a Countenance pleasing, and promising both Witt, Courage and Judgment. He becomes himself well, and is very well liked of all, unless of those that are now sorry they did so honour him as to discommend him. His Picture I have sent you here inclosed, not so short of the Life as of the Sweetness of his Countenance; yet such as (the Largeness of his Limbs excepted) may pass for no ill Representation. He is well followed, the Number not so great as worthy, most of them Men much better fashioned then Germany usually affords them. There are in all eight Counts (besides Count Henry of Nassau,) some 36 Gentlemen, and the rest do make up about 150. His Place for most usual Residence is *Essex House*; but there are Lodgings appointed for his Person (as he shall have occasion to use them) with the Prince at St. James's, and they say there is now Order given to prepare him others at *Whitehall*, in the Quarter that was my late Lord Treasurer's. No time (but by Conjecture) is prefixed for the Marriage; the most think it will be about *Easter*. In the mean time we talk of *Masks, Tilts and Barriers*, but they are yet under Invention, not in Resolution.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 27th Oct. 1612. O. S.

I Have newly received your Lordship's Letter of the 5th of this present, before the which I was doubtfull whether your Lordship was not departed out of the Low Countries (according to the Report which hath been made here that your Lordship was shortly to return into *England*;) in regard that I heard nothing from your Lordship in answer of the two Letters which I wrote long since unto you: And tho' I now find that your Lordship is willing to pass over the Points therein contained in Silence, yet notwithstanding I should have been glad to have understood at least that my Letters were come safely to your Lordship's Hands.

I doubt not but your Lordship hath understood of the late Imployment hither of the Duke of *Bournonville* from the Archdukes, to congratulate with the King and Queen for the late Alliances which they have made with *Spaine*. At his Arrivall he was demanded whether he had brought any Letters from the Archduke to the King, in respect of the Difference which hath grown of late, by reason that the Archduke, in his Letters written hither since the late King's Death, hath given only the Title of *Monsieur* to the present King, whereas he stiled his Father by the Name of *Monseigneur*; in Requital whereof this King having returned him the bare Title of *Mon Cousin*, it hath been cause of intermitting of long time the passing of any Letters between them.

The Duke of *Bournonville* plainly confessed that he had no Letters from the Archduke to the King, but only a Letter from the Infanta to the Queen Regent: Whereupon they told him, that the Address of forreign Ministers was to the King and not to the Queen, and that the King could not give him Audience unless he had Letters of Credence; and therefore they advised him to send to the Archduke for his Letters. He made Difficulty at the first to send, but finding no Remedy, he was forced to yeild thereunto; but nevertheless the Archduke persisted still in his Refusall to write, whereupon it was thought that he should have been disgracefully sent back without any Audience: But at length, by the Intervention of the Nuncio and the Spanish Ambassador, he had two Audiences granted

granted him; all the Disfavour that was done him for not bringing the Letters *An. 1612.* to the King being, *that he was sent away without a Present.*

At length the Parliament hath given a Sentence in the Cause of *Moisset*, to the clearing of him concerning *the magick Practice* whereof he was accused; where-with the Queen was exceedingly discontented, for that she conceived there had been some underhand Practice for the smothering of the said Matter: But the Duke of *Guise* was much joyed that the Matter passed so well to the Justification of *Monsieur le Grand*, and they are since gone both together towards their severall Governments.

Upon notice received here that those of *the Religion* intended to hold a *politick Assembly* at *Rochell*, the Ministers of the State proposed unto the *Parliament* to have an Arrest passed for the declaring of them *Criminalls de leze Majesté*, which should hold any such Assemblies contrary to the Tenor of the *Edict*; but those which were well affected in the Parliament, refused to give way to the passing of the same in so direct Termes against those of the Religion, for fear of a Discontentment which the same might give to the stirring up of Troubles in the State: And therefore they thought good to temper *the Arrest* in such manner, as it might run only in generall Termes, without mentioning those of *the Religion*, so as it might seem to comprize the Catholicks as well as them; and instead of declaring them *Criminels de leze Majesté* which should hold such Assemblies, they only judged them to be *perturbateurs du repos public*. But the Parliaments of *Bordeaux* and *Tholouse* passed the said Arrest in direct terms against those of *the Religion*, without bringing that Moderation which the Parliament here had done; and afterwards, not contenting themselves with *the generall Publication of the said Arrest*, they caused the same to be particularly signified by an Officer to those which are established of the Councell for them of *the Religion* in every Province: Of which Proceeding they do very much complain; alleadging, that though there may be Reason to forbid the assembling of divers Provinces, yet notwithstanding, that the last King did never restrain the Assemblies which each Province did hold within themselves, for that he knew there was no means for them to confer about their common Affairs without the said Permission; and they say, *that to give Power to the Officers to proceed against them for any particular Meetings which they shall have, (which by their Enemies may be strained to any Occasion) is no better than to establish a kind of Inquisition against them.* With much Difficulty the Provinces have been persuaded to deferr the holding of their Assembly for a Month, and in the mean time they have earnestly pressed to receive Satisfaction in their Demands, professing that otherwise they will proceed to the houlding of the said Assembly. And that which maketh it to be of such great Consequence, is that the Countries of *Guienne* and *Languedoc* have sent unto them to let them know, that they will all joyn with them in the said Assembly, with respect of their own particular Greivances. The Ministers are now advising here to accommodate their Discontentments, and also to reconcile the Differences with *Monsieur de Rohan*; for the which there is now a good Commodity offered by the Vacancy of the Government of *Chastellerant*, which the Queen hath been advised to bestow upon *Monsieur de Rochbaucourt* in lieu of the Lieutenant's Place of *St. Jehan de Angely*, from which he was removed by *Monsieur de Rohan*. But there hath fallen out a new Accident which hath somewhat embroiled the Affairs of *Monsieur de Rohan*, by *Hautefontaine's* beating an Usher of the Parliament who was sent to summon him to appeare before the Chamber of the *Edict* at *Nerac*, to answer the Informations which were given against him.

On *Thursday* last the Count of *Soissons* dyed of a malignant continuall Feaver at his House at *Blandy* some twelve Leagues from this Town, and he is very much bemoaned for the Loss which the State hath received in him; for that though he was somewhat affected to his particular Ends, yet notwithstanding he was known to be a very good Patriot, and one that desired things should be carried in an honourable course, both for the maintaining of the Quietness of the

An. 1612. State, and for giving Satisfaction to the antient Allies of the same. And so with my kindest Remembrance to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood, I committ your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THO. EDMONDES.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Prince of *Conti* having a good while since a Grant of the next Government which should fall void, did expect to succeed in that of *Normandy* by the Death of his Brother the Count of *Soissons*; but the Queen, because she would not make the House of *Guise* greater then they are, by whom the said Prince is wholly governed, saith that she will retaine the said Government in her own Hands; wherewith the Prince is exceedingly discontented. The Count had obtained the Reversion of the Office of *Grand Maistre* for his Son, but it is not as yet known who shall execute the same thing during his Minority.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 3^d Nov. 1612.

IF *Diston* had not prevented his appointed time and gone away before I was aware, he had not come to you empty handed. I was not a little glad to understand by Captaine *Blundell* of my Lady's happy Deliverie, which came very fortunately and opportune, which is one good Argument of your Children's well doing and future Happines; so that you need not much regard Phylosophers Rules, which are dayly contradicted by common Experience: And that very Night I received your Letter I chanced to sup where there was a Gentlewoman, Neice to the Lady *Fanshaw*, that was a Twinn in the same manner, and her Brother Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Bedfordshire* and her self are both married, and both have Children. The Captaine was so desirous to discharge himself of your Picture before the *Palsgrave's* Arrivall, that it was delivered before we could have a Sight or the least Notice of it, but there will be a time for it hereafter, when the Prince is out of the way. You have heard long since of the Count *Palatine's* prosperous Passage, and all the Manner of his Reception and Entertainment. He is now lodged in the Court in the late *Lord Treasurer's* Lodgings, and doth carry himself so well and gracefully, that he hath the Love and Liking of all, saving some Papists or popishly affected, whereof divers have been called *coram* for disgracefull Speeches of him, and among the rest, as I hear, Sir *Robert Drury*; who (because he was not entertained perhaps by him or his, as in his Vanity he expected) began to talk maliciously. But the King is much pleased in him, and so is all the Court; and he doth so address himself and apply to the Lady *Elizabeth*, that he seems to take Delight in nothing but her Company and Conversation. Yester Night her Grace invited him to a solemn Supper and a Play, and they meet often at Meals without Curiosity of bidding. On Sunday was seven-night he dined with the King and Prince in the Privie Chamber, but sate bare all the while, either by Custom, or to bear the Prince Company; who never came abroad since that Day, being seized with a Feaver that came upon him at first with a Looseness, but hath continued a Quotidian ever since Wednesday last, and with more Violence than it began; so that on Sunday he was let Blood by Advice of most Physicians, though *Butler* of *Cambridge* was lothe to consent. That Afternoon he was very sick, so that both King, Queen, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, went severally to visit him, and Revelling and Plays appointed for that Night were put off: But the next Morning he was somewhat amended, and so continues for ought I hear yet. He and the Count *Palatine*

were

were invited, and had promised to be at the Lord Major's Feast on *Thursday* last, *An. 1612.* and great Preparation was made for them, but by this Accident he failed: Marry, the *Count Palatine* and his Company after they had seen the Shew in *Cheapside*, (which was somewhat extraordinary, with four or five Pageants and other Devises,) went to *Guildhall*, and were there plentifully feasted and wellcomed by Sir *John Swinerton* the new Lord Mayor, and presented toward the end of Dinner with a fair standing Cup, a fair Balon and Ewre, with two large Livery Pots, weighing together toward 1200 Ounces (to the Value of almost 500 *l.*) in the Name of the City. The *Marchant Adventurers* had sent him a present of Wine the *Saturday* before to the Value of 100 Marks. If the Prince's Sicknes do not hinder, the King means to go towards *Royston* on *Friday*, and 'tis thought carries the young *Count* along with him.

Touching new Officers, we have no more then when I writt you last; marry; much expectation there hath been from Day to Day, but all the resorts of these secret Wheels and Windings are not yet accorded. I hear a good Friend of yours, Sir *Henry Neville* takes great pains to reconcile and set all in tune, and is in good hope to effect it. There hath been means made to set up some indifferent Subject, and good words have been given of Sir *Tho. Edmondes*; and Sir *George Moor*, hath not wanted the Voice of a great Prelate, who hath many Irons in the Fire at this time, and great difference (as they say) with some of the greatest.

Sir *Henry Wotton* is thought to be down the wind, and his busyness begins to quail. The King confronted him lately with a railing Book of one *Schoppins*; (as I take it) wherein he cites him as a *Dissembler*, and sent for the purpose, for having at his coming out of *Italy* written in a *German's* Book or *albo amicorum*, *H. W. Legatus, vir bonus, missus ad menticendum Republicæ causa*. And tho' he would have avoided it as a merriment, yet the King told him it was no jesting matter, and that he should answer for himself, for he would have it cleared. Judge *Telverton* dyed on *Friday* last of very Age, and Sir *Edward Darcy*, that was of the Privie Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Lord *Vaulx* is pardoned his *Præmunire*, and delivered out of the King's Bench or Fleet, to the Custody of the Dean of *Westminster*. I hear that *Baldwin* the Jesuit shall be delivered in exchange for *Mole* the Lord *Rosse's* Tutor, that hath been so long in the *Inquisition* at *Rome*. The Lord *Walden* that hath been now a good while wedded to the Lord of *Dunbar's* Daughter, was not bedded with her till the last Week, and that by special Commandment. *Casaubon* hath a Son lately born here, and christened by the King and the Lord of *Canterbury*, whose Deputies for that purpose were the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells* and *Rocheſter*; the God-mother was Sir *George Cary's* Lady.

We have had it here in full cry this Fortnight and more, that the first Easterly Wind would bring you over, and it was generally thought you were to come with the *Palsgrave*, and assuredly believed that you were sent for; whereupon Mr. *Gent* thinks it best to remove in time, and begins to *Scombrar*, having taken a Lodging at Mr. *Serle's*. The common Voyce runs currant and constant with no Body but your self, and you know *Vox Populi vox Dei*.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* doth rather impaire than amend for all the help that Physick can afford, so that I doubt he cannot last long; yet I found him much better yesterday upon a Letter he had received from the University of *Oxford* condoling his Sicknes, and signifying how much they wished and prayed for his Recovery; whereby I perceive how much fair words work as well upon wise Men as others; for indeed it did affect him very much. I have once or twice moved speech about your Sister *Potman*, but I see it is a String must be touched tenderly, for it sounds not well in his Ear (no more then somewhat else that concerns him nearer;) yet I did it only by way of Pity of her Estate. But I see he thinks to lay the burden upon you; and told me, that when you came to the place, (which you could not miss) it were hard if you could not provide something for them in short time, that might be worth one hundred Pound or two yearly.

An. 1612. I understood from Sir *Dudley Carleton*, that he meant to send his Secretary Mr. *Wake* for *England*; and intended to send him by you to confer about his Busyness, and to take your Directions. If this Letter come before him or find him there, I beseech you let my Recommendation stand him in some stead; for he is a very proper and sufficient Man, and deserves your Favour and Thanks, for his Care and Cost in going up and down to provide your Glasses, which I would be glad to hear that you had received, and that they were to my Ladies liking and your's. So with my best Wishes for both your Healths, I commend you and all your's to God's holy Protection.

Your Lordship's to Command,
JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 12th Nov 1612. O. S.

BY my last of the 27th I did advertize your Lordship what Astonishment the unexpected Death of the Count of *Soissons* bredd here, which was the more apprehended, both in respect of the great declining of the House of *Bourbon*, this Prince being the fourth of that House that hath dyed within these four Years, and also for that the Count himself was judged to be of special use in this time of the King's Minority, having always shewed himself to be a very good Patriot. Immediately after his Death, the Queen yeilded to bestow on his Son the place of *Grand Maistre*, and 10000 Pounds by the Year, part of the Pension of 15000*l.* which his Father possessed, together with his Company of Men at Arms, and all his Ecclesiasticall Livings which amount to 5000*l.* a Year more; but for the two Governments which he held of *Normandy* and *Dauphiné*, the Queen resolved to retain the first for her self, and to bestow the other on the Prince of *Conti*, who had a Grant in Reversion of the next Government which should fall void. Against the which latter Gift the Countess of *Soissons* did oppose herself, clayming that the Reversion of the said Government of *Dauphiné* had been bestowed on her Son; and Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* his Friends here have also enforced a Promise unto him, that if it should fall out by any Occasion that the said Government should be disposed of to any other Person, he should before any other be preferred thereunto. In regard of which Pretence the Queen hath been much troubled how to give Satisfaction to the Prince of *Conti*, who insisteth with great instance to be provided of the one or the other of the said Governments: And because the Countess of *Soissons* doth stand so stiffly for the Government of *Dauphiné*, the Queen suspendeth the passing of the Grants before-mentioned which she had made unto her Son, but there will be soon means found to compound these Differences.

There hath been a very good Resolution taken in the Affairs of those of the Religion, to prevent the Extremities whereunto Matters were like to grow by the holding of the *Politick Assembly* at *Rochell*; it being now promised, as I understand, to those of the Religion, that there shall be a new Publication of the *Edict* which was last granted them; both to give them Assurance that all things which are promised therein (and otherwise by private Breviats) shall be observed towards them, and also to contain a generall Amnestie, and a Revocation of all things which have been passed against them since the Death of the last King; whereby neither Monsieur *de Rohan* nor any other of his Company shall need to sue for any private Abolitions, unless they shall think it fit for their better Securitie. Secondly, that they will permit by way of connivency, the holding of *Politick Assemblies* in the severall Provinces as was used in the last King's Time, so as they take not the Liberty to assemble divers Provinces together; and they further promise not to interrupt the free Exercise of their Ecclesiasticall Authority,

Authority, in their Nationall and Provinciaall Synods. Thirdly, concerning *the An. 1612.*
Grievances which those of *the Religion* do complaine of, in that they are forced
in their Pleadings before the Judges, to *quallify* themselves *de la Religion pre-*
tendüe reformée, because they cannot, as they say, grant them a Dispensation
for the same by a Publick Act, without Prejudice to the Catholick Religion
which is professed by the State; they promise to send private Directions to the
Judges and Officers, that they shall henceforth forbear to exact of them the in-
serting of the said word *Pretendüe*. Fourthly, they promise to exempte the Mi-
nisters of *the Religion* from the Payment of the *Tailles*, according to the Prive-
lidge which the other Ecclesiasticks of the Kingdom do enjoy; and for any other
Points wherein they complaine that *the Edict* hath not been observed towards
them, they are referred to sue for Redress thereof by the ordinary Form of Solli-
citation *by their Deputies Generall*, and they are promised that Justice shall be
done them therein.

Concerning the Particular of Monsieur *de Rohan*, the Queen doth consent that
he shall place in the Town of *St. Jean de Angely*, such a Lieutenant as himself
shall like, but for Form sake she requireth that he should send hither the Names
of three Persons to be presented to the Queen's Election; and yet she promiseth
to choose him whom she shall understand he doth best affect amongst them:
And for the Companies yet remaining in *St. Jean d'Angely* of Monsieur *Roch-*
baucourt and Captaine *Foucault*, who were both put out of the Town by Mon-
sieur *de Rohan*; that the one of them shall be given to Monsieur *de Rohan* him-
self, and the other to his Lieutenant, and that some other Recompence shall be
bestowed on the same Persons. Moreover, that Monsieur *de Rohan* and all such
of his Company who drew any Pensions from the State shall be restored to the
same, together with the Arrearages thereof; and on the other side it is recom-
mended to Monsieur *de Rohan*, not by way of Injunction but by way of Re-
quest, that he will absent *Hautesfontaine* from him for two or three Months.
Lastly, touching the Difference that hath grown about the Government of *Ai-*
guemortes between Monsieur *de la Bertissiere* and Monsieur *de Rambure*, the
one being sought to be placed there by the State, and the other desired by the
Inhabitants, it hath been resolved by the Queen, for the preventing of all Incon-
veniences which may grow by that Controversie, to send Monsieur *Chastillon*
thither, to hold the said Government by way of Sequestration, till there shall be
other Order taken in that Matter. With this Satisfaction Monsieur *de Rouvray*,
the chief of the Deputies of the Religion that reside here, is dispatched to Mon-
sieur *de Rohan*, Monsieur *du Plessis*, and the Deputies which are at *Rochell*, to
labour for the staying of the intended Assembly, and to draw Monsieur *de Ro-*
han hither, for the better extinguishing of all Jealousies. There is News come
hither that one *Sonjon*, a principall Instrument of *de Rohan's*, whom he had sent
to carry some private Commissions to the Towns in *Languedock*, hath been late-
ly taken in *Rouerge*; whereupon it was much apprehended by Monsieur *de Ro-*
han's Friends, that the Queen would have proceeded to the shewing of some *Ex-*
emplary Punishment upon him: but before the Departure of Monsieur *de Rou-*
vray, she gave him Assurance that she would grant the said *Sonjon* his Pardon.
Those of *the Religion* which are in these Parts receive great Contentment in
these Offers which are made them, but yet they are not without some fear, that
they import too much favour to be sincerely accomplished towards them. And
so with my kindest remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I
commit your Lordship to God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

Paris, 12th November 1612. O. S.

MOST approved and worthy Brother, (for that Title will I ever honour and cherish in your Person,) how shall I now begin to answer your kind Letter of the 30th of the last Month, but by pouring out my Heart into the Bosom of my dearest Friend, the Torrent of Grief wherewith it is ready to burst out for *that wofull and unexpected News which we had yesterday night of the untimely Death of that brave Prince of Wales; the Flower of his House, the Glory of his Country, and the Admiration of all Strangers;* which in all Places had imprinted a great Hope in the Minds of the well affected, *as it had already stricken Terrour into the Hearts of his Enemies;* who perhaps (for of this lamentable Accident we have yet no particular Relation,) fearing the *growing Vertues* of that young Prince, *have used the traiterous Venome of their abominable Practices to cut him off in his Youth.* And this I do not apprehend * without Cause; considering the severall Advertizements which I saw a Month ago coming out of *England, Holland, and Calais, of strange Rumours* which were in these Parts, *of some great and imminent Practice in hand, for the Success whereof it was written that in some Places our Adversaries had made solemn Prayers;* and out of *Calais* it was especially advertized, *that in your Parts they were in Expectation of the Death of some great Prince.* But alas! we did little apprehend that such ominous Prognostications would have lighted upon the Person of that vigorous young Prince; whose *extraordinary great Parts and Vertues,* made many Men hope and believe, that God had reserved and destined him *as a chosen Instrument to be the Standard-bearer of his Quarrell in these miserable Times, to work the Restoration of his Church and the Destruction of the Romish Idolatry.* But the Lord's Ways are not our Ways, and his Judgments are far above ours. You would wonder how this unexpected and *heavy News* being already spread all over this Court and Town, hath stricken with *Astonishment and Greif* the Hearts of most Men, for the *extraordinary Impression* which they had conceived of *that Prince's Valour and Vertues:* And this Day my Lord Ambassador's House hath been already filled up with the Concourse of the best quallified in this Court and of his best Friends, who came to *condole* with him for that *wofull and greivous Loss,* which they do all exceedingly much deplore. But above all you may think *what Desolation it hath bred in this Family;* not only for the *publick Interest* whereof we are to be most sensible in this Case, but also for the particular Prejudice and Loss, which his Lordship (and we with him) do

† See Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times, Vol. I. p. 11.

‡ See Fol. 406.

* I am not ignorant what a † late Right Reverend and most Learned Author has roundly asserted upon this Subject: And indeed that Relation seems to be so well attested, as hardly to admit of any Doubt. I am sorry my Papers will give the Reader no further Light into an Affair of such Consequence. 'Tis highly probable that Mr. Chamberlain, ‡ who wrote so largely and freely of the Prince's Sickness, by another as frankly related to his Correspondent the Particulars of his Death. But such a Relation is only to be wish'd for. Perhaps if there were any such, it was thought convenient to destroy it as soon as read. Only one original Letter I have in my Custody; which, tho' not in direct Terms, yet strongly hints at some such Villany. The Letter is wrote to Sir Ralph Winwood by Sir Robert Naunton, (who was then seeking a publick Employment by the Mediation of my Lord Rochester,) and bears Date the 17th of November 1612. In which, after he has given him a large Account of his visiting my Lord of Rochester, he has these Words. "Touching our Palladium which we have lost, I hold it neither fit to write what I conceive, and less fit to be written to your Lordship." It is given out by his Confidants, that he had a Design to have come over with the Paulgrave and have drawn Count Maurice along with him with some Promises, and done some Exploit upon the Place that shot the Paulgrave's Harbinger, and happily to have seen the Langgrave's Daughter, or I know not what. That this he meant to have done, whatsoever it was, clam Patrem & Senatum suum; and hatching some such secret Design, which was made subject to Misconstruction, it is now become abortive like that of Henry the 4th of France. Sir Henry Neville told me, he had vowed that never Idolater should come into his Bed: And I was ascertained, that in his Sickness he applied this Chastisement for a deserved Punishment upon him, for having ever opened his Ears to admit Treaty of a Popish Match. These are his Words; upon which I will not venture to make any Comment, but submit them to the judicious Reader.

suffer by that miserable Death: For that besides the particular Interest which he *An. 1612.* had in his Highnesse's Favour, he had now *such a Work in hand for him,* as would have I do not doubt fastned him in the same all the Days of his Life, to witt *the Negotiation of his Highness's Marriage with Madame Chrifline,* the second Daughter of *France*; which by his Lordship's *Dexterity* was now brought to such a *Forwardness,* as made us conceive an assured Hope of the good Success thereof; the Queen here having offered for the composing of the same 700000 Crowns with the said Lady, (which is 200000 more then *Madame* shall carry into *Spaine,*) and to have her sent into *England,* as the King did especially desire and insist upon, with other advantageous Conditions, wherewith I did purpose to have chiefly entertained you in this Letter; but now it were both needless and greivous to us both to have them rehearsed. Nevertheless I am not out of hope but that we may yet conclude an happy Alliance between these two Crowns, in the Persons of the young Prince *Charles* that is now remaining and the said Lady *Chrifline*; whose Years and Ranks of Birth futing so well together, maketh us hope that there will be less Difficulty in the performing of the same. And I do not doubt but that within few Days that happy Work which was so well begun for the late Prince, will be reassumed and continued for this younger Brother of his.

To this Letter I can add nothing at this time, but that now at length these Men here having received Assurance from the *States* that they will take upon themselves the Payment of *the Debt* which is owing by this Crown to his Majesty, had of late a Conference with my Lord Ambassador to bring that Busyness to a finall Conclusion; for the which purpose they do offer to make unto his Majesty a Transport of that Summe which the said *States* are to repay for the third Part (which should have gone upon his Majestie's Accounts) of those Moneys which have been furnished them by this State in the Years 1605, 6, 7, and 8, the said part amounting to 700000 Crowns and upwards, besides 300000 which his Majesty hath already acknowledged upon his Accounts for the Years 1603 and 1604, and 200000 which he hath received from hence the two last Years; with the which Offer we do suppose that his Majesty will rest content, (although he hath some further Pretensions for certaine *old Debts* of the King of *Navarre* and the Dowry of the *late Queen* of *Scotland,*) and that he will shortly send his Lordship a speciall Commission under the *great Seal,* as they have here desired, to agree and to pass a Contract with him for that Transport.

Yesternight the Conde *d'Oliva* and the Marquiss of *Villaflores* arrived in this Town; being fetcht from *St. Dennis* in one of the Queen's Coaches with six white Horses, and are lodged in Monsieur *Zamet's* fair House. And so Sir, till I may meet by the Favour of Heaven with some more agreeable and happy Subject to entertaine you withall then this Letter affordeth, I commit you to God's holy Protection.

Yours to be commanded,

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 19th November 1612. O. S.

THAT which I can chiefly write of at this Time can afford you but a dolefull Entertainment. The Hearts and Mouths of all the great Ones and of *all honest Men* in these Parts being full of the sorrowful Feeling and Discourses of that most unhappy, lamentable, and unexpected Accident of our brave Prince of *Wales* his Death; *whose glorious Reputation and Vertues had given so deep an Impression on the Hearts of all Men here, and especially of the Nobility, as* that

An. 1612. that I may say since the late King's terrible and deplorable Death, I have not seen so great and so generall a Mourning as this unhappy Accident hath bred in these Parts. The next Day after the Arrivall of this heavy News, the Duke of *Boüillon* was sent from the King and Queen to my Lord Ambassador to condole with him for the same; wherein he did the better act and perform his Part, from the *inward Feeling* wherewith he himself was touched for that *untimely Fall* of that *so hopesfull a Prince*, which his Eyes expressed with *very Tears*. And since that Time there hath been a continuall Concourse of all the Princes, Princesses, Officers, and Lords of this Court, and of all forreign Ambassadors into this House, to condole with his Lordship for that greivous and miserable Loss: Which in so great and so heavy an Affliction hath been some Comfort unto him, to see here both in the King and Queen, and in all the best Members of this State, such a fellow feeling of that Calamity befallen his Country, and *so true a Knowledge and Apprehension of that great Prince's Courage and Vertues*.

Yesterday my Lord Ambassador had Audience to acquaint their Majesties with the News of that sorrowfull Accident, who witnessed to be very sensible thereof, and now they have put on Mourning Apparrell for the same; but I do not hear as yet of any Ambassador that is to be sent over into *England* for that condoling. At the same Time that the Duke of *Boüillon* was here, which was (as I noted before) the next Day after the first coming of this unhappy News, he had Charge also from the Queen to make an Overture unto my Lord, though he was willed to propound it only as from himself, for the *reassuming and continuing* of a *Treaty of Marriage* between the *young Prince* that now is and *Madam Christine*; whose Years as they do hold to be more sutable, so they do promise themselves that there will be now *less Difficulty* in the concerting and concluding the Conditions; which I pray God to prosper, together with the *Count Palatine's* happy Marriage, which we understand to be made all sure since his being with his *fair Mistress*; although by the unlucky crossing of that unseasonable Death, it is likely to be somewhat protracted.

Other News we have little here at this Time, saving that in this Court of *Parlement* the wicked Book of *Scoppins* was publickly *burnt* within these three or four Days.

The Queen is now sending the Marquess of *Trenell* into *Italy* to condole with the new Duke of *Mantua* for the late *Duke and Dutcheffes* Death, and to bring hither the Duke of *Bracciano's* Daughter, who is to be married with Monsieur de *Montmorancy*.

I understand that the Duke of *Espernon* having lately gotten some Quantity of Arms out of the *Arsenall* here, which in the Count of *Soisson's* Time he could never obtain, hath caused the same to be carried into his Government of *Angoulmois* bordering upon *Poitou* and *Xaintonge*, which hath given some Alarm here to those of *the Religion*; but it is thought whatsoever the said Duke's evill Purpose may be, that there is at this Time no such Meaning in the *Queen*. Shortly we hope to understand, what Monsieur de *Rouvray's* Commission into *Xaintonge* and Monsieur de *Chastillon's* Journey into *Languedock*, shall have wrought. In the mean time being forced in some haste to finish this Letter, I do salute you with my best Wishes, and remaine

Your very loving Friend and Servant,
JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 30th Nov. 1612. O. S.

SINCE the Writing of my last to your Lordship of the 12th of this present, I have received your Lordship's of the 30th of October. Monsieur de Rouvray the Cheif of the Deputies of *the Religion* is newly returned from *Rochell*, and as I understand hath brought back this Answer from *the Deputies* of the Provinces which were assembled there, *that they received in very thankfull Part the verball Offers he carried them from the Queen, which for their better Satisfaction they enjoyned him to deliver them in Writing.* But they made some further Demands; as namely to have the Sum of Money which is allowed them for the entertaining of their Ministers and their Garrisons to be raised to the former Proportion of 160000 Crowns, which was promised them by the Edict of *Nants*. Secondly, that upon the Vacancy of any of the Governments of those of *the Religion*, they may have the nominating of three Persons, out of which the Queen may choose one to be placed in the said Government. Thirdly, that there may be a Reglement for the choosing of the Councillors which are to serve in the Chamber of *the Edict* here at *Paris*; in regard they complaine that *the Chancellour* doth elect such Persons to be the Judges there, as are worst affected to them: And they required to have both the former Offers sent them by Monsieur de Rouvray and these Demands to be confirmed unto them by the Queen, by the 25th of this Month. In the mean time to shew their Obedience to the Queen they have dissolved their Assembly, and most of the said Deputies are retired from thence, save only some who for their better Safety do yet remaine at *Rochell*, in respect of the former Warning which was given them at their Houses, whereby they were forbidden to hold the said Assembly; which maketh them more afraid then the rest of being subject to the Penalty of *the Edict*. And for Monsieur de Rohan, I hear say that he made Answer, *that he did not stand upon any particular Discontentments of his own, but referred himself to the Churches to be resolved from them, whether the Offers which were made him might give them Satisfaction for the Security of the Place he held*; which being so favourable, I do not hear but that he also resteth contented for his own particular.

The Queen hath granted to the Prince of *Conti* for the appeasing his Discontentment the Government of *Auvergne*, with Promise also to bestow the same in Reversion upon the Prince *Joinville*, and she maketh some other Recompence to the Count of *Auvergne* whom she dispossesseth of the same; by which means the Government of *Dauphiné* is to be assured to the young Count of *Soissons*.

The Parlement here did within these few Days pass an Arrest, for the publick Burning of a lewd and infamous Book set forth lately by one *Schoppius* in *Germany*, which was accordingly performed. There hath been also of late a great Controversy depending before the Councill of State, between the *Cardinals* and those of *the University of this Town*, for the determining before whom the Causes which should fall out between them should be tryed; the *Cardinals* pretending an antient Priviledge granted them, to have all such Causes as should concern them to be evoqued before the Privy Councill; and the others producing a more antient Grant, that for all Causes which concern the University they should not be called from their ordinary Judge, which is the *Provost of Paris*, and by Appeal to the Parlement: And in the end, after many great Canvassings used on the Behalf of the *Cardinals*, the Matter was judged by Plurality of Voyces in favour of *the University*.

The old Difference between this State and *Spaine* touching the *debateable Lands* between those of the Country of *Bern* and *Navarre*, continueth still. And although the *Spaniards* have hitherto born this State in hand that they would compound the said Difference by way of Treaty, yet now when it cometh to the

An. 1612. Point, they make it appear that they will not disseize themselves of those Lands which they have gotten by violent Intrusion: Whereupon the *Queen* hath been forced to give Order for the reinforcing of the Governor of *Bern* with four new Companies, to maintaine the Inhabitants of those Parts in their wonted Possessions; and one Monsieur de *Haute-rive* a Son of Monsieur de *Chasteaunef*, is newly dispatched into *Spaine* to treat of these Matters.

The Marquess of *Trenell* is lately imployed into *Italy* to condole for the Death of the Duke and Dutches of *Mantua*, and to bring hither with him the Duke of *Bracciano*'s Daughter who is to be married to the *Constable*'s Son. And so with my kind Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THOMAS EDMONDES.

POSTSCRIPT.

This *King* and *Queen*, and generally the whole State, have shewed very much to partake with us in the Sorrow for the unhappy Death of the Prince, whose extraordinary Vertues and hopefull Age gave us as much Reputation abroad as Happiness at home. They have mourned for him in Court, but they have not yet resolved whether they will send any Person into *England* to condole with his Majestie.

It hath been lately declared to Monsieur *Arsens* by the Ministers of State here, that the *Queen* will be content to continue the Payment of the *French* Regiments in *Holland* for another Year; but they have limited the said Promise unto four Conditions, wherein they require the *States* to give them Satisfaction. First, that the *States* shall suffer the said Troops to be drawn hither for the Service of this State, upon the Occasions which may fall out to use them for the punishing of their rebellious Subjects, whether of the one or the other Religion. Secondly, that the *States* shall not permit any of the Captaines or others serving in the said Regiments to come to the Assistance of those of the Religion here, and to that Effect that the *States* shall make a present Prohibition. Thirdly, that the *Queen* will reserve to her self the bestowing of all the Places of Charge in the said Regiments as they shall fall void; promising notwithstanding, that none shall be preferred to the same, but such as have before served in these Troops. And lastly, that they shall undertake the Payment of his Majestie's Debt, which they do assign upon them.

Hereunto Monsieur *Arsens* hath made no Reply till he shall hear from his Masters. Their purpose in reserving to themselves the bestowing of all their Commanders Places, is, to conferr the same cheifly upon Catholics, who shall only run such Courses as they shall be directed from this State.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R, Paris 3^d Dec. 1612. O. S.

YOUR last of the twentyeth of the last Month had the same Effect towards me, which you express to have found by those of your Friends, written for the condoling of that lamentable Accident of your poor Prince's Death; having only refreshed in my Heart the bleeding Wound of that unspeakable Grief, for the which I know no better Remedy at this time then humbly to submitt ourselves under the mighty Hand of God, undergoe with Patience the Course of his Decree, and with a serious Feeling of Repentance, provoke his mercifull Blessing upon those that are remaining.

Our

Our Matters here do grow as our Proverb is, *de fiebure en chaud mal*; and which is more to be lamented, by our own *Perversity* and *Malice*. I did acquaint you by my last with Monsieur *de Rouvray*'s Return from *Rochell*, and with those particular Commissions whereof he was to make Instance from thence, and to intreat the Queen's Favour for the granting of the same; besides those which of her own Accord she had proffered by him to those of the Religion assembled in those Parts. Which Particulars were not like in any Man's Judgment to have bred any great Difficultie either towards the Queen, who had before shewed her self so well disposed to satisfy them, or towards the *Petitioners* themselves, who did not propound them with any Meaning to have stood stiffly upon them. But he who did by his late *Reconciliation* give so great Hope of his sincere *Re-union* with the Churches, finding himself exceeding much grieved that this was done without him; and fearing least it might be a means to undo him, if the Queen and those of the Religion should have compounded their Differences without his Intercession, hath thereupon shewed so violent and passionate an Opposition, not only against those new Demands of those of the Religion, but also against the Queen's former Offers sent them by Monsieur *de Rouvray*, as now those Busynesses are brought anew to a great Combustion, no Man knowing as yet what will be the Issue of it; and all those of the Profession being exceedingly slandered with those strange and cross Proceedings of that Party, who having thereby pulled down the Reparations so lately made of the former Breaches, doth now put all Men out of Hope ever to find any sound Dealing or Reconciliation in him.

Monsieur *de Chastillon*, who had been sent to take Possession of the Town of *Aiguesmortes*, whilst Monsieur *de Arambure* and Monsieur *de Bertichere* were in Difference for the Government thereof, as heretofore I have written unto you, hath been as we hear very joyfully received by the Inhabitants into the said Town.

Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* his Sute to be received a Duke and Peer of France being favoured by the Prince of *Condé*, the Duke of *Bouillon*, and the Marquis *d'Ancre*, hath been lately renewed towards the *Parlement*, and yesterday all the *Chambres* of the said *Parlement* were assembled in a solemn Consultation about the same; whereby it is thought though the said Lord be absent, that his Friends may now work that for him, which he could not compass whilst he was here.

This is as much as at this time the Publick doth afford to my Knowledge to entertaine you withall. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

Good Mr. Trumbull,

Venice 4th Dec. 1612. O.S.

I Have of late, by reason of the Absence of some which were necessary about me, been so much overlaid with Busyness, that I have been forced to take Truce of my Pen with you, though much against my Desire; having received your many kind Letters, whereof the last was of the 7th of November; and now purposing to have acquitted my self towards you the best I could, I have my part by this last Ordinary of the heavy News out of England, whereof the State was advertized a Week before; and they giving me knowledge thereof, I was in hope, that (as they say) *minus jacula feriunt quæ providentur*, so I might now have been better prepared to receive it: But it proves rather a redubling of Sorrow, and my Mind is therewithall so much distracted, that were I at even-hand with you, I should now venture to be your Debter: Yet rather than play Bankrupt I call my self to an Account what I owe you, though (as you may well imagine) never in a worse time. And as I remember I left with the Governour of Milan's interposing himself in the Quarrell with his neighbour Princes; which

An. 1612. which was so strangely quieted, that in the space of a Fortnight here was no Speech but of Wars in *Italy*, and again all Matters reduced to their wonted Peace, or (as some will rather have it) *longæ Pacis mala*. The *Spanish Ambassador* here Resident endeavoured to work the like Effect between this State and the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Gratz*; and though they are here well disposed to Peace, yet *they refuse to make him the Arbitrator*, and have referred the Matter wholly to their Generall in *Dalmatia* to treat with the *Archduke's* Commissioners. The Ambassador who was here for the *Archduke* is departed without any Satisfaction, he shrowding himself whilst he remained here under the Wing of the *Spanish Ambassador*, in hope to procure thereby more advantageous Conditions. The *Pope* hath offered himself more then once to the Ambassador of this State to compose this Difference; but these *Seigniori* in place of making use of his Help, have sent him a new Writing in the Busyness of *Ceneda*, that *he may first think how to end his own Affairs before he deals for others*.

The *Queen Regent* hath caused the *French Ambassador* to endeavour to bring the Treaty of League betwixt this State and the *Grisons* on foot againe, promising all Furtherance thereunto; to which purpose he hath had an Audience in Colledge, but *they here are not forward to venture twice to be shipwrackt upon the same Rock*. There hath been a Secretary of *Senate* sent this last Week very secretly to *Constantinople*, upon Occasion of Disorder in the *Bailo's* Dispatches; they having received from him two Packetts of *white Paper*, whilst other Letters have come safe and untouched. This is imputed to the *new Visier's* Curiosity to know the Secretts of this State, and much harped upon by those who would gladly *intimidate* these *Seigniori*, as an Omen of some Design in the *Grand Seignior* to attempt this next Spring some part of the *Venetian* Territory. But these *Terrori Turcheschi* make no great Impression, tho' there is now more Danger then of long time, by reason of Appearance of Peace with the *Persian*.

Here hath been of late a new Search amongst those *that haunt Ambassadors Houses*, upon Occasion of some Disorders committed by certain *Banditi* who had *Protection* by the *Spanish Ambassador*; and one of them being taken abroad, to save his Life brought many into Trouble. Hereupon three Gentlemen of *Venice* are condemned; one *Battaglia* to ten Years Imprisonment, *Gabrieli* to three, and one *Moro* confined for three Years to a solitary Island in the Gulf.

The Bishop of *Canea* of the House of *Ballani* hath a Sentence intimated unto him, not to go out of the State, or to come within *Venice* or the *Dodago*, which is the proper Jurisdiction of this City; and the *Cavalier Mutio*, Son to the famous *Duellist*, is condemned to seven Years Imprisonment. One *Cardosa* a *Portingall*, who was *Steward* to the *Spanish Ambassador*, was likewise taken and kept three Weeks in Prison, for which the Ambassador was thrice in Colledge, and spoke so angerly upon their Delays in delivering his Servant, that they were forced to dispatch a *Curriere* into *Spaine* to their Ambassador as he did likewise to the King; and now there is much Expectation which of their Tales will be best heard.

The *Procurator Moccenico* who stood in Competition with this Duke, and promised himself to be his Successor, hath led the way to him into the other World.

I have received a former Letter from you, and now one of the 8th of *October*, in the behalf of one *Giacomo Van Lamens*, who was recommended to me likewise by my Lord Ambassador in *France*, and upon the very first motion I did readily embrace his Suit; which was (as his Agent informed me,) to obtaine a *safe Conduct* of the State for the space of *three Months*, that he might come hither to treat with his Creditors and settle his Affairs. This Desire of his (upon the small Difficulty I made to hearken to any thing so good Friends should recommend,) was quickly enlarged to *five Years*, which changed the state of the Matter so much that there it rests; and it seems he doth not value a Sute of this Nature so much as the State will endear it to me, whereof I have had experience in
the

the like Occasions. I have made it known to him how willingly I will enter-
taine his Sute againe for your sake, and if it succeed not, it shall be his own fault. *An. 1612.*
Thus, with my kindest remembrance, I rest,

Your's most assuredly to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice 18th Dec. 1612. O. S.

I Wrote to you the 4th of this present, since which time I have not heard from you:
And now to make an end of the Old, and to wish you a good and happy New
Year, I would not fail againe to salute you, and to let you understand how this
ill Star that hath this Year past hung over young Princes, hath had an extraor-
dinary and strange Influence in the Court of *Mantua*; where we hear by a Mes-
senger come expressly to this State from *Verona*, that Duke at the Age of twenty
four Years, but somewhat gross and unweildy, is suddenly dead of a Catarrous
Feaver which ended in the small Pox; having buryed his only Son a Child of
three Years old but three Months before; and within the space of fourteen
Months, seen the Funerall of his Father, his Mother, and Bastard Brother *Sil-
vio*. There rests of that Family two young Daughters of this last Duke, where-
of the eldest is four Years of Age; and two Brothers, the Cardinal *Gonzaga* and
Don Vicenzo; betwixt whom that Estate will be divided, by reason that *Mantua*
follows the *Heirs Male*; and *Montferrat*, which is the better Possession, goes
with the *Females*, unless the *Pope* will dispence with the elder Brother to mar-
ry his *Neice*, as well as to relinquish his Cardinal's Cap.

The Bishop of *Bamburgh*, Ambassador from the *Emperor* to the *Pope*, is fal-
len into *Contention* with the *Cardinals* for the upper hand, and doth therefore
entertaine himself in *Romagna* upon the way, without hastning to *Rome* untill that
Point of Ceremony be determined.

The *Spaniards* have lately given great Satisfaction to the *Pope* and the *Ge-
noese*, in relinquishing to the former *Regata*, a Town betwixt the Kingdom of
Naples and the Territories of the Church, and to the other *Sassel*, whereof they
seized themselves about a Year since, for Comodity of their Passage betwixt *Mi-
lan* and the Seaside. And though there is much Triumph both in *Rome* and *Ge-
noa* for recovering their lost Sheep, which bring with them a good Fleece, they
being both rich and of a large Territory, and the *Spaniards* Justice thereupon
much magnified; yet those who are no way interested, impute this Novelty
(for so it is accounted when that Nation doth quitter prise) rather to art then
honesty, *ut beneficium dent prius injuriam faciunt*; and the Satisfaction they
give here is thought to proceed of a Design to be doing elsewhere, for which it
seems their Fleet is come home both richly and opportunely: And though I
doubt not but you have the News of it, I send it you herewith as I have it from
Genoa.

The Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Gratz*, to compound his Differents with this
State with more Authority, is now going to *Vienna* to the Emperour, and in the
mean time hath licensed some Troops both Horse and Foot he had in *Goritia*,
which did feed upon his Country. With the Archduke *Maximillian* of *In-
spruch* here is a Contention of Confines for a small place called *Covolo*, betwixt
Tirol and the *Vicentin*, for which the *Spanish* Ambassador (who is here A-
gent for all those *Austriaci*) hath moved the State to depute Commissioners;
but they refuse the demand, because they will not bring their Right into Questi-
on, whereof they say no Question can be made. Upon some good Satisfaction
they have had from their Bailo at *Constantinople*, they have dispatched a Mes-

An. 1612. fenger after their Secretary (of whom I made mention in my last) to recall him (if it may be) before he part from *Ragusa*.

Sir *Thomas Glover* hath pick'd up some Crumbs in his way homeward by *Sicily* and *Naples*, where, of each of those *Viceroy*s he had a present of 2000 Crowns in *Contanti*, for the good Service he did them at *Constantinople*; and at *Florence* he expected the like or rather more, but had nothing (as I hear) but *carezze* and *Rinfrescamenti*; and so from thence by Sea to *Marseilles* he is gone towards *England*, where I know not what welcome he will have; but his Carriage of himself hath been *very strange*, both in the place of his Residence, and in the way wheresoever he came. I pray you give conveyance to this inclosed to *Mr. Dickenson*, and esteem of me as one that rests,

Your's most affectionately to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 30th Dec. 1612. O.S.

BY my last Letters of the 30th of *November*, since the beginning whereof I have received yours of the first of this present, I advertized your Lordship of the return of *Monsieur de Rouvray* from *Rochell*, and of those Demands which were given him in Charge by the Deputies there assembled to present to the Queen, besides the Offers which he carried from hence. But I have since understood, that they were accompanied with a *fourth Proposition*; namely, *that they might be allowed to have nomination of the Treasurer, who is to receive and issue out the Moneys assigned them for the Payment of their Ministers and Garrisons*, in respect of the Loss which they pretend to have received by the bad dealing of some who have been formerly imployed in that Charge. Concerning all which Demands, there was not long since a *solemn Councell* held here, and it was therein resolved not to grant any of them. First, because it would be too great a Derogation from the King's Regall Authority, and in a manner to authorize the *Establishing of a State within the State*, to yeild to the said Conditions; as is especially instanced in the Point for the giving of them leave to have the Nomination of their Governours. And secondly, though their Demands were more reasonable, yet it stood not with any Reason of State for the Queen to authorize this particular Assembly which had been declared unlawful, by the granting of these things unto them; and the rather, sith she had before denied them to the Generall Assembly at *Samur*, which was allowed by her Authority. Since, they have also resolved to retract the promise made concerning the Tolleration of the *Provinciall Councells*, pretending that the King's Honour was so much interested by *Monsieur de Rouvray's* delivery of their Offers in writing, whereby their Promise touching the holding of the Councills had been divulged and carried into the Provinces, whereas their meaning was to tollerate the same only by way of *Connivance*, as they were forced publicly to forbid the said Councills; howbeit, that their purpose still was that they should privately enjoy the same, in even manner as they had done in the last King's Time. * I do also understand that for the words *pretendüe reformée*, which those of the Religion did desire might not be urged in their Pleadings, it is only granted to dispense with the Ministers therein in the publick Attestations which they are to make. But it is still resolved to make good the other Offers both publick and private which were sent by *Monsieur de Rouvray*, and that there shall be a new Publication of the Edict, which shall also be accompanied with a new Declara-

* *Memoires du Duc de Rohan*, pag. 41.

tion for the annihilating all Proceedings against those of *the Religion* since the *An. 1612.* Assembly of *Samur*, and a generall Amnesty for all pretended Offences; and that the said Edict shall be sent into the severall Provinces, with Charge to be given; that all the King's Officers of the one or the other Religion shall be sworn to the Observance and due Execution of the same: And if those of *the Religion* shall not content themselves herewith, the Queen threatneth to take a severe Course for the punishing of them. There is News come that the Deputies of the Provinces are againe reassembled at *Rochell* to receive this Answer which was sent unto them, yet it is not known how they will content themselves therewith, *but it is much doubted that the retracting of the verball Promise for permitting them Liberty to hold their Provinciaall Councells will give greatest Discontentment.* Those of the Town of *Aiguesmortes* did yeild to the receiving of Monsieur *Chastillon* into their Town, whereby that Dissention which threatned such Unquietness in those Parts is for a time well appeased, till there shall be other Order taken whom to place in that Government; but the *Constable* taking jealousy that Monsieur *de Chastillon* had a purpose to settle himself in that Government, and to joine the same to his other Government of *Montpelier*, hath written since to the Queen, desiring that there might be order taken to prevent the same: Whereupon it is said, that Monsieur *de Chastillon* hath been written unto by the Queen to make his repair hither, but he is first required to make good the place for the Queen's Service.

* The Queen was in hand to have created some new Knights of the Order *du St. Esprit* upon New Years Day; and for that purpose the Chapter was called to receive the Proofs of those who were to be elected. But whereas she designed only to make a few, many others who pretended to have Brevets from the last King, and the Princes who sought to bring in their Friends, took such Discontentment thereat, as the Queen was forced to defer that purpose till some other time; which hath much disappointed the Expectation of the *Marquess de Ancre*, for whose respect the same was chiefly intended.

The Duke of *Guise* is newly returned hither out of his Government of *Provence* †; and Monsieur *Le Grand* was upon the way to have returned hither out of *Burgundy*, being now by turn to have entered into the Exercise of his Charge of first Gentleman of the Chamber to the King. But it is said, that by the procurement of the *Marquiss de Ancre* there was a Commandment sent him to forbear to come hither, and that he should remaine in his Government till he should receive further knowledge of the King's Pleasure, (in regard of the Imputation wherewith he was touched about *the Magick Practice*.) Which Commandment for that he presently obeyed, it hath given the Queen very good Satisfaction; and it is hoped by his Friends, that the same will be a better Means for the accommodating of that Difference.

‡ The Chevalier *de Guise* meeting some few Days since with the *Baron de Luz* in the Street, challenged him to come out of his Coach to fight with him, and killed him on the Place ||. The Ground of which quarrell is pretended to have been, for that the said Baron did of late let fall some words, *that he was of Councell to the killing of the last Duke of Guise at Blois, and that he had hindred the Marshall of Brisac from discovering that purpose: Which in the first part is true, but not so well verifed in the latter.* *† But I rather suppose the reason thereof to have been, for that he is accused to have made himself an Instrument

* See *Les Memoires de la Regence de Marie de Medicis*, Vol. 1. p. 103, 104.

† Ibid. p. 104.

‡ Ibid. pag. 105.

|| See *Michael de Vassor's Histoire de Louis XIII.* Vol. 1. l. 4. pag. 402.

*† Monsieur le Vassor (in the place before-mentioned) tells us, *Luz avoit fait plusieurs personages durant sa vie. Sous le regne du feu Roy il fut un des Confidens du Maréchal de Biron. Au Commencement de celuy-ci il s'intrigua avec les Guises; mais croians s'establiir encore mieux par la faveur du Marquis d'Ancre, il les quitta pour se donner à Conchini. On le soupçonnoit de servir ces Italien dans le dessein qu'il avoit de perdre Bellegarde, & de lui ôter le gouvernement de Bourgogne. Cela irritoit encore plus contre luy la Maison de Guise amie & alliée de Bellegarde.* Which Remark seems to be confirmed by what Sir Thomas Edmondes just before observes, of Monsieur *le Grand's* being stayed in his Government by the *Marquis d'Ancre's* Procurement.

An. 1612. with the Marquesse d'Ancre for the doing of ill Offices to Monsieur le Grand.
 And so with my kindest remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood,
 I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's most assuredly to do you Service,

THO. EDMONDES.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 5th Jan. 1612. O.S.

I Have safely received your Lordship's last Letter dated the first of this Month, and will infallibly, God willing, send the other for my Lord Ambassador at Paris by the first Opportunity. Our Actions in this State depending on the Resolutions of Spaine, are yet, as it seemeth, suspended for a time; and perhaps if your Disunion, and the Negligence of the Possident Princes do not offer them some great Advantage, all things may remaine in their present State untill the Dyct of Ratisbon shall be over-passed; nevertheless our Friends cannot do better then to be vigilant, and stand upon their Guard. There are great numbers of Courriers flying dayly from this Court into Spaine and Germany, and now and then here are Gentlemen in disguised Habits, who come to vssit the Archduke and the Marquiss Spinola in great secret. They want not Spies and Informers out of England, Ireland, and Scotland, who resort here in Shoals, like Cormorants against a Tempest. God knows what the same will do; but I fear if they intend any thing, our Friends will be surprized, and taken without Oyle in their Lamps. Count Henry Vandenberghe who liveth in Guelderland upon the Frontiers of Juliers and Cleves, is said to have been here of late, and had long Conference with Spinola and the Count of Buquoy. The first time he was heard in publick, and stayed five or six Days; the second he would not be seen, lay here but one Night, and so returned to his Garrison with Diligence. It may be that his Errand was for his private Affairs; but seeing the Emperour's Commissioners at Aix do speak great Words, and that these Men have three Regiments, one of Italians at Carpen, Rhynberge, and thereabouts; another of Burgounians at Maestricht, and the third of Walloons at Venlo, Ruremond, &c. and the greatest part of their Cavalry in Luxemburgh and other places near adjoyning; I fear they may by surprize possess themselves of Aix, Juliers, or Mulheim, in one of those Winter Evenings, and do our Friends irrecoverable harm.

Count Buquoy on Sunday last was installed in his Order of the Golden Fleece. The Day before we had News of the Duke of Mantua's Death and his Sons. The Archduke is sick of the Gout; and is now tainted with that incurable Disease both in his Hands and Feet. Prince Espinoy is enjoyned to keep this Town by the Arch-duke's Command, for fear of a Duell between him and the Rhyngrave about his Marriage. This Bearer is in such post hast as he will not permit me to finish my Letter; I therefore desire your Lordship's Pardon, and humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's most ready to be commanded,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Mr. John

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood.

An. 1612.

My very good Lord, London, 9th January 1612.

THE Holydays are come and gone and nothing yet done of that which was so duely expected, I mean the translating and creating of new Officers. The King was moved by the Councill in this Matter, specially for *Secretaries*; for that the State of Affairs required it, and suffered much for the Want of a sufficient Man, that might ease and help to disburthen his Majesty in the Care and Paines of that Place; wherefore they besought him to provide and name whomsoever he pleased. He took their Advice in good part, and promised to resolve in good Time; and further, *that when he did it he would perfect it*, which latter Clause I take for *bonum Omen*, and apply it to the Person I wish best to. The World conceives *the King hath no great Inclination of himself to Sir Henry Nevill, so that if he prevaile it must be as it were invita Minerva, and by the Importunity of his great Patron*; and then to counterpoise the Ballance and please the Counterpart, Sir Thomas Lake may be admitted, or rather (as the Voyce goes now) Sir Thomas Edmondes, who besides his own Friends at home, hath the Duke of Bouillon an earnest Sollicitor in his Behalf. At the solemnizing of *the Fiancialles* on St. John's Day, Sir Thomas Lake's Friends made account he had won ground and outstept his Competitors, in performing the Part of a principall Secretary, when he did *præire conceptis verbis*, and repeate the Words of the Contract; *which were so badly translated and worse pronounced, that it moved an unseasonable Laughter as well in the Contractors as the Assistants*; till the Archbishop of Canterbury very gravely interposing himself, used these very Words, *The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob blefs these Nuptialls, and make them prosperous to these Kingdoms and to his Church*. You are exceedingly beholden to that Prelate for his good Word and Opinion, which he hath not spared to make known upon diverse Occasions. The Prince *Palatine* (for so he is now stiled, and since this Contract is usually prayed for in the Church among the King's Children,) was very Royal in his Presents this New-Year's-Tide, giving to the Lord and Lady *Harrington* in golden and gilt Plate to the Value of 2000*l*, to their Servants 400*l*, to all the Women about the Lady *Elizabeth* 100*l* apiece, and a *Medalia* with his Picture; to her Waiters as much, and to her cheif Gentleman-Usher a Chaîne of 150*l*; to Mrs. *Dudley* a Chaîne of Pearls and Diamonds of 500*l*, to the Prince a Rapier and pair of Spurs set with Diamonds, to the King a Bottle of one entire Agate containing two Quarts, esteemed a very rare and rich Jewell; to the Queen a very fair Cup of Agate and a Jewel; and lastly to his *Mistress* a rich Chaîne of Diamonds, a Tire for her Head all of Diamonds, two very rich pendant Diamonds for her Ears, and above all two Pearls for Bigness, Fashion and Beauty, esteemed the rarest that are to be found in Christendom; in so much that the Jewells bestowed only on her are valued by Men of Skill above 35000*l*. He was purposed to shew the like Bounty towards the King and Queen's Servants and Officers, but the King directly forbad it. *The Queen is noted to have given no great Grace nor Favour to this Match*; and there is doubt will do less hereafter, for that upon these Things *Schomberg* (that is Cheif about him) is said to have given out, *that his Master is a better Man than the King of Denmark, and that he is to take Place of him in the Empire, at leastwise of a greater King than he, the King of Bohemia*. The Marriage is set down for *Shrove-Sunday*, against which Time it is said the Lords and Ladyes about the Court have appointed a *Maske* upon their own Charge; but I hear there is Order given for 1500*l*. to provide one upon the King's Cost, and a 1000*l*. for Fireworks. The Inns of Court are likewise dealt with for two Masks against that Time, and mean to furnish themselves for the Service. The Prince *Palatine* makes account to depart homeward some fifteen Days after his Marriage; and the Lady is to follow towards *Whitsuntide*, conducted

An. 1612. ducted by four Earls, eight Barons, and I know not how many Knights; the old Lord Admirall means to make it his last Service to waft her over.

The King removes this Day towards *Roiston*, where the Lord of *Rocheſter* ſhall have more Leiſure and Commodity to negotiate this Buſyneſs that entertains every Man's Thoughts, for he pretends that the Multiplicity of other Affairs hindered him from moving it whilſt the King was here; yet I will not forbear to tell you, that *many are of Opinion that he is and will be content to keep it in his own Hands. Indeed he is very ſlow of Diſpatch, and hath at this Time many Irons in the Fire, as well for himſelf as his Friends;* for beſides the main Place he ſhoots at, he is now about the Reverſion of the Lord *Darcie's* Lands, which for want of Heirs Males are like to return to the Crown according to the firſt Grant. A Day or two before *Chriſtmas*, the King himſelf gave a Hearing to a Controverſie 'twixt the Farmers of the Cuſtomes and Sir *John Swinerton* now Lord-Mayor, who accused them of defrauding the King yearly of 70000 *l*; but when it came to Proof it could not be made good; ſo that they went away acquitted, and he not much condemned for ſeeking the King's Benefit.

Wee have here dayly many Bankrupts and as many Protections, which do marvellouſly hinder all manner of Commerce. The laſt Week here came an Ambaſſador from *Lorraine*, to condole the Prince's Death, and ſome ſay to propound I know not what Match. He was a very proper Man, Son (as is ſaid) to the Cardinal of *Guiſe* that was ſtrangled at *Blois*, and in great Favour, or (as they term him) the *Lerma* of the Duke of *Lorrain*. Here is likewiſe a Gentleman from the Duke of *Guiſe*, and another from the Prince of *Conti* for the ſame Effect. The late Prince's Houſhold brake up the laſt of *December*, and his Servants ſent to ſeek their Fortune. The Inventory of his Moveables doth far exceed his Debts, and the Account of his yearly Revenues riſeth to 57000 *l*.

The Counteſs of *Oxford* is dead of this new Diſeaſe, and left her Son towards 1500 *l*. Land and all her Jewells and Stuff, on Condition he pay her Legacies which riſe to 2000 *l*, and beſtow 500 *l*. on a Tomb for his Father and her. It may be you have heard that Sir *George Farmer* dyed above a Month ſince, as likewiſe Sir *John Norris* of *Berkſhire*, who left Sir *Henry Neville* and Sir *William Bowier* his Executors; but his Daughter the Lady *Penton* hath put her ſelf in Poſſeſſion, and means to carry it away by ſtrong hand. The Lady *Webb* (Sir *Rowland Lytton's* Daughter) a very proper young Gentlewoman, dyed here in Town this *Chriſtmas* of the Small-Pox. The Lord *Ewers* is newly married to the Lady *Hunſdon*, Sir *Richard Spencer's* Siſter. There is a Quarrell fallen out betwixt *Edward Sackville* Son to the late Earle of *Dorſet* and the Lord *Bruce* or *Kinlos*, which was to be determined beyond Sea. *Sackville* got over, but the Lord *Bruce* ſtayed at *Dover*, where we hear theſe late Winds and Tempeſts have done great harm, and in a manner ruined and defaced the Peer or Haven. I now grow doubtfull of Sir *Thomas Bodley's* Recovery, and though I have not much miſliked him, and thought it was but a lingering Indiſpoſition that had many Intervalls and Shews of reviving, and believe he hath had what Help Phyſick, good Order, Attendance, and all a good Heart could afford, yet methinks of late he droops and decays viſibly, though he will not ſeem to yeild to it. I meet your Brother *Potman* there much, who hath ſo many good Words and aſſured Promiſſes from him, that he is loath to have him moved, leaſt he ſhould pick a Quarrell and find Fault that he is miſtrufteſt. There was a Plot to have him urged to the Point by *Matthew Small*, but upon theſe and the like Conſiderations it was let alone. For my part I am not of Opinion that he will do any great Matter for him, but there is no means to mend it; for *he is very willfull, and grown exceeding teſtie and wayward upon every Trifle and light Occaſion;* ſo that as the Caſe ſtands, a Man may ſoon do hurt in ſeeking to do good. So with the Remembrance of my beſt Service to my good Lady, I commend you and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordſhip's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R, Venice, 16th January 1612. O. S.

YOU will account it a piece of strange Compliment that I should tell you that your Letters being always by me much desired, your last (after long Silence) of the second of *January* was not so welcome; for the Truth is I had now for three Weeks past given over looking to hear from you from *Brussels*, having understood by more Hands then one out of *England*, that you were there dayly expected to be sworn *Clerk of the Councell*, for which good Preferment *so well deserved by you*, I was content to loose the Contentment of our Correspondency; and yet a Word you use that you will continue writing as long as you remaine in those Countrys, leaves me in some hope that there is some such thing intended; which you may guess how I shall rejoyce at, since you see I can be content to suffer my self for that which will be so much for your good: And either I should not judge aright of you, or know little what belongs to publick Service, if I should not say that *you and that Place were happily met*.

The great Tempests you write of seem strange unto me, since commonly those which continue long are universall; and here in these Parts a more calm and temperate Winter hath not been seen by any.

The Clouds which were gathering towards the *Levant*, which (as I wrote unto you) would in all Appearance blow over, do now grow dayly more and more fearfull, here being particular News of the *Turks* arming at Sea and threatening *Candia*; and upon the *Venetian* Territory about *Zara*, they have made an Incurfion in greater Numbers both of Horse and Foot, and in more military Manner then is ordinary in those Parts; which makes it probable some Forces are sent down that Way which are *Avant-Curriers* of some which may come upon some greater Enterprize, there being as great a Doubt of a Design upon *Catara*, which would much disturb the Trade of these Parts; and if it were in the *Turks* Hands would soon dispossess this State of their antient Seignorie of the Gulph. Here is good Provision made of Gallies and armed Barks to land into those Parts, and the Forces of *Istria* shall be removed thither though the Treaty be not yet concluded with the Archduke *Ferdinand*; but when both Parts are so well disposed to an Agreement *non caret effectu*.

At this Town at this present is an Ambassador in his Passage from the Archduke to the King of *Spaine*. He is *Veedor Generall* for the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, but dispatched from *Milan* whether his Instructions were sent him; but what they are is yet only conjecture. The *Spanish* Ambassador doth forbear going to Colledge upon his late Disgusts, whereof we do not yet understand what Interpretation is made in *Spaine*. The *Emperour's* Ambassador at *Rome* fell quickly from his Pride in contesting with the *Cardinals* for *Precedency*; and doth now accommodate himself so much to the Humour of that Court, that he undertakes at his Return to work great Miracles in *Germany* upon all the contrary Religion, and to begin with the Duke of *Saxe*, whom he doth as freely offer to the *Pope* for a Convert as if he could dispose of his Soul by Proxie.

There is an Occasion of some Difference happened betwixt the *Pope* and the Duke of *Urbino* by the Death of one *Di Casa Doria*; who having a Place called *Sasso* within that Duke's Territory and dying without Heirs, the *Pope* doth claime it as devolved to the Church, the Duke as *feudo minore* to be comprized within the greater whereof he is Possessor; and it seems both of them had a purpose to enter upon the Place and after to dispute the Right. But the *Pope's* Ministers using the more Diligence made themselves Masters thereof, and the Duke having gathered some few Men together to the same Intent, seeing they came too late, set them a Work about his Fortifications at *Pesaro*; like the Conjuror, who failing of the Occasion for which he raised his Spirits, set them to pick Straws lest they should do some hurt.

You

An. 1612. You will have heard of the Death of the Lord *Bothwell* at *Naples*, and what Cost and Ceremony the Spaniards used at his Funerall: But the Occasion it may be will seem strange unto you; it being most certaine, that the News of our Prince's Death struck him with such a sudden Melancholly that he took his Chamber thereupon, and without Speech with any Man (though many came to him to offer him all possible Comfort) he dyed within three or four Days after. What may we imagine would have been performed by that Prince, if it had pleased God he had lived, since his Ashes have wrought such an Effect uppon a Man of so strong a Mind, who had been the Instrument of so much Trouble to his Father? And yet towards his End I understand he was so dutifully affected towards his Majesty, that he was heard often to say, he would go into England and crave Pardon of him though he were sure to loose his Head the next Day.

I purpose to write often, and therefore bid you farewell for the present; resting ever,

Tours to dispose of,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 21st January 1612. O. S.

I Have received your Lordship's Letter of the first of this present. And whereas your Lordship signifyeth that the *States* there will by no means take notice of the Point, which among other Conditions had been here annexed to the Promise for the entertaining of the two *French* Regiments, that it should be forbidden by publick Placard that none that serve in the Regiments should be permitted to pass to the Service of those of the Religion here; your Lordship shall understand, that the Relation which I made unto you thereof was according as I had received the same from Monsieur *Arsen's* Mouth, coming newly from conferring with Monsieur *de Villeroy* about those Matters: And I can assure your Lordship that he made the like Report thereof by his Letters to Monsieur *Barneveldt*, though it should seem that Monsieur *de Villeroy* thought it fit afterwards upon the Conference which he had with Monsieur *Arsens*, who represented unto him the Inconveniency of that Point, not to give the same in Direction to Monsieur *de Refuge*: And yet Monsieur *de Refuge's* Proposition seemeth to imply the same Thing, in that he requireth that they may not be permitted to serve any where without the Queen's Leave. For the Matter of the Debt, I must also acquaint your Lordship, that the Misunderstanding which hath been here conceived that his Majesty was treating with Monsieur *Caron* concerning the Payment thereof, and therefore was willing to have the further Proceeding in the *Busynels* suspended here till he should come to an Agreement with the *States* touching that Point, hath been the Cause, both that they have been here the less carefull to press the *States* to a Resolution therein, and also that my self have used the less Sollicitation towards them: But now I have not fail'd, upon a late Commandment which I have received from his Majesty, to revive my former Instances touching that Matter; whereupon they have promised to recommend the said *Busynels* again in effectuall Manner to Monsieur *de Refuge*, and to testify that they can receive no Satisfaction from the *States* unless they shall give them speedy Contentment therein.

Not many Days after the *Baron de Luz* was killed by the *Chevalier de Guise*, (whereof I advertized your Lordship by my last) Monsieur *de Bethune* was also unhappily slain in a single Combate near unto the Town by one Monsieur *de Mesly*; who called him into the Field, for that he had not given him some Charge in his Regiment, whereof he pretendeth to receive a Promise of him. The Gentleman is here very much bemoaned in respect of his extraordinary Sufficiency

iciency, and his Regiment is bestowed (as your Lordship will understand before *An. 1612.* these can come to your Hands) upon the Baron *de Courteaumer*, who is also a good sufficient Gentleman, and of *the Religion*.

This Court hath been of late otherwise much troubled about a Quarrell which hath long depended between the Marquiss *de Neslé* and the Count *de Brenne*; wherein the Honour of the latter was so much interested, as *the Marshalls of France knew not how to determine the same*, so that it was thought there could be no means for the ending thereof but by a Duel. But thereunto it was objected, that the Queen could not permit the same with a good Conscience; notwithstanding they found a means one Morning early to break from their Guards, and went into the Fields to have fought on Horseback, having each of them two other Assistants: But by reason that the Appointment for their Meeting was not well made, and their Friends on both sides making out after them to prevent their fighting, it was the Duke of *Guise's* Fortune (after two or three Days Search) to light upon the Marquess *de Neslé*; whom he brought back, and hath ever since kept him in his House, till it may be again advised what Order may be taken for the finall compounding of the said Quarrell.

About the same time there fell out another Quarrell between Monsieur *de Andelot* Brother to *the old Princess of Orange*, and Monsieur *de Vitry* the Captain of the Guards; who went both into the Field, but were hindred from fighting by the Guards which were speedily sent after them. In respect of these and other Quarrells which do dayly fall out, the Queen hath been forced to make a new Edict more severe then the former against Duells; but all dependeth upon the Execution, which in this time of Liberty will hardly be extended against the great ones.

* Both Monsieur *de Rohan* and those of *the Assembly at Rochell* have sent their severall Deputies hither. The first to give the Queen better Satisfaction, for that she found fault, that at the time of his last sending hither, *he stood rather upon his Justification than made any Submission*; which was the Cause that the Queen would not then make any Answer to his Letters. The other Deputies which were sent from *the Assembly* have declared, that having understood of some Broils which were fallen out in Court upon the killing of the Baron *de Luz*, they would not at such a time as this when the King might have use of their Service, stand upon the Terms of further Contestation about their Demands; but leaving the same to be more favourably considered of by the Queen at some other time, that they were come to signify their Acceptance of the Offers which had been formerly brought them by Monsieur *de Rouvry*, and humbly to desire the Accomplishment of the same. With which Declaration they have given the Queen good Satisfaction; and it hath been told them for their better Contentment, *that for the Liberty which hath been so much stood upon for the holding of their Provinciaall Councils, the Queen will be content to wink at the same, so as they will be carefull to use it with the like Moderation as they did in the last King's Time*. There be Deputies likewise come hither for the same purpose from the Town of *Rochell*.

Monsieur *Chastillon* is also newly arrived here out of *Languedock*, having left the Government of *Aiguesmortes* under the Charge of his Lieutenant, till the Queen shall otherwise dispose thereof; and he hath so well carryed himself for the pacifying of the Troubles of those Parts, as hath won him good Credit amongst those of *the Religion* there, and given like Satisfaction to the Queen; but *the Constable* was grown extreame jealous of the great Dependancy which he had in those Parts. There be also some Deputies sent hither out of *Languedock* to inform the Queen of the Exceptions which they take against Monsieur *de la Bertissiere*, for the not receiving of him to be Governour of *Aiguesmortes*.

An. 1612. Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* being nothing well satisfied that the Government of *Dauphiné* was granted from him to the young Count of *Soissons*, in respect that he pretendeth to have had a *Brevet* from the late King, that upon any Vacancy he should rise from the Place he now holdeth of *Lieutenant Generall*, into the Government in cheif; did therefore hinder the veresying of the Letters Patents of the Count of *Soissons* by the Parliament of *Grenoble*, till it should be ordered, that he might have the Administration of the said Government during the Minority of the young Count, and consequently that his Name might be used in the Arrests, and he to have the bestowing of the Offices which should fall void. Wherein I understand it hath been thought fit to give him Contentment, with this Limitation, that the Profits of the Government shall be divided between the young Count and him; with which Order the Countess of *Soissons* hath shewed her self very much discontented.

* The Prince of *Condé* is also nothing well satisfied for that the Queen refuseth to give him the Government of *Chasteau-Trompette* of *Bordeaux*, which he pretendeth to have been promised him by the Marquis of *Ancre* in her Name. But the Queen denyeth to have given him any such Commission, and hath shewed to be offended with the *Marquess* for engaging her Name in any such Promise.

Monsieur de *Praslin*, who was Captain of the Guards to the last King, is shortly to be sent Ambassador from hence into *England*: But they have respited his going till after the Marriage; for that their Purpose is that he shall carry Commission both to perform the Office of Condolance, and also to congratulate for the Marriage.

As I was ready to close up this Letter, the News was brought me, † that the Chevalier de *Guise* being this Morning called into the Field by the Baron de *Luz* his Son, to take Revenge of him for his Father's Death, they both met without the Gate of this Town, with each of them a Second; and there in single Fight on Horseback the Chevalier de *Guise* did kill the Baron de *Luz* his Son, being also himself hurt in two or three places; but it is said that none of his Wounds are mortall. Their Seconds also, who fought at the same time, are both dangerously hurt; but most of all it is said ‡ he that accompanied the Chevalier de *Guise*. And so with my kind Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,

THO. EDMONDES.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels:

S I R,

Paris, 26th January 1612. O. S.

FOR your last Letter of the fifth of the last Month, and for the Advertisements therewith inclosed, I do yeild you most hearty Thanks, to supply my present want of any material Subject wherewith I may requite the same. By my last I did inform you of the Duell which had happened that Day between the Chevalier de *Guise* and the young Baron de *Luz*; who to revenge his Father's Death, hath cast himself into the same Misfortune. He hath been much more

* *Memoires de la Régence de Marie de Médicis* vol. 1. pag. 406. 10 qui visons

† Michael le Vassor, in his History of Lewis XIII, has given us a very particular Account of his Duel. Tom. 1. lib. 4. pag. 419. Ce qu'il y a de plus suprenant (says Monsieur Bassompierre) c'est, que Marie de Médicis envoya visiter le Chevalier de Guise apres ce second Duel, & demander comment il se portoit de sa blessure: Elle, qui avoit commandé peu de semaines auparavant, que le Parlement lui fist son Procès en moins de huit jours pour le premier Duel.

‡ Le Chevalier de Grignan.

pittied then his Father, both for the Ground of his Quarrell and for his own Worth, being one of the best Horsemen in this Court and of a good Courage; as he hath well shewed in this private Fight, which was long and very well maintained on both Sides; for he had *three mortall Wounds* and the *Chevalier five*; but all very favourable; so that he is almost already recovered of them, and his *Second* also a Knight of *Malta*, called Monsieur *de Grignan*, who had a dangerous Thrust through the Body: The Baron's Second called *Riolet*, had only a Cut upon the Hand. Of all these Champions the *Chevalier* hath carried away the cheif Honour; not so much for the respect of his Quality, which he hath neglected in this Action, as for his *Readiness in the Acceptance of the Combat*, and for his Valour in the Performance thereof with so favourable a Success: For as soon as he had received the Challenge, which was very early in the Morning; he did not take the leisure to read it, but put the same in his Pocket and made himself presently ready; offering to *Riolet* who brought him the Challenge, to go single along with him to meet the *Baron*, who was already out of the Gates: But seeing he was desirous to have a *Second*, he sent secretly upon another Pre- tence for the said Knight of *Malta*; and so having taken each of them a *Lakey* and a good Horse out of the Duke of *Guise* his Stable, they went forth and met the said Baron *de Luz* with his *Second*, with whom they agreed to fight in their *Shirts on Horseback*. Which as soon as the Duke of *Guise* understood, he caused the Gates of his House to be shut, least that any of his Servants or Friends should go to his Brother's Assistance; which Action of theirs have gotten them a great Reputation here. And so far was the Queen from shewing her self offended with it when she understood the Manner thereof, as that both the King and she sent presently to visit the *Chevalier de Guise*, and all the great ones of this Court hath also visited him. Herewith I send you the Copy of the Challenge which was sent from the Baron *de Luz* to the said *Chevalier*, which for the well penning thereof is much commended. The Marquess *de Nesle's* Quarrell with the Count of *Brenne* is not yet compounded, but there is now more Hope thereof then before. I did by some of my former Letters signify unto you, how that these of the *Sorbonne* here were about to censure *Becanus* his last Book *De Controversia Anglicana*: Which Purpose of theirs the *Nuntio* here having long before perceived, he caused the same to prevent them to be censured at *Rome*, but in *generall Terms* only, without specifying any particular Point which they held condemnable therein. Whereby those of the *Sorbonne* holding themselves bound in Respect to the *Pope* to follow the same Form, have given their Censure only as I hear for the seconding of that which had been done at *Rome*.

Here is a constant Opinion that the Prince of *Newburgh* is resolved to turn *Papist*, and that the Occasion of his present Ambassage into *Holland, England*, and these Parts, is especially to have the better Pretext thereby upon the Refusal of his Demands to justify his Resolution in that Behalf. Here is also Confirmation from divers Parts of the Advertizement which heretofore I sent you concerning *Virginia*, that the Preparations which the King of *Spaine* is now making are to be imployed at this next Spring against that *new Plantation*, which in all Mens Judgments, if God and the King do not readily assist them, will thereby incur a great Peril.

The Duke of *Savoy* having sent an Ambassador to the generall Assembly of the *Swisse* at *Lucerne*, to get some Favour there, by his practizing with the *Catholick Cantons* amongst those of the said Assembly, for the bringing of those of *Berne* to better Reason about the *Pais de Vaux*; those of *Berne* sent thereupon an *Herrauld* to the said Assembly, to exhibit unto them the Contracts of Alliance which they had with them; and to require in *resolute Terms* of them, that either they would help them accordingly in the maintaining of their Cause, or else cancell the said Contracts. Upon which Summons all the Assembly (as we hear) did conclude with great Heat, that they were bound to maintaine their *inviolable Helvetian Faith* with them; and presently sent to the Ambassador

An. 1612. dor of Savoy to signify so much unto him, who thereupon departed in great Choller. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, London, 29th Jan. 1612.

I Am sorry to understand by yours of the 29th of December, that there is such a Slumber or Slackness grown upon them at Venice, that they forget their best Friends, for I will not impute it to ill Manners, or any forward Conceit towards you, but only to a meer Negligence. I have Cause enough likewise to complain of their Neglect, and especially for that those few Letters I have thence are continually full of Excuses, whereby I perceive they see their own Fault but mean not to mend it, but still devise new Phrases and Tricks, *ad excusandas excusationes*: Yet still I keep my old Course, and send them those ordinary Occurrents that come in my way; which though they be poor and streight, yet are not unwellcome to them that are seldom otherwise better provided. We hear the King is still at Newmarket somewhat troubled with a Humour in his great Toe, which must not yet be called the Gout. Presently upon his going, the Councill took their severall Ways, and gave themselves some Liberty of Recreation for a whole Week, but are now at it as close again as ever. Marry, they still find Defects for want of Assistance in some Busyness, and indeed complaine that Matters find not that ready Dispatch that were to be wished, so that no doubt they will importune the King at his Return to resolve upon some body. The Day of the King's Departure hence, the Lord Archbishop feasted the *Palsgrave's* Followers; which he took so kindly, that when they were ready to sit down himself came, though he were neither invited nor expected. The Entertainment was very great, and such as became the Giver and Receiver.

The Earle of Arundell is returned out of Italy so well satisfied, that they say he hath *animum revertendi*, and will thither again; though he had a very hard Passage homeward, and was almost cast away 'twixt Calles and Dover, and escaped narrowly. We have had the strangest Winter here that I think was ever seen for Warmth and Wet, and to say the Truth, we have not had one cold Day all this Year. I hope there is the more behind, or else we are but in ill case for Corn and Fruit, which are so forward, that there is little hope they should come to Good, without some nipping or keeping back. We have had likewise strange Windes, which have been so violent and continuall, as I never knew the like, with great Tempests of Thunder and Lightning in divers Places, though not here at London, especially at a Place in Kent called Chart; where in the Christmas Holydays, the People being at Church, there were 35 blasted with Lightning, whereof the Minister in the Pulpit was one, though they be all since recovered, saving a Miller that was struck dead in the Place, and one more that dyed six or seven Days after.

Judge Williams dyed on Fryday last, leaving a great Estate behind him both in Land and Wealth: Likewise Sir Anthony St. Legier that was Master of the Rolls in Ireland, dyed here in Town the last Week. Mr. Robert Shirley with his Persian Lady are slipt away homeward in a Ship that goes for the East-Indies, leaving their little Son behind, and bequeathing him to the Favour and Care of the Queen. He hath stayed here well by it to little purpose; having no great reason to hast away, seeing he had Allowance of four Pounds a Day of the King during his Abode here. Sir Thomas Glover is come home from Constantinople contrary to Expectation, for his Comportment was given out to be such there, that there was an Opinion he durst not have shewn his Face; but he makes Offer

offer to justify himself in whatsoever can be laid to his Charge. Here is a *Proclamation* come forth against *Pocket Daggers*, and Order is given into most *Shires to disarm the Papists*. What secret Cause there may be I know not, but the *World grows suspicious, and apprehends great Danger from them*; and many Rumours are raised, as namely the last Week, that the Earl of *Huntington* was slain by them in his own House; whereupon at *Coventry* and *Warwick* they shut their Gates, and at *Banbury* and those Parts the People made all manner of Provision, as if they looked presently to be assaulted. The Lady of *Shrewsbury* that hath been long in the Tower, and had the Liberty of the Place, and sometimes to attend her Lord in his Sickness, is now of late restrained and kept more close, upon somewhat discovered against her, as they say, by her Neice the Lady *Arabella*. The Prince *Palatine* goes to be installed at *Windsor* the seventh of the next Month; and great Preparations here are of Braverie, Masks and Fire-works against the Marriage: The Opinion is now that they shall go away both together before *St. George's Day*. Sir *Thomas Bodley* is come to the last *Cast*, and surely I think he cannot last many Days; yet he bestirs himself in *Bulyness*, and bargaines as if there were no such matter, and relies upon *Physick* as much as when he first fell Sick, having run over all the best *Physitians* of this Town, and is now fallen into *Doctor Foster's* Hands; yet he is somewhat discouraged that he cannot get *Butler* of *Cambridge* to come to him, not so much as to speak with him; for he says, *Words cannot cure him, and he can do nothing else to him*; for upon Sight of his *Water* he sent him word what *Case he was in*. He hath settled all things, as he says, and would seem *resolute*; but God send him a good Resolution, for I doubt he is very near his *Dissolution*.

Having written thus far on *Wednesday* Morning by way of Provision, and seeing the Wind so settled that there was no hope of sending away, I forbore to seal it up in expectation of what might fall out, and that afternoon Sir *Thomas Bodley* grew speechless and out of knowledge, and so continued till Yesterday between four and five in the Afternoon, that he departed. Presently Sir *John Bennet* and Mr. *Hackwell*, his Executors, opened the Will, and a Copy thereof no doubt shall be sent you, for he hath nominated you and Sir *Harry Saville* Overseers, and the Lord Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Coke Supervisors, and for their pains bequeathed them Cups of Gold of the value of 50*l.* a piece. Mr. *Gent* came to me this Morning, as it were to bemoan himself of the little regard hath been had of him and others; and indeed for ought I hear there is scant any Body pleased; but for the rest it were no great matter, if he had had more Consideration or Commiseration where there was most need; but he was so carried away (if a Man may so say) with the Vanity and vaine Glory of his Library, that he forgot all other Respects and Duties almost of Conscience, Friendship, or good Nature; and all he had was too little for that Work. To say the truth, I did never rely much upon his Conscience, but I thought he had been more real and ingenuous. I cannot learn that he hath given any thing, no not a good word, nor so much as named any old Friend he hath, but Mr. *Gent* and Tom Allen; who like a couple of *Almes Men* must have his best and second Gown, and his best and second Cloak; but to cast a Colour or Shadow of something upon Mr. *Gent*, he says, he forgives him all he owed him, which Mr. *Gent* protests to be never a penny. I must intreat you to pardon me if I seem somewhat impatient in his behalf, who hath been so servile to him, and indeed such a perpetuall Servant that he deserved a better Reward. Neither can I deny but I have a little Indignation for my self; that having been acquainted with him almost forty Years, and observed and respected him so much, I should not be remembered with the value of a Spoon or a mourning Garment; whereas if I had gone before him, (as poor a Man as I am) he should not have found himself forgotten. But his Thoughts descended not so low as to such mean Friends, but contrary to the course of true natural Affections (which they say ever descends) mounted altogether aloft, to flatter

An. 1612. and currie favour with the higher Powers, now when he was to have no more use of them.

The Countess of *Salisbury* was brought to Bed of a Daughter on *Wednesday* Night, and had a very hard Travaile. There is a great Breach fallen out between Viscount *Fenton* and Sir *Henry Nevill*, about the Executorship of Sir *John Norris*, which may chance to marr all, or at least hinder the fair course he was in; for the Lord is very violent, and gone with open Mouth to complaine to the King that he cannot have his Will against Law and Equity.

Yesternight the *Prince Palatine* feasted all the Councill at *Essex* House; where, in regard of the good Entertainment he found with the *Archbishop*, he shewed more Kindness and Caresses to him and his Followers, then to all the rest put together. So with the remembrance of my best Service to my good Lady, I commend you and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's to command,
JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 3^d Feb. 1612. O. S.

IT is now long since I heard from your Lordship; but you have shewed me a good Example, that in that respect I am not to cease writing. In my last of the 22^d of *January* I advertized you of some Preparations here in this State against the *Turk*, which are since augmented to the number of forty Gallies, besides the ordinary Guard of *the Gulph*; whereof the one half is to be sent out of *this Arsenal*, and the rest to be furnished in *Candia*, *Corfu*, *Zante*, and their other Places towards the *Levant*. This Course is taken upon the last News from *Constantinople* of the *Turks* arming both by Sea and Land; and though, as your Lordship will see by my Letters from thence, the greatest Danger is threatned against *Hungary*, yet these *Seigniori* in all Events will not be taken unprovided: And if they have no other use of their Forces, it is very likely they will employ them against the *Uscocchi*, who of late molest these Seas and the Trade of this Place with more Insolency then ever.

In *Naples* and *Sicily* we hear of raising Forces, which they say are upon these *Turkish* Alarums. And now the Stile of our *Aviso's* from *Rome* is changed; for whereas before they went all of *Consultations* for extirpating the *Pope's Enemies* in *Germany* by the negotiating of the Bishop of *Bamburgh*, they now talk of Aid required against the common Enemy, and what Sums are demanded from the *Pope*; which will be as hardly wrung from him, as it is thought he would have been spareing to contribute any thing upon the former Occasion, though he would have been glad to have had the Honour of stirring some Troubles in those Parts; but now in all probability these new Alarums will extinguish the former.

The great Concourse of Strangers at *Mantua*, bred an Expectation when we should hear of some violence in removing from thence the *Duchess* and her Daughter, which was required by the *Spaniards* and *Savoyards*, but withstood by the *Cardinal Gonzaga* and his Friends, as long as there is question of the *Duchess* being with Child. And in this Difference the *Cardinal* had surly been overborn, but for the Assistance he had of the *French* Ambassador Monsieur *de Trenel*, and of *Don Ferrante di Rossi*, the General of the Artillery for this State, who shewed a Commission he had from these *Seigniori*, to call their Militia at *Verona* and other Parts adjoyning to the Assistance of the House of *Gonzaga* on all Occasions, of whom they assume to themselves an antient Protection. In conclusion, this *temperamento* is thought of and put in Execution, to have the *Duchess* and her Daughter remaine at *Goita*, a strong and a pleatant Caille in the

the State of *Mantua* towards the *Venetian* Territory, and there be guarded by such as shall be chosen by the *Cardinal*, but served about her Person by Persons of her own Choice, and such as the Duke of *Savoy* will allow of. An. 1612.

The Prince *Victorio* went from *Mantua* to *Modena* with purpose to return by *Goita*; which gives occasion that the *Cardinal* doth still stand upon his Guard. All the rest of the Company is dispersed, and the *Spaniards* returned to *Milan*, glorifying themselves as the Actors of this Accommodation; but having left behind them small Satisfaction in that House, which by occasion of their supporting so long the Duke of *Savoy* in his Demands put them to an Expence of a 1000 Crowns a Day, in lodging and defraying so many which were assembled as Friends either to them or the Dukes on this occasion. If the late Duke had lived to this Day I had order from his Majesty to have made a Journey to him. Our *Carnevall* is almost ended, with this only Singularity, that there hath been no Mischief done, nor any Disorder happen'd; which shews a proof, how the strict Execution of good Laws works those Effects, as were thought, considering the Nature of this Place, impossible. The like is hitherto succeeded at *Padua* by the Severity of a new Governor. And thus for want of farther Matter worth your Lordship's Knowledge, I commend my Love and Service to your self and my Lady, and commit you and yours to God's Protection.

Your Lordship's most affectionately to do you Service,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord, London, 10th Feb. 1612.

I Am now in arrearages with you for both your Letters of the 21st and 6th of the last Month; but it is not altogether my fault, for if I knew the Times and Days when to send, I would not be so far behind hand. But the best is, you have here so diligent an Observer of all Occasions, that nothing can scape unadvertised; so that were it not more to shew my good Will and serviceable Affection, then for any matter of worth, my double Diligence might well enough be spared. The King, Prince, and Count *Palatine* came home yesterday from the Installation at *Windsor*; where the Count *Lodowick* of *Nassau* supplied the place of Count *Maurice*; putting in his Caveat, *salvis Constitutionibus Fœderatarum Provinciarum*, as likewise the Prince *Palatine*, *salvo jure Imperii*. I hear our Lords made some Difficulty to yeild that Count *Maurice* should slip over their Heads and be placed next the Princes, but the Case was over-ruled. The Marriage draws near, and all things are ready: On Sunday was their last time of asking openly in the Chappell. The Queen grows every Day more favourable, and there is hope she will grace it with her Presence. Here is a Troop of three or five hundred Muskets made ready by the City, to guard the Court during these Triumphs; and we have extraordinary Watches of substantial Housholders every Night, and an Alderman in Person to oversee them. The Preparations for Fireworks and Fights upon the Water are very great, and have already consumed 6000*l*; which a Man would easily believe that sees the Provision of 36 Sail of Pinnaces, Gallies, Gallieses, Carracks and other Vessells, so trimed, furnished, and painted, that I believe there was never such a Fleet seen above the Bridge; besides four floating Castles with Fireworks, and the representation of the Town, Fort, and Haven of *Argier* upon the Land. There was Expectation of some Creation of Noblemen at this Solemnitie, but we hear no more of it, only it is thought we shall have a new Frie of Knights to the number of forty at the least; for the Lady Elizabeth's Followers have no other means to put themselves in Equipage, but make Port Sale, and keep as it were open Market to all Commers for 150*l*. a Man. I cannot learn that she carries over any Englishman of sort

to

An. 1612. to continue about her, but all *Scotts*; but I think the Women are for the most part *English*, towards nineteen or twenty. The Time of his and her Departure hence is already prefixed to be about *Thursday* in *Easter Week*, that falls to be the 8th of *April*.

The King at his being at *Newmarket* made seven or eight Knights, whereof Sir *Humphry May* was the Leader; Sir *Robert Wingfeild* (that lately married a Daughter of Sir *Roger Ashton's*), Sir *Olave Lee*, Sir — *Undrill* late *Proctor* of *Oxford*, Sir — *Clopton*, Sir — *Wild*, and I know not who else.

The Lady *Haddington* was forward with Child and miscarried the last Week. The Lady of *Bedford* lyes in weak case; and they say drawing on. The Countess of *Salisbury's* Daughter is to be Christened this Day in the King's Chappell, the *Queen* and the Countess of *Suffolk* being to be Godmothers.

Here be many devices afoot to find Money, and among the rest they speak of a *Benevolence*, which is to be laid up and called *æs*, or rather *ærarium Sacrum*, not to be rouch'd but in cases of Extremity and in Defence of the Realm.

The *Circuits* are all altered, and the Lord *Coke* put to go *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, and *Leicestershire*; for the King says he will make no more use of *non Obstantes*, that *Judges* may ride and keep *Assizes* in their own Country. Sir *William St. John*, a *Seaman*, that was to be one of our cheif Commanders in this fresh *Water Fight*, is committed to the Fleet, for replying somewhat roundly to a lye (as I hear) given him at the Councill Table by the Earle of *Northampton*.

Sir *Henry Wotton* is busy in setting out the Difference betwixt the *Pope* and the *Venetians*, with all the Circumstances that past in the time of the *Interdict*; and with all meanes (he says) to make a *Character* (as he calls it) of the Earl of *Essex* his first Master, and of the *Lord Treasurer* his last Patron.

I doubt not but ere this time you have a Copy of Sir *Thomas Bodley's* Will, whose Funerall is to be performed at *Oxford* the 22^d of *March*, and his Body to be buried in *Merton Colledge*. His Executors do what they can to stop the *Clamors* and *Complaints* of his People, and other *Speeches* spread of him, and his hard dealing. One *Argument of his Vanity* I will adventure to communicate unto you, tho' it were in a manner committed to me *sub Sigillo Confessionis*, and so I pray you let it remaine till you hear more. He hath written his own *Life* in seven *Sheets of Paper*, and not leaving out the least minutezze, nor omitting any thing that may tend to his own *Glory* or *Commendation*. He hath not so much as made mention of his *Wife*, or that he was married; whereby you may see what a *Mind* he carried, and what account he made of his best *Benefactors*. This *Treatise* is commended to the Hands of the *prime Prelate*, who I fear will suppress it, for he hath too much *Judgment* to let it be published.

As I was closing up this Letter I received yours of the 5th of this present, which doth so much double my Debt that I have no other way to repay it but with the offer of my true and faithful Service, which is as much at your's and your good Ladye's Command as of any two living. And so I commend you both and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 11th Feb. 1612. O. S.

SINCE the Writing of my last to your Lordship of the 21st of January, I have received none from your Lordship. There hath been of late a generall Feasting of the Princes the one of the other; whereupon it was generally believed that the Prince of *Condé* and the House of *Guise* held private Correspondency the one with the other: But howsoever their former Animosities are much quallified, yet *the Ends of their severall Factions are so different, as it is not to be expected that they can concurr for any extraordinary Purposes.* The Queen hath given Satisfaction to the Prince of *Condé*, by permitting him instead of the Government of *Chasteau Trompette*, which he demanded for his Favourite *Rocheford*, to buy for him the Government of *Perronne*, *Roy* and *Mondidier* of the Marquiss *d'Ancre*, for the Summe of 50000 Crowns; and it is said that the Marquiss *d'Ancre* is besides to be recompenced instead thereof with the Government of *Killbæuf*. Monsieur *de Bertissiere* is sent for hither to see what means there may be to accommodate the Difference about the Government of *Aiguesmortes*, thereby also to give Satisfaction to the *Deputies* of *Languedock*, who are still attending here about that Busyness; and it is thought that the best expedient which will be found for the same, will be to continue the Sequestration still in the State as it is; for that as on the one side those of the Country will not endure to hear of the re-establishment of Monsieur *Bertissierie*, so on the other side it would too much interest the Queen's Authority to give way to the placing of Monsieur *de Rambure*, for whom the People do band themselves; but the *Constable* will be also jealous, least by that means the Government should fall at length to Monsieur *Chastillon's* Hands.

The *Nuntio* here finding how long it hath been sought by the well-affected Party of the *Sorbonne* to censure *Becanus's* last Book, and that he could not hinder the same; to prevent the Disgrace which thereby would have been cast upon the See of *Rome*, did first procure the said Book to be censured by the Inquisition of *Rome*, and afterward exhibited the said Censure here, a Day or two before those of the *Sorbonne* were to have met for the concluding of their Censure. Whereby he hath gained this Advantage upon them, that he hath bound them to follow the Form of *Rome* for the making of their Censure in generall Termes, without specifying the Points which are condemnable in the said Booke.

There hath been of late a great Contestation between Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* and the Ministers of *Dauphiné*; for that in a *Politick Assembly* which Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* hath called in that Province, he had procured it to be decreed, that because the Nobility of that Country do make the greater part among those of *the Religion*, they should be allowed to bear the half of the Voyces in those Assemblies, and the Ministers and the *Tiers Estat* to bear the other half. In contradiction whereof the Ministers called a Colloque, and therein declared the said Resolutions to be unlawfull, in respect of not being agreeable to the Reglements of the Churches: Whereupon Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* sent for them and laboured to have brought them to better Reason, but could prevail nothing with them therein.

The Duke of *Savoy* thinking to have made a great Party in his Favour among the Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland*, at a late Assembly Generall of all the Cantons at *Lucerne*, for the bringing of those of *Bern* to better Reason about the restoring of him to the *Pais de Vaux*; they of *Bern* sent by a Herauld to exhibit to the Assembly the Letters of the Alliance which they had made with them, and to require of them in resolute Terms, that either they should help to maintaine them in their just Cause, seeing they had offered to submit themselves to the triall of the Law for the deciding of the Controversy between them and the Duke of *Savoy*, or else that they should cancell the said Treaty of Alliance.

An. 1612. Upon the receiving of the which Summons, it is said that *they all concluded with great Heat, that they were bound to maintaine their inviolable Helvetian Faith towards those of Berne*, and presently sent for the Ambassador of Savoy called Monsieur de la Villette, to anounce so much unto him, who with that Answer departed in great Choller.

The Practices of the Duke of Newburgh maketh it to be generally thought that his Purpose is to render himself a Papist, and the present sending of his Ministers into the Low Countries, England and hither, is but to have the better Pretext, thereby upon the Refusall of his Demands to justify the Resolution which he shall take in that Behalf. And it is commonly spoken here, that Pere Gentier the Jesuite is gone to convert him; which is collected from Words that himself used in the Pulpit newly before his going out of this Town, *that he was called from hence into Lorrayne, to be imployed into Germany for the Conversion of a Prince of that Country*. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood I committ you to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's affectionate to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDES.

Mr. Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 23^d February 1612.

SINCE my last of the 10th of this present here hath ben little to advertise but *the Consummation of the Lady Elizabeth's Marriage with the Count Palatine*, together with the Triumphs and Shewes both before and after. I need not tell you how much this Match is to the Contentment of all well affected People, and what Joy they take in it; as being a firme Foundation for the stablishing of Religion, which (upon what Concept I know not) was before suspected to be in branslé. But the Roman Catholicks maligne yt as much, and do what they can to disgrace yt, as being the Ruine of their Hopes. The Queen that seemed not to taste it so well at first, is since so come about, that she doth all she can to grace it, and takes speciall Comfort in him. The Solemnities were performed in the Chappell; whither the Bride was conveyed on a Scaffold or open Gallery all along the Court-yard arrayed in white, with her Hair hanging down long and a rich Coronet on her Head, led by the young Prince and the Earl of Northampton her Bridemen; and her Traine carried up by thirteen young Ladies (or Lords Daughters at least) besides five or six more that could not come near it, all suited in the same Livery of white and embroiderie. The Bishop of Bath and Wells preached, and the Archbishop performed the other Rites and Ceremonies upon a Stage raised in the Middle of the Chappell. On the right Side thereof sate the King, with the Prince, Palsgrave and Count Henry; on the other the Queen, with the Bride, the Lady Harrington and one or two more. The Chappell was kept very straight, and none admitted under the Degree of a Baron, saving the three Lords Cheif Justices. The Contract and Marriage was celebrated all in English, and the Prince Palatine had learned as much as concerned his Part reasonably perfect. It were to no end to write of the Curiositie and Excess of Bravery both of Men and Women, with the extream daubing on of Cost and Riches, only a Touch shall serve in a few for a Pattern of the rest. The Lady Wotton was said to have a Gown that cost fifty Pound a Yard the embroidering; and the Lord Montague (that hath paid reasonably well for Recusancie) bestowed fifteen hundred Pound in Apparell upon his two Daughters. The Bridegroom and Bride, with the Prince, French, Venetian, Count Henry, and States Ambassadors, dined in a Room built on purpose for this Marriage. The Spaniard was, or would be sick; and the Archdukes Amba-

Ambassador being invited for the next Day made his Excuse; and the Ambassa- An. 1612.
dors that were present were not altogether pleased, (as I hear) but every one
found *some Punctilio of Disgust*. There was a Matter happened the same Day,
which tho' it were not then so much noted, hath since bred much Speech, *Lion*
the *Scottish* King of Heralds being expressly sent for, *wore a rich Coat of Arms*
(provided here) with the Arms of Scotland before England; which is reckoned
to be a great Affront offered at such a Time, in such a Place, to such a People.
Now for the Fireworks and Fight upon the Water (the one performed on *Thurs-*
day Night, the other on *Saturday* in the Afternoon before the Marriage,) there
was nothing in either answerable to the great Expectation conceived or the Cost
bestowed, which amounted to more than 9000*l*, so that according to the Pro-
verb *Parturiunt montes, &c.* Marry, they pretend the best was kept back for
another Day; but the King, and indeed all the Company were so sufficiently un-
satisfyed with this that they cared not nor desired to see any more; the rather,
for that there was much hurt done, and divers maimed. The Lord's Maske like-
wise on the Marriage Night tho' it were very rich and sumptuous, yet it was
long and tedious, and with many Devices more like a Play then a Maske. But
the *Middle-Templers* and *Lincoln's-Inn* gave great Contentment on *Munday*
Night, as well by their gracefull coming on Horseback, as in all the rest of their
apt Invention, Apparrell and Fashion, and especially their excellent Dancing:
Wherewith the King was so much delighted, that he gave them many Thanks and
much Commendation as well to their Faces as behind their Backs. But the next
Day our *Gray's-Inn* Men and the *Inner-Temple* had not the same Fortune though
they deserved no less; for striving to vary from their Competitors, (and their
Device being the marrying of the *Thames* to the *Rhine*) they made Choice to go
by Water from *Winchester-House* in *Southwark* with their Boats and Barges, ex-
ceedingly trimed and furnished with Store of Lights that made a glorious Shew,
and three Peale of Ordinance, at their taking Water, at their passing by the Tem-
ple, and at their Landing; which Passage by Water cost them better then 300*l*.
But when they were landed at the Court, by what Mischance I know not, they
were feign to return as they went without doing any thing; the Reason whereof
some say, was because the Hall was so full that it could not be avoided nor room
made for them, and most of the principall Ladyes that were in the Galleries to
see them land, excluded: But the most probable is, that the King was so fatiat-
ed and overwearied with Watching, that he could hold out no longer, and so
was driven to put it off till *Saturday*; when it was very well performed in the
new Bankquetting-House, which for a kind of Amends was granted to them,
though with much Repining and Contradiction of their Emulators. The next
Day the King made them all a solemn Supper in the new Marriage Room, and
used them so well and graciously, that he sent both Parties away well ple sed
with this great Solemnity. There was no Creation of Noblemen or making of
Knights as was most assuredly expected, the Reason whereof is diversly interpret-
ed. The Speech is now who shall be Commissioners to conduct the Lady *Eliza-*
beth home, and to see her and her Joynture well settled. The Duke of *Lenox*,
the Earle of *Arundell*, the Viscount *Lisle*, the Lord *Zouch* and the Lord *Har-*
lington are named; and *Levinus* for Secretary in that Service.

I doubt not but you have heard of the Death of the Lady *Conway* and the La-
dy *Mary Neville* the Lord Treasurer *Dorset's* Daughter. Yesterday there was
a sudden Bruit that the Lord *Zouch* was dead or in great Danger. The King
went yesterday to *Theobalds*, and so towards *Roiston* and *New-Market* to enjoy
this fair Weather, and the Count *Palatine* is to follow that way, and so to *Cam-*
bridge very shortly. The Queen removes this Week to *Greenwich*. And this
being all I have for the present, I will commend your good Lady and all yours
to God's holy Protection.

Your Lordship's to Command,
JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Load,

Paris, 25th February 1612. O. S.

SINCE my writing of my last to your Lordship of the 11th of this present, I have received yours of the 29th of January. There is newly arrived here a Gentleman sent from the Elector of *Mentz* and the Duke of *Bavaria*, to sound the Disposition of this State; whether it will be pleasing unto them to allow of the coming of an Ambassador hither from the said Princes to treat of some Matters of Importance; the said Gentleman making it withall known, that those Princes had taken a great Alarum at some Speeches which Sir *Stephen le Sicur* had used to the *Emperour* at a late Audience, in telling him when he treated of the Affairs of *Juliers* and *Mulheim*, that the States of *England* and *France* were joyned in the League with the Princes of *the Union*. Concerning the Truth whereof, the Princes desired to be satisfied; and withall that they were willing to give this State Satisfaction, for what Reasons the Catholick Princes of *Germany* had been forced to renew the League of *Munick*, into the which they confessed that the *Pope*, the King of *Spaine* and the House of *Austria* were also entered: Which as he pretended was only to defend themselves against the Practices of the Protestant Princes of *the Union*, for that they understood, they were resolved to hold certaine Assemblies, and therein to deliberate for the making of some Demands which would tend to the Prejudice of the Catholick Religion; and if they could not obtaine the same, then their Purpose was to take Arms. And it should seem that the Intent of sending the Ambassador from those Princes, is to sollicit this State either to enter into the *Catholick League*, or else to divert them from joyning with the Princes of *the Union*. Hereupon it was advised, that the Gentleman should be sent back with a generall Answer, which should neither give them Encouragement to send their Ambassador hither, nor to let them know whether this State were entered into the League with the Princes of *the Union* or not; but only to exhort them to conserve the publick Peace of *Germany*, with Assurance that this State would also pursue the same Ends.

The Composition which was made between the Prince of *Condé* and the Marquis *d'Ancre* for the conferring of the Government of *Peronne*, *Roy* and *Mon-didier* upon *Roche-ford* the Prince his Favourite, is since broken off, upon some underhand Means which (as it is said) *the Marquis* hath used to hinder the Proceeding therein; by Occasion whereof there is fallen out some Unkindness between *the Prince* and the *Marquis*. I understand also that the Marquis *d'Ancre* hath lately concluded a Match between his Daughter and the young Duke of *El-boeuf*, and that in Consideration thereof, the Queen doth grant the Lieutenancy of the Government of *Normandy* to the Duke of *Elboeuf*; but they are both so young, especially the Marquis *d'Ancre's* Daughter (who is not above five Years old,) as many Alterations may happen before the said Match be brought to Perfection.

The Countess of *Soissons* hath lately presented her self with her Son before the Queen and the Councill, to complaine of the Order which was taken for the committing of the absolute Administration of the Government of *Dauphiné* to Monsieur *Lefdignieres* during the Minority of the young Count; whereupon the Queen is very much troubled what to resolve for the giving of her Contentment.

Monsieur *de Bertissiere* is lately arrived here, and also another Gentleman out of *Languedock*, who doth pretend to be sent as Deputy from the Nobility and others of *the Religion* in those Parts, to complaine for that the Ministers do seek to exclude the Nobility out of their Assemblies; and to require that Monsieur *de Bertissiere* may be restored to the Government of *Aiguesmortes*, contrary to the Instance which at this present is made by the other generall Deputies of that Country: Whereby your Lordship may see to what Unhappiness Things are brought

brought amongst those of *the Religion*, that out of the same Province there be contrary Deputations sent the one against the other. But the first Deputies do pretend that the sending of this Gentleman is no way considerable; First because they will procure him to be disavowed in that Complaint as being utterly untrue: And secondly, in regard that they are only a few of *Bertissier's* private Friends and Kinsfolks who have thus imployed themselves in his Behalf. Howbeit the State is the more troubled what Resolution to take in that Busyness of the Government, which is the only important Difference now remaining to be reconciled for the settling of the generall Peace of those of *the Religion*. An. 1612.

The Consistory of this Church of *Paris* hath lately made an Act, whereby they do declare all those to be *excommunicated* which shall engage themselves in any Duells, as well the *Acceptor* as the *Challenger*.

The Chevalier *de Guise* being now well recovered of his late Wounds, hath been presented to the *Queen*, and hath been very graciously used by her; and the Count of *Rocheaucault*, who was commanded from the Court is newly returned. The Dutches of *Guise* was within these few Days brought to Bed of two Sons at a Birth. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God.

Your Lordship's most assured to do you Service,
THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 27th Febr. 1612. O. S.

I Have received your Letters by these two last Ordinaries of the 6th and 10th of this present, with the inclosed in the former from Mr. *Dickenson*. All our Affairs in these Parts receive their Form from the Proceedings of the *Grand Seignior*, whereof there is yet no Certainty, though the Opinion still holds of his bending towards *Hungary*. In all Events this State hath chosen *Lorenzo Venier*, who was Generall of their Gallies in the time of the *Interdict*, to be *Provveditor* at *Catara*, which is the Place most suspected to be aimed at if the *Turk* should bend this way. For their Sea Provisions they go on but slowly, here being as great a Jealousy on the one side to give the *Turk* too great an Alarm, as on the other to be taken unprovided. The Danger of this common Enemy hath reconciled the Difference betwixt this State and the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Gratz*, which are thus ordered by the Interposition of the Emperour; that at *Segna* there shall be a good Garrison maintained and well paid, the want whereof draw those *Uscocchi* to a perpetuall freebooting, upon which only they lived, and by that means molested the Gulph in generall, and especially the Trade of this City: And in Recompence this State is to set at Liberty both that Place and others belonging to the *Archduke*, which they have long held as blockt up by their Gallies. The Commissioners betwixt this State and the *Pope* in the Confinies towards *Ferrara*, are so far from any Terms of Agreement, that they are here already in Consultation how to dissolve that Treaty without much Rumour, which they seek to avoid in this present Conjuncture: But I do not expect they will prefer *Rumores ante Salutem*; and therefore one way or other I look hourly to hear when they are broken off.

There is a Complaint made by the *Nuntio* for the taking of a principal Person of this State, the Count *Alexander Pompei* in *St. Mark's* Church at high Mass time, and carrying him away Prisoner by Order of the *Councill of Ten*, for a Riot committed at *Verona*, wherein the Priviledge of Sanctuary seems to be infringed: In which Respect the *Nuntio* moves to have the Count reconducted by the *Captaine Grande* to the same Place again; but there is a deaf Ear lent him.

An. 1612. What Esteem is made of *the Pope's Excommunications* in these Parts, this *Declaration* (which I send herewith) which is made by a Prince of whom it was least expected of all others, will sufficiently shew you.

The Business at *Mantua* stands at a Stay, *untill it be declared whether that Dutchess be with Child or not*. There come dayly Ambassadors from all Parts to condole with her and the Cardinal *Gonzaga*. Here passed by lately one for that purpose from the Duke of *Wirtenburgh*, who brought a Letter of Compliment to this Prince; and besides *Esculenta* and *Poculenta*, had a Gold Chain in Reward. We speak here of a general Transportation of the *Spanish* Ministers in these Parts. The *Viceroy* of *Naples* to be President of the Councill of *Italy* in *Spaine*, in place of the Constable of *Castile*, who gives over the World. The Duke *d'Ossuna* to be removed to *Naples*. *Don Francesco di Castro* to be Viceroy of *Sicily*. *Don Balthazar di Zunega* to go Ambassador to *Rome*, and *Don Alonzo de la Cueva* our *Spanish* Ambassador here, who was designed for *France*, to be imployed to the *Emperour*. Our extraordinary Ambassadors to the *Emperour* delay the Time of their Departure, under Pretence of attending a good Season for travailing, untill it be seen what the *Turk* will do; which according to the Instability of that Peoples Proceedings is hard to judge. You shall have more Certainty when I have any; and mean time I commit you to God's holy Protection.

Your's most assuredly to do you Service,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 2^d March 1612. O.S.

Yesternight I received your Lordship's Letters dated the 24th of *February*, with a small Pacquett for my Lord Ambassador at *Paris*, to which I will give good and speedy Addresse. And to the end your Lordship may rest satisfied in the two Propositions contained in your Lordship's said Letters, I will here as clearly and plainly as I am able set down my poor Opinion. Concerning Advocate *Meerbecke*, I doe freely confesse to knowe him well, and to have often conversed with him. I have also done my best Endeavour to make my Benefit of his Acquaintance for his Majestie's Service; and if I had Means answerable to my Gratitude, I would have bestowed some Remembrance upon him: But if he say that I did ever promise him a Chaine of Gold absolutely, and without Limitation of effecting such Projects as he undertooke, (which are yet unperformed) he doth much forget himself, and doth me great Wrong. Neither (to my Knowledge) did he ever write unto his Majestie, or do him any extraordinary Service, more than while he was at *Bruges* (a little before his Retreat) to advertize me of certaine malicious Speeches uttered there by the *Provincial* of the *Jesuites* called *Verenneman*, which in Substance did imply, that the Marriage now so well and happily perfourmed should prove *funestæ nuptiæ*. It was he likewise that gave me the first Notice of * *Abraham Flemming's* barbarous and trecherous Dessing. But withall, to speake truly to your Lordship in all Things, I had not given too much Credit to his Relations in that Particular, had they not been confirmed by the Witness of two or three others of Credit and good Estimation. His Abillities of the Mynde are these; Learning, and some of the Languages, as the *French* and *Spanish*, whereof he speaketh the former reasonably well, yet though he understand the latter, yet I thincke he is not perfect in it. Of his *Fidelity* and Readiness to do Service I make no Question, but of his

* See Mr. Trumbull's Letter to Sir Ralph Winwood of the 13th October 1612. pag. 390

Sufficiency I am doubtfull, knowing him to be *light* and *inconsistant*; this Day *An. 1612.* proposing to himself one course of living, and to Morrow another: So that I assure your Lordship (as I thinke *his Excellency* will confesse) had I not some-
times over-ruled him by Perswasions, he had long since withdrawn himself out of these Countries. What he is able to do in *Spaine* I cannot tell, by reason that neither he nor I have any Acquaintance of the Carriage of Buisnesses there; but I feare he hath discovered himself too much here to do any great Matters in *Spaine*; and besides he hath lost his best Friend and Acquaintance *the Commissary Nauen*, with whom he would fain have travelled in his last Journey, but was retayned and stayed here by Order from *his Excellency*. This is as much as I am able to say concerning him, and pray your Lordship to make that use of it which in your Wisdom and Judgment you shall find most convenient.

To the second part of your Lordship's Commandment touching the *Archduke*, I answer, that in outward Appearance it is very likely the *Archduke* should not be long lived: And I will assure your Lordship (in my poore Opinion) that had he not ben a Prince of great Moderation and Abstinence, he had long since ben in his Grave. His Body within these two Years is very much consumed, partly by the Rigor of that incurable Disease *the Gout*, and partly by the Rawness and Indigestion of his Stomach; whereby he is become so lean and impotent, as (in my Opinion) he seemeth to be inclining towards a *Consumption*. When he is now assayled with the *Goute*, the Use of his Hands is taken from him; as in his last Fit, when he could not set Pen to Paper in the space of five or six Dayes. And sometimes he is also visited in his Sicknes with a kind of *Swoonding* or *Distraction of his Spirits*, which I have heard to be common to those of his Family. But nevertheless he may live many Years; for your Lordship may have observed the like Symptoms both in *the late Emperour* and *him that now reigneth*; the *Lord Treasurer Burleigh*, and many others, who have lived to great Years notwithstanding their *Goute*. And I confidently believe that *he is so farr from thincking of his Death, as he will in the next Imperiall Dyet strayne all the Sinews of his Means and Reputation, to make himself King of the Romans.*

Other Discourse here is none for the present but of our happy Conjunction with the *Palatinate*; whereat these *Men are enraged*, fearing indeed thereby that *we do aim at the wresting of the Empire out of the Austrian's Hands*; which they say *shall never be effected, so long as the conjoyned Forces of all the Catholiques in Christendom shall be able to maintain them in that Right, which now they have in a manner gotten by Prescription.* Monsieur *Peckius* is upon the way homeward from *Vienna*, with little Satisfaction and less Summs of Money then he expected. The *Archduke's* Ambassador at *Rome* hath lately sent his *Secretarie* hither, with a *secret and important Message to these Princes*. I cannot yet learne whether it be for the conducting of *any Practise against the Protestants, or the compassing of his desired Kingdom of the Romans.* Marques *Spinola* and his Consorts are yet in *Flaundes*, and will not retourne these eight or ten Days. They are resolved to clear and enlarge the old Channell between *Ostend* and *Bruges*, and so by *Gand*, to fynd a Passage with Boats to the River of *Antwerpe*: Which seeing the *States* will not open upon indifferent Terms (as they say,) they will make it unprofitable to the *United Provinces*.

It is written from many Parts of *Germany*, that the King of *Poland* hath lost *Muscovie*, and is beaten out of the whole Country, without hope of retourning thither.

The Party mentioned in my former Letters who is in hand with the *Archduke* to *break the Indian Company*, is called *Brewer*. He is a Man of a good Stature, with black Hair and a black Beard, and so publickly known there, that I need not to describe him any further. He maketh many Journeys into *Holland*, and I thinke might easily be apprehended there if he were observed; for he is a noted Fellow, and hath long haunted this Town. There is also one Captain *Ens* lately

An. 1612. lately gon thither from this Place; who in my Opinion is a dangerous Man, and ought well to be looked unto. He is of *Freezland* and hath served here, yet he faineth to be discontented about a Proccss judged against him by the *Archduke's* Privy Councell: But whilst he was now last at *Bruxells*, he was lodged in the Cloyster of the *Bogards*, and dayly accompanied by one *Vandermarcke* and one *David Visker*, two malicious Villains, and the Conductors and Instruments of an *Insurrection* which they do plott and contrive in the *United Provinces*. This Builnes is partly managed by the *Electer* of *Treves*, and partly by him of *Cologne*; which Artifice they use here to keep the *Truce* on foot, knowing well enough that hitherto they are not sufficiently provided to make a Breach. Our poor *Dominican Fryar* could not so well gouverne his Enterprize, but was recovered at *Condé* in *Hanault*, and now is like (as it is thought) to end his Days in *Vilvord* Castle. And so, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 5th March 1612. O.S.

I Have received your last of the 13th of *February*, wherein you threaten a Journey into *England*, which I hope will produce other Effects than the following your private Affairs only; for (as I am advertised) such is the Confidence there of your recalling and settling in the Court, that some make themselves open Suters for your Place in the *Low Countries*. Amongst which I dare not appear, least it should be said I know not when I am well; but I am not so far in Love with Ease and Idleness, as not willing to remove when I may be better. Your Lordship knowing my Mind, and I being well assured of your constant Favour, I use no more Words to this Purpose. Touching our Affairs here, it soon appears how well we can turn our Saile with the Wind. During the Doubt which way the *Grand Seignior* would bend with his Forces, here was much fair Weather made to the *Pope*, as one of whose Help these *Seigniori* might happily be in need: But now they being cleared, that if the Wars proceed, the Seat of them will be in *Hungary* and those Parts, they begin to know themselves again. And whereas there was a Meeting betwixt their Commissioners and the *Popes* touching the Confines towards *Ferrara*, wherein not knowing how to agree, a Proposition was made for Reputation that they should suspend the Treaty for a Month, and so renew or break it off as there should be Occasion; this being recommended to the *Senate* it was utterly rejected, and Commandment sent to their Deputies to return presently *re infecta*, which was accordingly done.

Here hath been a long Suite between the *Patriarch* of *Acquileia* and the Commonalltie of *St. Daniel* a Town in *Friuli*, over which the *Patriarch* pretended Jurisdiction, and hath exercised the same many Years. He is now this last Week by publick Sentence of this State dispossessed thereof; and all Acts which he hath made as *Patron* or *Prince*, (for he carried himself very high) pronounced void; and some committed by his Authority to Prison, others condemned to the Gallies, set at Liberty. This will sound very ill in *Rome*, but there is no great Consequence (as the World now goes) to be expected of greater Matters. Of the *Duke of Savoy's* Publication against the *Monitory* (which I sent your Lordship in my last) here is no more Speech then of a Matter grown familiar by Custome; and the *Nuntio* here quarrells with an old blunt Preacher who made a Note last Week, how the spiritual Sword with drawing it too often hath lost the Edge. The *Bishop of Bamburgh* returns from *Rome* speedily; and hath his Lodging provided for him here by the *Patriarch* of *Acquileia*. It

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was thought he would have staid longer, having lately licensed the most part of *An. 1612.* his Traine, but the sudden descent of the *Turk* hath changed the State of generall Affairs; and for his particular, there was no hope left of a Promotion untill some further Occasion, when he hath a promise of a *red Hat* to be sent after him; and the *Cardinal of Trent* is declared *Legat* in the *Imperial Diet*, which was another of his Ambitions.

'Tis written from *Mantua* by private Letters, but not confirmed as yet by any publick Minister, that the *Duchess* hath published her self not to be with Child, and that the *Cardinal of Gonzaga* hath sent an Ambassador to the Duke of *Savoy* with the News. Since the writing hereof I have the News of *Mantua* better confirmed, and that the *Cardinal* takes to himself the Title of *Duke*. Other Matters I have not worth your Lordship's knowledge; and therefore with my own and my Wife's kindest remembrance to your Lordship and my Lady, I committ you and all yours to God's Protection.

Your Lordship's most affectionately to do you Service,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 10th March. 1612.

SINCE my last of the 23^d of *February* I received yours of the 20th, and wish you many such *Windfalls* as it mentions from Count *Maurice*, and all little enough, considering the Charge that is now coming towards you by the Lady *Elizabeth's* Passage: Though I am of Opinion that her Traine will not be so great by many Degrees as was expected, for we devise all the means we can to cut off Expence, and not without Cause, being come ad fundum and to the very Lees of our best Liqueur; else should not the *Palsgrave's* House be so abruptly broken up, and the most part of his Company dissolved and sent away so suddenly, presently after the King's going to *Newmarket*; which the Lady *Elizabeth's* Highness took very grievously, and not without Cause, but that Necessity hath no Law. The Number and Quallity of her Attendance varies every Day; some say the Lords go no further then *Bachrach*, and that Doctor *Martin* the King's Advocate and Mr. *Levinus*, are the sole Commissioners for settling and looking to the Joynture. The time of her Departure varies likewise in common Report, being (they say) put off from the 8th of *April* till after St. *George's* Day, that they may have fair Moon-light Nights at Sea. The *Palsgrave* hath presented the Queen with an exceeding fair Carosse made in *France*, of pale colloured Velvet richly embroidered with Gold and Silver both within and without, with six Horses and two Coachmen all in the same Livery, and the Wheels and all the Iron Work richly gilded and curiously wrought, valued at eight or nine thousand Pounds at least. He hath dealt bountifully likewise with Sir *Harry Savile*, and sent him two fine standing Cups with a *Bason* and *Ewre* all gilt, to the value of better then fifty Pounds, in requitall of his *Chrysofome* he presented him withall, besides five Pounds to his Man that brought it: He was looked for here last Night, but whether he came or no I know not. On *Tuesday* was Sennight the Prince and he went from *Newmarket* to *Cambridge*, where I hear they found great Entertainment, and had two very commendable Acts in Divinity and Philosophy, besides two excellent Commedies, but that they marr'd them with length and made them grow tedious, the one of them lasting between seven and eight Hours. During their being at *Cambridge*, the King escaped a great Danger at *Newmarket*, by reason the Foundation of the House where he lay began to sink on the one side with great Cracks, so that the Doors and Windows flew open, and they were feign to fetch him out of his Bed with all possible expedition. About the same time the Lord of *Rocheſter's* Chamber at *Whitehall* was robbed,

An. 1612. but what he lost is not known, for they left his gay Clothes, and whole peeces of Cloth of Gold and rich Stuffs. Here be great store of Coiners apprehended in diverse parts, which no doubt will multiply dayly, now that the Lord *Harrington* in recompence of 30000 *l.* (he saith) he hath spent in attending the Lady *Elizabeth*, hath his Suit granted of Coyning Brasse Farthings, which is doubted to be but a shooing Horn to draw on more of that Metall to our Mint: And you must think we are brought to a low Ebb, when the last Week the Archdukes Ambassador was carried to see the antient goodly Plate of the House of Burgundy, pawned to Queen Elizabeth by the Generall States in Anno 1578, as I remember, and to know whether his Princes would redeem it, for otherwise it was to be melted. The Lady Arabella is said to be distracted, which (if it be so) comes well to pass for some Body, whom they say she hath nearly touched.

There is a Parliament summoned in *Ireland* to be held in *May* next, and the Deputy there is created Baron *Chichester* of *Belfast*. I know not whether I writ you in my former of an odd fray that happened much about that time near the Temple, 'twixt one *Hutchinson* of *Grays-Inn*, and Sir *German Pool*; who assaulting the other upon Advantage, and cutting off two of his Fingers, besides a Wound or two more before he could draw, the Gentleman finding himself disabled to revenge himself by the Sword, flew in upon him, and getting him down tore away all his Eyebrow with his Teeth, and then seizing on his Nose bitt off a good part of it, and carried it away in his Pocket. I sent your Comendations to Mr. *Gent*, and as much more of your last Letter as concerned him, whose Answer I thought best to return under his own Hand. I hear your Lady sent to the Executors to have certaine Stuff reserved for her; which though it were but an easy request, yet I doubt will hardly be granted, for the Lady *Bennet* hath forestalled all the Market; at which the Lady *Savile* storms and complains out of measure, that she cannot have the Preferment of the best Linnen.

I must entreate you to excuse this scribbling, for I am not very current, but have droopt these seven or eight Days, and am now driven to keep my Chamber. So with remembrance of my best Service to my good Lady, and wishing all Health to you and yours, I commend you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's to Command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells, 19th March 1612. O. S.

ACCORDING to your Lordship's Commandment, I have made very diligent Enquiry to discover whether any Person of Note were lately sent from hence to *Denmark*; and am very credibly informed that there is no such matter, neither hath any Man been spoken of here for that Imployment since the return of Monsieur *de Foyn*, who was sent by the King of *Spaine* to condole the late Queen's Death. I will nevertheless, because it is a Matter which concerneth the common Good, be very watchfull to learn the truth of that Advertisement, and acquaint your Lordship with that I shall find from time to time as there shall be occasion. *Spinola* and his Company are returned out of *Flanders*, leaving their projected new Channell in doubtfull Terms, for these two Reasons as I am informed. First, that *Blackenbergh* is much subject to the Inconstancy of the Sands: And secondly, that if they make an Haven in that Place, they must also make Royall Fortifications, which they fear will be opposed by the *United Provinces*, as contrary to the Articles of the Truce. As for *Ostend*, it is so exposed to the violence of the Seas, and so far out of Reparations, as the Charge of putting it in Order would amount to more then the Benefit they shall reap by it; especially

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if there happen any Discontent between *England* and these Countries, as it is *An. 1612.* not unlikely by reason of their Interdict against our Cloths.

Our Councell of State, consisting of the Archbishop of *Mecklen*, the Archduke's Confessor, the Count of *Estaires* and Monsieur de *Marle*, Cheifs of the *Fynances*, the Chancellor of *Brabant*, the Councillors *Prispere* and *Maas*, the Audiencer, Secretaries *Prats* and *de la Faille*, hath assembled almost every Day for the Space of a Fortnight. Their Meeting is said to be for two Causes: The one for certaine Differences between the Governour and the Parlement of *Burgundy*; the other for the Jurisdiction of *Monts* in *Hainault*, which that County would preserve as Sovereign and Independant, and these Princes would reduce under the grand Councell of *Malines*, or els under a new Form of Government: Which is always both dangerous and hatefull to a popular State (as that is) which hath many Priviledges and Immunities, tho' it be absolutely subject to the Will and Command of these Princes.

The Archduke is fallen againe into a second Fit of the Gout, which hath so tormented him as that he hath been let Blood twice and purged sundry times; a Remedy which in this Climate to Men of his Years is not commonly applyed, but in case of Necessity and Danger; and yet nevertheless his Servants give it out that he is now well recovered. After *Easter* he intendeth to make a Journey to *Ghent* and thence to *Marymont*; in the mean time we expect some new Reformatiions among our Men of Warr, and are dayly expecting whom the Archduke will chuse to send to the Dyet at *Ratisbone*. We say the Archduke shall there be chosen King of the Romans and made Lieutenent of the Empire. The Emperour hath given the Investiture of *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Berg*, &c. to the Elector of *Saxony*, upon the same Conditions which *Rodolph* gave it to the late Elector *Christian*. With this Artifice the Imperialists think to gull all the Protestants of Germany, and to make them cut one anothers Throats. The Emperour is now at *Presburgh* in *Hungary*, where he hath been well received of that Nation, purposing shortly to crown his Queen, and after the Dyet there to return in Person to *Ratisbone*. It is written hither, that the Turk advanceth his Troops towards *Belgrade*, and threatneth to conquer *Transylvania* either by Force or fair Meas. That Province is held to be very important to the rest of *Christendom*, being a Bulwark against the common Enemy, and an Entrance into *Hungary* and the Countrys adjoyning.

Your Opposite here doth fallibly give it out, that you have by your new Ambassador at *Constantinople* animated the Turk against the Emperour: That you have furnished him with Powder, Arms and Munition: That you have sent him a Lanthorn to hang in the Temple of Mahomet, and that your abovesaid Ambassador is turned Turk. These and such like Fables are spread here by the Jesuites and their Adherents, to make you odious among the Vulgar. Collonel *Boyde* hath requested me againe to put your Lordship in Minde of his humble Request; and I will once more pray that your Lordship do me so much Favour, as to send me Word what is become of that counterfeit runagate *Marbais*. Herewithall I send your Lordship an Extract of a Letter lately written to me from his Majesty's Ambassador in *Spaine*; and so I humbly take my Leave.

Your good Lordship's ready to be commanded,

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

POSTSCRIPT.

I humbly thank your Lordship for your last Letter dated the 13th of this Month. Touching *Meerbeck*, I have written so amply in my former Letters as I think it needles to say any more; and I am glad to understand by your Lordship's Relations, that his Actions do shew his Levity and Inconstancy, and prove him such indeed as I have affirmed, and deciphered him to be in my Writing.

Sir

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 26th March 1613. O. S.

I Have as yet heard nothing of Livetenant Wood or your Letter by him, whereof you make mention in yours of the first of this present, which I received by the Ordinary; and therewithall *much Contentment*, to see how the *golden Showers still raine in those Parts*; which Fortune I wish may ever follow you. In Place thereof your Lordship shall know, that your poor Friends in *these blessed Islands*, have *Aurea verba* with *vento* and *fumo finissimo*, which is all we live by: Only I have received this Morning the Contentment of his Majestie's Satisfaction of my Service by my Secretary; and as well for my own Interest as for all other Respects, I wish your Lordship no less Success then according to *those Likelyhoods*, not to say *Assurances*, as he left at his Departure from *England*. They have here chosen a new Ambassador for *France*, *Piero Contarini*, who was Resident in *Savoy*. His Successor in that Charge *Gregorio Barbarigo* (who was his Concurrent in that Suit) will in all Likelyhood be sent unto his Majestie in Place of *Foscarini*, whose Time expires very shortly. He is a *very sufficient and honest Gentleman*. The World is here at this present *drowned in their Devotions*. The Bishop of *Bamberg* is expected dayly but *incognito*. The other Bishop, Ambassador for the King of *Poland* with the *Pope*, doth purpose to return this Way likewise, and hath made Suit to the State for *safe Conduct* for *two Jesuites* which have attended him out of *Poland*: Which is not granted, upon Doubt (as is pretended) *lest notwithstanding any safe Conduct they may be torn in pieces by the Fury of the People, which is so much incensed against that Society*. The Breach of the Treaty betwixt the *Pope* and this State touching the *Confines* (which I advertized in my last,) did as I since understand proceed from a *Stiffness* on either Side not to *prescribe the Limits*, each Party expecting that the other should shew their Pretensions; by which it appears, that *they came both better provided with Objections than Answers*. The *Pope* is ill satisfied of the Success; and laying the Blame upon his Commissioners, moves to have the Treaty renewed and *removed to Rome*; wherein they do here *Stringer le Spalle*, and that is all the Answer. The Affairs of *Mantua* have passed another Crisis; the *new Duke* having been pressed by the Duke of *Savoy* and the Governour of *Milan* to suffer his *Niece* to be removed thence with the Dutches her Mother, for which purpose the Prince *Victorio* came in Post to *Goita*; but he hath (though with some Note of Inconstancy, having one while promis'd and againe upon better Advice retracted the same,) detained *the Daughter*, who is kept by the Dutches of *Ferrara* in a Monastery of her Building and Endowing at *Mantua*; and the Mother is gone towards *Savoy*, her Father being come as far as *Vercelli* to meet her. It is said she hath carried so much of the Duke her *Husband's Brother's Heart with her*, that if a *Dispensation* may be procured at *Rome*, (where nothing of that kind is impossible,) he will soon fetch her back againe, and by that means reconcile all Differences and Jealousies.

This last Word puts me in Mind, upon occasion of some Speech your Lordship used to my Secretary when he was with you, to give you faithfull Assurance, *that there hath been nothing done either directly or indirectly by me concerning your Place, (which you have enjoyed with so much Happiness,) more then assenting to what was done by your self*, and that only to yourself, and such other of my private Friends as I have formerly mentioned unto you, whom you acquainted with all before I dreamt of any such Matter. For the Profit I should reap by it I should not be ambitious, knowing that the same Times and Occasions do not happen always; and though they should, yet if the Saying hold, *sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam*, I must be better perswaded then I am of my own Merit, before I could promise my self so good Fortune. But to succeed so good and approved a Friend, in a Place wherein my Endeavours should pass through

the same friendly Hands which drew me thither; I thought a Consideration worth a changing my present Condition; and in this hope I presume still on your Favour. Other Ways I seek not, and I must be much more unhappy then it hath pleased God and his Majestie's Favour to make me, before I shall double with my Friends, or run *by Courses* for my private Advantage. And thus wishing your Lordship increase of all Happinels, I committ you and yours to God's holy Protection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 7th April 1613. O. S.

I Have received your Lordship's of the 13th of *March*. By my last to your Lordship of the 18th of the same, I advertized your Lordship of the Arrivall here of Monsieur de Plessen and Monsieur de Buinckhausen, and I promised to acquaint your Lordship with the Success of their Negotiation. Your Lordship shall therefore understand, that having moved this State to enter into *the League* with his Majestie and *the Princes of the Union*, and having proposed divers other Things in favour of the Affairs of *Juliers, Aix and Mulheim*, they received *this dry and meager Answer*; "that they were not willing to enter into the "aforesaid League, because they hold it to be a much more advantageous Course "for them to carry themselves in a *Neutrallity* between *the protestant Party* "and the *Catholick*"; presuming that thereby they shall be able to sway the Ballance in all Actions which may fall out of Divisions between those two Parties; for which Councill also the Pretence of *the King's Minority* serveth them for a good Colour. But least this their Refusall should work any ill Impressions with *the Princes of the Union*, they have promised to imploy themselves effectually towards the Duke of *Saxe*, to perswade him to hearken to such just and reasonable Courses as shall be thought fit, for the determining of the Controversies between him and *the Princes possedants* of *Cleves and Juliers*. Moreover, they have also promised to interpose the Authority of this State towards the *Emperour* for the Redress of the Grievances which *the Princes of the Union* do pretend that they receive dayly from the *Emperour's* Privy Councill, and to hinder that there shall be no further rigorous Proceedings against the poor Inhabitants of *Aix and Mulheim*. With this Answer the Ambassadors departed; Monsieur de Buinckhausen hoping to arrive at *Rotemburgh* before the breaking up of the Assembly.

Wee have at this present *so sollitary a Court* here by reason of the Absence of most of the *Princes* and great Men, as there doth for the present occur very little Matter worthy the Writing to your Lordship. Since the Departure of the Prince of *Condé* (who is removed from his House at *Vallery to Chasteaux*, and from thence, as it is said, purposeth to retire himself into his Government in *Guienne*;) the Marquess *d'Ancre* hath earnestly laboured to have some Course taken for the giving of him some *better Contentment*, that thereupon he might be *recalled* hither, where his Presence is most necessary for *the authorizing of the Affairs of the State*; but as yet the Queen cannot be brought to resolve of any thing therein, for that she pretendeth to have given him *no just Cause of Discontentment*, and also because she is not willing to give him Satisfaction touching the Governments which he hath demanded for his Favourite *Rocheford*: So that it is yet hard to judge, if the Queen persists in *her Stiffness* and the Prince of *Condé* and those of his Party in *their Discontentment*, what will be the Issue of those Matters. But yet for my own part, I make no doubt but that after some Time there will be some Course taken for the accomodating of these Differences, for that *I do not see that any of these great Men have the Measures*

An. 1613. to make good their Choller, and therefore they will be the more easily wrought to return. The Dukes of Guise and D'Espernon are the principall Persons which at this present do remaine here in Court; who though they be well used by the Queen, yet I do not understand that they have any more special Participation in the Affairs then before they had; for that the Queen is loath to give Cause thereby of further Discontent to those that are absent.

The Cardinal of Joyeuse is expected here within these two Days out of Languedock, where he hath remained ever since his Return from Rome. The Cause of his coming was especially to have assisted at the Christening of the Duke of Guise's first Son, and of his late born Twins, which was deferred till his Arrivall. But that purpose is partly disappointed by the late Death of both the Twins, to the great Grief of the Duke and his Lady; for that they hoped if those Sons had lived, to have procured by the Cardinal's Means, that the Dutchy of Joyeuse should have been conferred upon the one, and the Reversion of all the Cardinal's Ecclesiasticall Livings upon the other; in respect that the Dutchesse is Neice to the Cardinal, and as your Lordship knoweth, only Heir of the House of Joyeuse. The old Princess of Orange intendeth to depart from hence the next Week, to go to receive our Princess at the Hague; having bought here a very rich Furniture of a Chamber for the Lodging of her in her House there.

The Queen here having procured upon the concluding of the late Alliances with Spaine, a generall Pardon for all those which fled hither with Antonio Perez, one of that Company called Frontin presuming thereupon, retired himself into Arragon, and for a Time was indifferently well treated there: But yesterday there came Advertizement hither from Monsieur de la Force, who is Governour of the Country of Bearn, that of late there was sent unto him three Officers of Justice together with a Confessor and a Hangman, who presently made his Process and beheaded him. Which is generally much murmur'd at here, for the Wrong which is done by that Breach of Faith to the Queen's Honour. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady Winwood, I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God, &c.

THO. EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 9th April 1613. O. S.

SINCE my last of the 27th of March, I have receaved your Lordship's of the 26th of February by Lieutenant Wood; whose Return into those Parts will not be speedy, in regard of a Progress he makes into Hungary with Mr. Manwood, and an old Canterbury Cambridge Scholar Mr. Boys; who if they agree in all Things else, as in Name and native Soil, they are a Pack of Travellers well suited. We had here for four or five Dayes in Easter Weeke the long looked for Bishop of Bambergh; who lodged himself and his Trayne in Camera locante, though the Patriarch's House of Aquileia was provided for him. He protested against all Visitts at his first coming; yet receaved both a Present and an Ambassador from the State, and after saw the Doge privately. The Nuncio and Spanish Ambassador sent often unto him, which was not done by any other of our Coate; and though he excused their Visitts, he went in Person to see them, but mist of the Nuncio at his Lodging, but found the Spanish Ambassador accompanied with the two Residents of Mantua and Urbino: Where he used a German Punctilio; speaking Latin (for more Dignity) to the Spanish Ambassador, and Italian to them. The Ambassador answered him in Italian, and afterwards gave this Reason for it; that it were as ill a Decorum for a Cavalier to speak Latin, as a Priest to use any other Language. The Affairs of Mantua do cheisly entertaine us, there being every Day some new Matter attempted. The Infanta was

was stayed for a Time at *Milan* by the Governour, who is a partial Friend to *An. 1613.* the Duke of *Savoy*; and mean while he sent to the Duke of *Mantua* one *Diego de Lieva* the Captaine of his Guard, thinking by his Authority to procure her more Contentment, in having the Custody of her Daughter. But the Duke hath excused himself by a Bishop, one of his Councill, whom he sent in Company with *Diego de Lieva*, and the *Infanta* is gone towards *Turin*. There are Ambassadors nominated by that Duke to give an Account of his Affairs; for *France* and *England* the Count *Ercoli Pepoli*, for *Spaine* a *Gonzaga*, Brother to him that was sent by the late Duke, and is not yet returned.

Here comes dayly Ambassages from the Cities subject to this State, to congratulate the Election of this *Doge*; which they deferred untill now, in Opinion that by reason of his old Age and Weakness he could not have wrestled with the last Winter, and then the Charge and Paines had been saved. They have sent their *Sopra-proveditor*, *Lorenzo Venier*, to *Catara*, with such Provisions as are fit for Defence, and have here in Readiness six Companies new raised to go to *Candia*; all which they pass thither with the greatest Secrecy they possibly may, to give the *Turk* no Alarm.

I have had somewhat to do to suppress a Bruit here lately raised and received for true, that the *Hollanders* to grace themselves with the *Grand Seignior*, had undertaken by their Ambassador to furnish him with Shipping and Arms in his Attempts by Sea against *Christendom*; which the Ministers of Princes here generally take as a Thing concluded, and have it advertised from *Constantinople*. And though it be not without Example for some Princes in *Christendom*, and even *Popes* themselves to provide themselves of Assistance from the *Turk* in Extremity, yet I have satisfied many that their End is no other then establishing a Trade in those Parts; and that this Rumour is raised by the Enemies of our Religion, as indeed it is most spread by the *Jesuites*. The *Turks* Army is augmented to 80000, and remains as yet for the most Part about *Adrianople*. I commend my Love and Service with my Wife's to your Lordship and my Lady, and so commit you and yours to God's holy Protection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Packer to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable,

London, 22^d April 1613. O. S.

SINCE I wrote to my Lady, there is fallen out an Accident whereof I thought fit to advertize your Lordship. Yesterday about Six of the Clock my Lord Chancellor and my Lord of Pembroke were employed by the King to speak with Sir Thomas Overbury, and to make him an Offer of an Ambassage into the Low Countries or France, which he would. Whereto he made Answer, that he was not capable of such Employment for want of Language, nor able to undergoe it by reason of his Weakness, being so exceedingly troubled with the Spleen that if he had a long Letter to write he was feign to give over; therefore he should not be fit to attend any Busyness, as in accepting this Offer he must be forced to do: And whereas it was alleadged that his Majesty intended this for his Good and Preferment, he would not leave his Country for any Preferment in the World. Some say he added some other Speech which was very ill taken, but what it should be I cannot yet learn. But not to trouble your Lordship with Length, this Report being made to the King, he sent my Lord of Pembroke for the Lords who were in Councill, (my Lord Chancellor staying still with his Majesty,) to whom he declared when they were come, that he could not obtaine so much of a Gentleman and one of his Servants, as to accept an honorable Employment from him. In Conclusion he gave them Order to send for him, and to send him to the Tower, where he is close

An. 1613. close Prisoner. I leave all Circumstances and Preambles to your Lordship. Now for my Lord of *Rochester*, who had but newly begun to leave his Chamber, *he knew nothing till all was done and he gone*, which your Lordship may imagine did much perplex him. But that Evening my Lord of *Pembroke* and Sir *Henry Nevill* were with him, and so were againe this Morning; *who have given him so good Advice, that if he follows it, as I hope he will, all will be well with him, and no hurt to his Friend.* Thus in hast I have but only given your Lordship a Taste of this Busyness, which your Lordship shall hear more particularly by Report of others. And so I leave your Lordship to God, and rest, &c.

JOHN PACKER.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, the 30th of Aprill 1613. O. S.

BY the last Ordinary I advertised your Lordship in one Word, how these quiet Parts were on the sudden alarmed with Noise of War; which affrighted them the more, in regard of the Unexpectedness of such an Accident, which like a dangerous Fire was not discovered till the Flame broke out. By this your Lordship shall understand the particular State of these Affairs as they now stand; which if you read in a new Hand, you must impute it to the very much Busyness that oppressing me at this present, forceth me to take to my self that Liberty, rather than withhold from you any longer the Relation of these Motions, the Consequences whereof may be of Importance. The Duke of *Savoy* finding that he was like to get nothing of what he pretended by way of Treaty from the Duke of *Mantua*, neither for his Daughter the *Infanta* nor her Child, and supposing himself to be abused by the Cardinal's bearing him in hand to marry his Brother's *Widdow*, whereas underhand he gave Ear to a Marriage with one of the Sisters of *Florence*, no sooner got the *Dowager* into his Hands, but presently whilst yet the Ambassadors of *Mantua* were with him to treat an Agreement, he assailed the State of *Montferrat* in hostile Manner. He set first upon *Trin* a Place of good Importance, which he thought to have taken by Surprize; but the *Petards* which by Night he had put to the Gate, failed, and play'd backwards upon the *Petardiere* and slew him. Then he bent himself to force the Town, and planted his Cannon against it; but through the Treason of the *St. Giorgii* Subjects to the Duke of *Mantua*, it yeilded, without attending Assault or Battery. About the same Time *Alba* was likewise taken by the Duke of *Nemours* by Intelligence, and *Gabeau* rendered it self *au son du tambour*. *Montecalvo* was likewise taken by the *Savoyards*; but the Castle holding out, they were not able to keep it from being won again from them. Whereupon, they now turn their Forces upon the Castle and beseige it, knowing that when they carry that, they have the Town: But it is thought they will be able to defend it, having received Succours of Munition, and an hundred Men that entered into it since the Seige. Thus far hath the Duke of *Savoy* gone without any Resistance of Moment, and now he resteth himself at *Trin*; where he fortified the Place, and took an Oath of Alleigance of all the unwall'd Towns thereabouts. At *Verna* he hath made a Bridge of Boats to pass his Men to the other side of the *Po*; which is an Argument he meaneth to pursue his Victory.

Wee hear not yet that the Duke of *Mantua* hath put any Forces into the Field to make head against him; but for Defence of what remains, it is said that the Captain *Manfrino* hath at *Nissa* 5000 of the People of the Country, to secure that Quarter. That at *Pontesura*, the Chevalier *Rivara* hath as many more under his Conduct; whose Charge is to hinder the Duke of *Savoy* from marching toward *Casal*, if he chance to pass the *Po*. Don *Vincenzo* Brother to

the

the Duke of Mantua, passed by Milan with 300 Horse; and having spoken An. 1613. with the Governor and received a Convoy from him of two hundred Horse, he put himself into Casal, whither shortly after the Duke of Nevers came likewise accompanied with fifty French Gentlemen, and there remains. The first that took part with the Duke of Mantua was this State; who contrary to their natural Slowness and old Maxims of Neutrallity, at the first Noise of this Danger declared themselves for him, as being *Figliuolo di san Marco*, and sent Don Ferrante Rossi the Generall of their Artillery to assist him, and the Secretary Vincenti with Money to levy 3000 Foot for his Service, besides an Offer of more if his need require it. The Duke of Florence sendeth 2000 Foot and 500 Horse under the Command of his Brother Don Francisco, who is assisted with Biazio Capizucchi an experienced Captaine, brought up under Alexander Duke of Parma. It was thought the Pope would have declared himself against Savoy, in Revenge of the Contempt lately shewed to his Monitory; but the Fear that he hath, that a War in Italy will draw in forreign Forces, maketh him interpose by way of Mediation: To which end he hath sent Monsieur Massimi a Prelate of good Authority in these Parts, with a Present of *Agnus Dei* and halloved Grains to the Duke of Savoy, to perswade him to Peace; from whence he is to go to the Governor of Milan and the Duke of Mantua to perform the same Office with them. What the French will do is not yet known in these Parts, the Time indeed not serving to hear; but the Conceit of most Men here is, that notwithstanding the Duke of Mantua's being so near in Blood to the Queen Regent, she will do nothing but what the Spaniards shall advise: Whereupon all Men's Eyes are cast upon the Spaniards, in whom it resteth to make what end they list of this Busyness; but hitherto they carry themselves so doubtfully, that none can guess what they intend really. In shew they profess for the Duke of Mantua, and threaten to assail Savoy if he restore not all that he hath taken; to which end the Governor of Milan hath sent towards Vercelli ten Pieces of Ordinance drawn out of the Castle of Milan, and all the Spanish Souldiers that lay quartered throughout the State, and is about a Levy of 10000 Italians, 6000 Swiss, and 4000 Germans: But as yet he doth nothing either for the one or against the other, but suffereth the Duke of Savoy to pursue his Victory, whilst he expecteth the Return of a Post out of Spaine. Many suspect he is underhand agreed with the Duke of Savoy notwithstanding his outward Shew of the contrary; and they ground their Conjecture upon the Hatred of the Spaniards to the Duke of Mantua, for the old Duke Vincenzoe's being a cheif Actor in the Plott that was layd by the late French King to have driven them out of Italy; and their particular Spleen against this young Duke, for his factious declaring himself for the French, as soon as he came to have a Voice in the Consistory. Besides, the Prince of Piedmont's being secretly in Milan with the Governor, the Night before the Enterprize brake out upon Trin, and that Governor being a Creature of the Duke of Savoy's, much increaseth the Suspicion; Men imagining that the Duke of Savoy having so confident a Friend in that Place, would not enter into an Action of so great Moment without adviseing with him; and thereupon conjecturing, that the Prince of Piedmont's Errand was to give him an Account of his Father's Purpose. This Week there was a Meeting appointed between the Duke of Mantua and the Governor of Milan at Marignan; but the Governor failing to come, the Duke suffered himself to be perswaded to go to Milan to him. Which Voyage as it very much offended all his Friends in these Parts, so hath it given him as little Satisfaction, in regard of the Coldness he findeth in the Spaniards, to afford him that Relief which they have always professed to have ready for him. He was no sooner departed, but the Prince of Piedmont came, whom the Governor entertained with great Respect; by which Corresponding with both Parts he so amuseth the World, that none can guess at the End of his Designe. This State fearing the worst, hath reinforced the Garrisons of all their Towns near the State of Milan, and sent their Captains to their severall Charges in these Parts; Giovanni Baptista de Monti, to Verona, the Count

An. 1613. *Giacomo Colialto* to *Brescia*, and *Horatio Baglioni* to *Bergamo*. This is the present State of these Affairs; the Progress whereof I will not fail to acquaint your Lordship withall as soon as they shall come to any Ripeness: which must needs be shortly, when the *French* and *Spanish* declare themselves. In the mean Time recommending my affectionate Love and Service to your Lordship, I leave you to the safest Protection of the Almighty, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to *Sir Ralph Winwood*.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 5th May 1613. O. S.

SINCE the writing of my last to your Lordship of the 7th of *April*, I have received both your Lordship's of the 4th and 14th of the same. There is News come hither, that the Duke of *Savoy* after having made shew of entertaining a Proposition for the making of a Match between his Daughter the Dutcheß of *Mantua* and the present Duke, to the end to extinguish the Controversies grown about the *Marquisate* of *Montferat*, took occasion lately under the Colour of going to meet his Daughter who was to come from *Milan* to *Turin*, to assemble his Troops, (which he dispersed into three Parts,) and at the same Time assail'd three Places in the *Marquisate*, *Alba*, *Trine* and *Montcalve*: Whereof some he took by Surprise and the other by Composition; and, as it is said, exposed those Places to the Spoil which he took by Surprise. Which Accident falling out at such a Time as the Duke of *Nevers* arrived with *Madamoyfelle du Maine* at *Savone*, he thereupon quitted her Company, and cast himself with some Number of Gentlemen into *Casal* to assist for the Defence of that Place. About the same Time that this News arrived here, there came Letters from the Governour of *Milan*, signifying that the King of *Spaine* was so far from having any hand in that which the Duke of *Savoy* had undertaken, as that he had contrarywise given him Direction to be assisting to the Duke of *Mantua* in case the Duke of *Savoy* should enterprize any thing against him, both for the Justice of his Cause, and for the Respect which he bore to the Duke of *Mantua* being *Nephew* to the *Queen*; and therefore that he doubted not but that he should be able to make him desist from his Enterprize, or otherwise that he had means to compell him thereunto: *Praying the Queen therefore in the mean Time to forbear to imploy any Forces against him*. Hereupon they have been much troubled what Resolution to take. Those which do respect the Honour of the State being strongly of Opinion, that the Queen ought presently to have sent to the Succour of the Duke of *Mantua*; both in Acquittall of the former Assurances which she had given to assist him in such Case of Necessity, and in Consideration of his near Alliance to her: And they proposed, that the speediest and best Means for the executing of that purpose would be to give Direction to Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* to enter with an Army into *Piedmont*, to divert the Duke of *Savoy* from proceeding in his intended Enterprize. But the Ministers here apprehending nothing more then that such an Authority should be committed to Monsieur *Lefdiguieres*, especially at this time that they hold him affected to the Party of the Prince of *Condé* and the other great Men that are absent, they suggested this Councell to the Queen; that becaule *Casal* is a Place of such Strength as that there is no Likelyhood that the Duke of *Savoy* would be able in a short Time to take the same, therefore it would be best that the Queen should joyn her Authority with the King of *Spaine's* to make the Duke of *Savoy* to desist from his Enterprize, and to restore those Places which he hath taken, thereby to avoyd the Inconveniences which may fall out by the kindling of

of a Warr in those Parts. But while they were upon these Deliberations, wee *An. 1613.* understand by latter Letters, that Matters are like to be compounded between the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua* by the Governour of *Milan*, to the excluding of this State from having any Part therein. This Occasion hath drawn the Duke of *Mayne* hither to sollicite the sending of some Troops to his Brother-in-law the Duke of *Nevers*, whom he supposed to be besieged in *Casal*; and the Queen hath imployed the Duke of *Ventadour* towards the Prince of *Condé* to invite him to come hither. The Duke of *Boüillon* also is expected here the latter end of the next Week.

The King of *Spaine* hath of late earnestly pressed the hastening the interchangable Delivery of the Princes for the Accomplishment of the Marriages; for that being (as it is said) resolved to marry himself, he desireth first to see those Alliances established. Yet notwithstanding it doth not yet appear that 'tis a Thing likely to be effected till the next Spring; against the which Time the Queen is in hand to make a new Building for her self at the *Louvre*, to the end to resign her Lodging to the young Queen at her coming hither: And it is said, that the King of *Spaine* hath appointed an Assembly of the States of his Country in *September* next, that they may receive the *Renunciation* that the *Infanta* is to make.

It is true which your Lordship hath heard of Monsieur *de Refuges* his Revocation, for he hath now obtained leave to return, and Monsieur *de Maurier* is appointed to be sent in his Place, only for a certaine Time as it is pretended; but when he shall be there, it is intended to send him his Commission to fix there. Which is done to avoyde the Importunity of many others who are Competitors for that Place. And so with my kindest Remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God, &c.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the finishing of this Letter there is News come, that the Governour of *Milan* having procured an Interview at *Milan* between the Duke of *Mantua* and the Prince of *Piedmont*, there have been some Conditions proposed for the accommodating of the present Differences; whereof after the Prince of *Piedmont* had been to make Relation to the Duke his Father, he was sent back by him to proceed to the Conclusion of the Treaty, the Duke of *Mantua* staying in the mean time his Return in some Place near to *Milan*. And it is said that the Conditions do containe, that the Duke of *Savoy* shall make Restitution of the Places which he hath taken; but that he is to retain in his Possession some other open Villages, both for Assurance of the Dowry of his Daughter the Dutchess of *Mantua*, and also for the Reimburment of a certaine Summe of Money which the Duke of *Savoy* pretendeth to be due unto him by an Arrest of the Emperour *Charles* the 5th; whereupon it is expected that there will be a finishing of that War.

Archbishop Abbot to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Lambeth, 5th May 1613.

I Have received your Letters and other Things sent by your Servant, and accordingly have had Speech with his Majesty concerning the same; who hath been pleased to command me to return unto you this Answer; that now his Majestic perceiveth what use is made of his Letter to such purpose as he could not conceive at the Writing thereof, it shall not be long before you receive a fuller Declaration concerning these Points. That his Majesty is no way altered in Judgment

An. 1613. ment concerning *Arminius*, and that which he wrote was a right Answer to the Matter proposed unto him; whereout if any Man have ill applyed any thing to other Questions ther were propounded, the Fault is to be layed where it is deserved.

Sir *Noell Caron* proposed to the King, that for the Peace of those Churches, he held it fit that both Sides should be enjoined not to meddle in their Pulpits with those high Points of *Predestination*, and that Motion his Majestie liked; but it was the King's own doing to add the other Clause, *that both Opinions might consist with the Truth of Christianity and with the Salvation of Men's Souls*. Where you must observe what the Writing was which was presented to the King, whereof if I can (together with this Letter) I will send you a Copy; but in the mean Time I do tell you that it was the Collection of *Vandermillen*; and as I suspected at the first reading, was *captiously* and *cautiously* set down.

Before your Letters came to me I had received one of the printed Copies of his Majestie's Letter; and I acquainted his Highness therewithall, letting him know that I did suspect the same ill use would be made of that which was written; for I had received some Advertizement from Mr. *Slade*, whereby I did smell some evill Intendment both in *Vandermillen's* former Paper, and in the printing of his Majestie's Letter. Be you but content, and you shall find that the *Arminians* will gaine little by this Practice. So commending me unto your Lordship, I rest,

Your Lordship's very loving Friend,

From *Lambeth*.

G. CANT.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 6th May 1613.

IT hath pleased God to restore me from the greatest Weakness that ever I was in to my Remembrance; and though I cannot say that I am fully recovered, yet I finde that I begin to gather Heart and Strength, and my Stomach or Appetite at least grows faster upon me then I would have it, with certaine Longings after Meats which are not for me yet to venture upon. In Truth I was brought very low, so far forth, that generally they dispaired of me; and for mine own part (I speake it unfeignedly) if it had so pleased God, I was even as ready and willing to go as to tarry, which I take as an Earnest of his Grace and Favour, and beseech him that when my appointed Time comes, I may be no worse minded. I must pray your Lordship to excuse me that I have been silent so long, having received so many kind Letters from you; but indeed I have not, nor was not able to set Pen to Paper many a Day, but only about a Fortnight since for a Farewell to Mr. *Gent*, who good Man is gone to God I hope. He dyed on *Fryday* the last of *April* at *Oxford*, and was buryed the next Day very privately and without Noise, not so much as the Ringing of a Bell. I cannot yet learn that he hath made any Will, which makes me suspect (as I have done long) that he dyed in Debt. The *Vice Chancellor* to shew double Diligence presently sealed up his Chamber and his Study, where, when they come to vissit and search, I think they shall find nothing but Dust and Cobwebs. His Dissease was first a Cold, which grew so vehemently upon him that it perished his Lungs. Then came a Feaver; for the which (tho' he was threescore and eleven Years old) Doctor *Ashworth* adventured to let him Blood with his own Hand and so eas'd him of his Feaver, but the Consumption of his Lungs was past Cure. I have lost a very kind Friend of him, and so he continued till the last Gasp; for weekly I had Letters from him as long as he could write, and afterwards from others by his Direction, with some Medicine or other Advice proper for my Dissease which was a Looseness after Physick, that continued with me Night and Day for seven Weeks together, and would not be stayed by any outward or inward Medicines, but rebelled

against

against all forcing, and rather grew to more violence, so that I resolved to leave all and committ my self only to God and good Government. But I have endured a long Penance, and kept my Chamber now these nine Weeks, and how much longer I shall God knows, for I amend but very slowly. I doubt I have dwelt too long upon this Argument, but I hope you will excuse me, for sick Men are priviledged to tell all their Stories and Grievances. An. 1613.

I know not what I can write you for News from hence, seeing you have the Market come home thither to you. I doubt not but you have heard *what a noble Part and Example my Lord of Rochester shewed here of late*; for we being at a dead list, and at our Wits end for want of Money, he sent for some Officers of the Receit, and delivering them the Key of a Chest, *bid them take what they found there for the King's use, which they say was four or five and twenty thousand Pounds in Gold.*

Neither can you chuse but be perfect in *the true Cause* of Sir Thomas Overbury's committing to the Tower, which was a *contemptuous Answer*, and refusing of forreign Imployments offered him in the King's Name; and especially that *he insisted that the King could not in Law nor Justice force him to forsake his Country.* But some say he was most urged to that of *Muscovy*, which drave him to that *peremptory and unmannerly Answer.* Indeed we have great doings in hand, and *strange Projects for that Place*; which I doubt will all prove Discourses in the Air, for they be grounded upon certaine Speeches of some of the Nobility to an *English Merchant* about two Years since; but *tempora mutantur*, and the Case is much altered there since that time. Yet the King apprehends the Busyness very earnestly, and hath caused Sir Henry Nevill to conferr with some of the Councill about it diverse times; wherein they say he hath shewed great Sufficiency, and discoursed at large what Commodity might arise by bringing the whole Trade of *Persia*, and the Inland parts of the *East Indies* up the River *Hydaspes*, and so with a short cut down the River *Oxus* into the *Caspian Sea*, and then up the River *Volga* to a straight of Land, that will carry all into the River *Dwina* that runs down to St. *Nicholas* and the Town of *Archangell*, the ordinary Port and Station of our Shipping in those Parts. *These are goodly specious Discourses, of things not so easily done as spoken*; for my part I can never believe that that People will put themselves so under the King's Protection as to be governed by a Deputy, and we can afford them no other; and if the Matter should come to any pals, what a Busyness and Charge it would be to transport thither twelve or fifteen thousand Men (which are the numbers spoken of,) you may judge.

Some say my Lord Rochester took Sir Thomas Overbury's committing to Heart. Others talk as if it were a great Diminution of his Favour and Credit, which the King doubting would not have it so construed; but the next Day told the Councill, that he meant him dayly more Grace and Favour, as should be seen in short time; and that he took more Delight and Contentment in his Company and Conversation than in any Man's living.

The Duke of Lenox had a pretence to be made Duke or Earle of *Richmond*, and so by consequence an *English Peer* of Parliament; and to that purpose had procured divers Noblemens Hands to present to the King on that behalf; but finding more difficulty in the presenting of it then he expected, hath given it over for the time. There was speech of a *Divorce* to be prosecuted this Term betwixt the Earle of *Effex* and his Lady, and to that end he was content to confess (whether true or faigned) *Insufficiency in himself*: But there happened an Accident that hath altered the Case, for she having sought out a certaine wise Woman had much Conference with her, and she (after the Nature of such Creatures) drawing much Money from her, at last cousen'd her of a Jewell of great value; for which being apprehended and clapt up, she accused the Lady of diverse strange Questions and Projects; and in conclusion, that she dealt with her for the making away of her Lord, as aiming at another Mark. Upon

An. 1613. which Scandal and Slander, the Lord Chamberlaine and his Friends think it not fit to proceed in the Divorce.

The Prince *Palatine*, before his going, made a Suit to the King for the Enlargement of the Lord Grey. The King told him, *he marvell'd how he should become Suiter for a Man whom he neither knew nor ever saw.* He answered, that he was recommended to him by his Unckles, the Duke of *Boüillon*, the Prince *Maurice*, and the Count *Henry*, who had better knowledge of him. Then the King said, *Son, when I come into Germany I will promise you not to importune you for any of your Prisoners.* Since that time the Lord Grey hath been restrained and kept more straight, for having had Conference with one of the Lady *Arabella's* Women; who being strictly examined, was faine to confess that it was only matter of Love and Daliance. The Lady *Arabella* is likewise restrained of late, though they say her Braine continues still crackt; and the Countess of *Shrewsbury* more close than at any time before, and not without Cause as the Voyce goes.

It is thought the Prince *Palatine* went not away so well satisfi'd, being refused in diverse Suits and Requests; and I hear that from *Canterbury* he wrote to the Archbishop, *Complaining that the King did not use him like a Son, but rather like a youngling or childish Youth not to be regarded.* It is said he presented the Archbishop before his going, with Plate to the value of a thousand Pound, and the Lord *Chancellour* with somewhat less value, but gave nothing else to any of the Councill. I marvel the Lady *Elizabeth* went away so meanly attended by Ladies; for I hear not of any but the Lady of *Arundell* (who hath an Errand of her own into *Italy*) and the Lady *Harrington*, besides her own Attendants. The Queen is gone to the Bath in great State; for besides the Lord *Chancelour*, Countess of *Darby*, and the Countess of *Dorset*, she hath divers other Ladys that follow her; as also the Earl of *Worcester*, the Lord *Danvers*, with other Noblemen. The King brought her on her way to *Hampton Court*; her next remove was to *Windsor*, then to *Causham*, a House of the Lord *Knolles* not far from *Reading*, where she was entertained with *Revells*, and a gallant Mask performed by the Lord *Chamberlain's* four Sons, the Earl of *Dorset*, the Lord *North*, Sir *Henry Rich*, and Sir *Henry Carie*, and at her parting presented with a dainty Covered or Quilt, a rich *Carrquenet*, and a curious Cabinet, to the value in all of 1500*l.* Though she made account to stay at the Bath but ten Days, yet it is said this Journey will stand the King or her in 30000*l.*

Here is the Marquess *de Villa* come Ambassador from the Duke of *Savoy*. He is a principall Person, and carries a great State, and is accounted otherwise a very gallant Gentleman, and of great Sufficiency. He had an Audience on Tuesday and Yesterday, and they say will tarry the Queen's return, having Presents for her of great value. He leaves a Resident or Ledger behind him, one *Gabalione*, a Bankquier of great Dexterity.

The old Quarrell was renewed at *Canterbury* by the Lord *Bruce* or *Kinlos* upon *Edward Sackville*, at the Prince's being there. My Lord bare away two or three good buffets on the Face (for *Sackville* had no Weapon, having given his Rapier instantly before to the *Palsgrave*;) and so they were parted and made Friends by the Noblemen that were present. The Lord *Bruce* is since gone into France, I think to learn to fence.

Wee have a speech of a new Call of Serjeants, which I make no doubt will be done à l'encan. Old *Sheldon* of *Beely* is lately dead, and so is Doctor *Cheyne* of *Oxford*, and *Stephens* a Lawyer that was the late Princes Attorney, and *Pad-don* an Auditor. Mr. *Allen* hath a hard Year of this to lose three so good and substantiall Freinds for his turn, as Sir *Thomas Bodley*, Mr. *Sheldon*, and Mr. *Gent*. Sir *Henry Neville* is in a fair way, and his Friends look daily when he shall be sworn Secretary: But I hope he shall tarry till a Colleague come to help to bear the burden; and I will not believe otherwise but that we shall see you here shortly, whereof no Man living shall be more glad than my self. And so, &c.

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.
POST-

P O S T S C R I P T.

An. 1613.

As I was closing this Letter, I understood that Sir Robert Killigrew was yesterday committed to the Fleet from the Counsayl Table, for having some little speech with Sir Thomas Overbury, who called to him as he passed by his Window as he came from visiting Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 14th May 1613. O S.

THOUGH I wrote but the last Week unto your Lordship, yet I could not let pass the Comodity of this Gentleman Monsieur *Franchemont* his return into *Holland*, without these few Lines to recommend my self to your Lordship's kind Favour. The Duke of *Boüillon* arrived some few Days since in this Town, and from hence he intendeth shortly to repair to the Court, where the Prince of *Condé* is also presently expected; and I find that their purpose is henceforth to fix there, to the end to have a hand in the managing of the Affairs: But to the end that the Prince of *Condé* shall not assume too great an Authority in the Councill, the Queen hath been advised to assist there dayly her self in Person, which she hath already begun to practise within these few Days. The Duke of *Vendosme* going lately to the Court, the King did sharply check him for having associated himself with the Prince of *Condé* and the other great Men in their *Discontentments*, saying, that he would be mindfull thereof; whereat the Duke took new Discontentment, and thereupon is retired againe from the Court, but the Prince of *Condé*, at his arrivall, will be able to accommodate those Matters. The Duke of *Guise* staying here a few Days after the Queen was gone to *Fountainbleau*, there was such jealousy taken at his private conversing with the Duke of *Mayne*, and that he might be farther wrought upon by the Duke of *Boüillon* at his coming hither, as the opposite Party procured the Queen to send for him (under some colour of Busyness) to attend her at Court.

Upon the News which we received of the Interview between the Duke of *Mantua* and the Prince of *Piedmont* at *Milan*, it was expected here that the War between the Duke of *Savoy* and *Mantua* should have ceased; but it hath contrarywise been since advertised hither out of these Parts, that the Duke of *Savoy* hath lately taken some other Places in the Marquisate of *Montferrat*; which nevertheless is contradicted by one Monsieur *Gaballioni*, (who is newly passed this way into *England* to reside Ambassador with his Majesty for the Duke of *Savoy*;) who maintaineth that before his coming away there was a Suspension of Arms agreed upon. The Queen doth forbear to take any Resolution in that Busyness till the Arrivall of the Prince of *Condé* in Court; but in the mean time she hath given order to have the Forces of the Country in a readiness towards *Savoy* and *Piedmont*. And so with my kindest remembrances to your Lordship and my Lady *Winwood*, I commit your Lordship to the Protection of God, &c.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Mr. Trum-

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells, 20th May 1613. O. S.

THOUGH I wrote unto your Lordship this Morning of all such Occurrences as were then come to my knowledge, yet having since understood that the King of *Spaine* hath remitted 300000 Dollars to *Antwerp* for the *Emperour*, and that he beginneth to make some Levies in the higher part of *Germany*, I thought it my Duty by the conveyance of this Bearer Monsieur de *Franchemont*'s coming towards *Holland* to advertize you thereof, for the better advancement of his Majestie's Service.

The *Archduke* with his remove to *Marymont* and this alteration of the Weather, is fallen into a new fitt of his old Disease, whereof as yet he is forced to keep his Chamber. To Morrow *Don Lewis de Velasco* rideth towards *Gelderland*, to pay and reform the Cavalry. *Studders* Company, as I hear, shall be cast and put among the *Scotts*. It is said that sundry Gentlemen do repair out of *Burgundy* towards the Duke of *Savoy*, to assist him in his Wars. The Governor of *Milan* hath Commission, in case that War doth proceed, to levy 10000 *Italians* and 6000 *Swissers*. And so I humbly take my leave, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 21st May 1613. O. S.

BY my last of the 23^d and 30th of *April* I advertized your Lordship of the beginning of a War in these quiet Parts by the Duke of *Savoy*; which hath since proceeded some Degrees further, he having taken *Montecalvo* which he then besieged, and reduced *Nissa della Paglia* (a Town of good Importance) to those Extremities, that it was upon the point of yeilding. Now we hear that the *Spanish* Army having their Rendezvous at *Alexandria* not far from *Nissa*, whereof the Prince d'*Ascoli* is Generall, and being ready to draw into the Field, the Siege is raised, and the Duke of *Savoy*'s Troops retired and dispersed into those places of *Montferrat* which he hath taken; so now if the Wars proceed he must be another while upon the *Defensive*. It is not unworthy of your knowledge the Manner of proceeding betwixt these two Armies, as well as the Matter it self. The Duke of *Savoy* was at *Turin*: Upon News of the Prince of *Ascoli*'s marching he came to *Montcalieri*, whilst his Army was commanded by the Count *Guido St. Georgio*, a Feudatory of the Duke of *Mantua*, whose Estate doth lye in that part of *Montferrat* which the Duke of *Savoy* doth most especially lay Claime unto, and he is thought cheisly to have incensed the Duke to these Wars. He sent a Gentleman to the Prince d'*Ascoli*, to desire he might be favoured with the knowledge of his purpose, whether he came to assist him in his rightfull Pretensions, or to hinder him. Answer was sent, that he came purposely to raise the Siege of *Nissa* by order of the Governour of *Milan*. To this it was replyed, that it seemed strange to the Duke of *Savoy* that the Governour of *Milan* should take any such Course, knowing how he might dispose not only of that Place, but of all the Towns within the Duke of *Savoy*'s State; and if he would give him but a few Days leisure he should be Master of *Nissa*, and would then put it into his Hands. The Prince d'*Ascoli* returning Answer againe that he was to pursue his Order, no further Question was made: And amongst all the Stratagems of War in these Parts, I think this is the first Siege you ever heard of to be raised by Complement. There is now much posting betwixt *Savoy*, *Milan*, and *Mantua*, by the Prince of *Castiglione* Commissary for the

the *Emperour*, and Monsieur *Massimi Nuntio* for the *Pope*; who labour a Cef-
 sation of Arms, and to reduce Matters to Treaty, which *Savoy* giveth Ear to so
 he may continue in Possession of the Places he hath taken. *Mantua* consents
 likewise, but doth first claim *Restitution* and *Reparation of Damages*, which
Savoy doth as peremptorily deny as *Mantua* doth stily urge; wherein he is ani-
 mated by the Councells of *this State*; considering, that all the time that is gain-
 ed now there is an Army in readines for *Mantua*, is for the Advantage of *Sa-
 voy*. But it is thought in the end *Mantua* must yeild, *Savoy* being Master both
 of his own Resolutions and his own Strength, whilst *Mantua* on the contrary
 can only march the *Spanish pace*, and do no more then may agree with the
 liking of those, who prefer the Peace of Italy before his private Interest.
 From *France* come large Promisses in favour of *Mantua*, but it seems they are
 likewise guided by the Councills of *Spaine*. The *Pope* doth nothing for his
Cardinall, though he hath been much sollicitated both by the *French* and *Vene-
 tian* Ambassador; on the contrary he hath denyed Passage for the *Florentines*
per le Terre della Chiesà. The *Florentines* are in readines, having passed
 Muster at *Prato* in Presence of the Duke and Dutcheſs, and the Horse, which
 are made up 2000, begin to pass towards *Casal*. The Foot do not yet march;
 in Expectation of the Issue of the Treaty of Peace; at which *Mantua* takes
 much Exception, and if they come not the sooner he doth threaten to write to
 have them stayed, as not needing their help. From hence he is really supplied
 with Money of which he stood in most need; and *Savoy* is most offended with
 the Succours of this State, as appears by his *Licencing* their Ambassador who
 was *Resident* in this Court, and recalling a Secretary he hath had here for these
 twelve Years past continually.

I send your Lordship the Declarations both of *Savoy* and *Mantua* on this Oc-
 casion; wherein you will see that one speaks *en Prince*, the other *en Prelat*.
 We have had here for the space of ten or twelve Days the Cardinal *Aldobran-
 dino*, with two of his Nephews and a great Traine, upon no other Errand then
 to account and reckon with the Bankers in whose Hands he hath much Money,
 whereof he robbed *St. Peter* whilst he ruled the Keys. He had 100 Crowns a
 Day of the *Seigniorie* for his Provision. During his Abode in this Town he
 was present at the Ceremony of the Duke's marrying the Sea, which was per-
 formed at the usuall time; but the Mirth of the Marriage was marred by the
 News which came the next Day, of one of the *Venetian* Gallies surprized at
Rhodes by the *Trocchi*, who slew all such as made Resistance, and set the Slaves
 at Liberty: The *Sopracomite Christophero Venier*, and some others, they led
 away Prisoners, and within two Days cut off their Heads at a bloody Banquett,
 and used many barbarous Cruelties upon their Bodies. This was done in Revenge
 of some of their Company who were slaine not many Days before by the *Alba-
 nesi* who serve this State.

I send your Lordship a Letter from Mr. *Pindar*, which came to my Hands the
 beginning of this Week. And so with the remembrance of my wonted Love and
 Service to your self and my Lady, I commit you and yours to God's Holy Pro-
 tection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 29th May 1613. O. S.

THE Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bouillon came the last Week to the
 Court at *Fountainbleau*, where they received very kind and gracious U-
 sage both from the King and Queen, notwithstanding the underhand Practices
 which had been used to the contrary. The next Day after their Arrivall the

An. 1613. Council was assembled, to advise of that which was fit to be done for the succouring of the Duke of *Mantua*; and it was therein resolved to make a War against the Duke of *Savoy*, to force him thereby to restore the Places which he hath taken from the Duke of *Mantua*. For which purpose it was appointed to furnish Monsieur de *Lesdiguieres* with an Army of 12000 Foot and 1200 Horse, with 12 Cannon, for the making of a War of Diversion upon the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piedmont*, and that the Duke of *Guise* should be furnished with another of 6000 Foot and 600 Horse, with six Cannon, to be employed for the Defence of the Government of *Provence*. The ordering of all things concerning the levying of which Forces was the next Day committed to the Duke de *Bouillon* and Monsieur *Villeroy*; and I understand it is appointed that the Rendezvous of the Troops in the severall Provinces where they are levied, shall be the 25th Day of *June* according to the new Computation, and the generall Rendezvous of the Army at *Vienne* in *Dauphiné* the 15th of *July*; and hereupon the Queen hath resolved to return hither within two or three Days, to interpose her Authority towards the Parlement for the passing of an Edict for the Sale of some Offices, whereby there is to be raised the Summe of 200000 Crowns for the Entertainment of the said Army.

The Duke of *Savoy's* late sudden sending of his Son the Prince of *Piedmont* into *Spaine*, and his Purpose to imploy in like manner the Duke of *Nemours* hither, doth confirm the Opinion that the said Duke doth seek nothing else but to win Time, under Colour of entertaining of Treaties for the accommodating of Matters; and therefore that there will be no Means to bring him to Reason, before he shall see himself ready to be assailed by an Army from hence. He doth now pretend that the Cause why there was no proceeding to the Accomplishment of the late Treaty begun by the *Nuntio*, was for that the *Emperour* hath also since interposed himself in the matter, to whom it doth more properly belong that the *Sequestration* should be yeilded then to the *Pope*.

There was a few Days since broken upon the Wheel at *Fountainbleau*, one *Magniac* of *Dauphiné*, an Ordinarye Follower of the Court, for having been discovered to have of long time given the Duke of *Savoy* particular Advertizement of all Matters which passed in Court.

The Duke of *Longueville* pressing his Uncle the Count of *St. Paul* the other Day at *Fountainbleau* to resign unto him the Government of *Picardy*, in respect that he was now at Age to administer the same himself; and the Count making some Difficulty thereof, till he should be assured of the Recompence which had been promised him by the Queen in Lieu thereof, the Duke thereupon sent a Gentleman to call him into the Field; which Challenge the Count refused to accept, saying, that he would not embrew his Sword in his own Blood; but to shew that he made not that Refusall for want of Courage, he offered to fight him (whomsoever he was) that had given his Nephew that Council. But upon Knowledge taken of this Quarrell, Monsieur de *Vitri* the Captaine of the Guard was presently sent by the Queen to fetch the Duke of *Longueville* out of the Field, and they were forthwith made Friends. Since which time the Count of *St. Paul* hath made Resignation of the Government of *Picardy*, and the Duke hath taken the Oath before the King for the same: Upon the Dispatch whereof, the Duke hath obtained Leave to go with some Number of Gentlemen to the Assistance of his Uncle the Duke of *Nevers*, out of the Desire he hath to put himself into some Service before the ending of the War, which he thinketh will be compounded before the Arrivall of the Army.

Monsieur de *Refuges* hath newly advertized hither of the *States* entering into the League of the *Union* for 15 Years, at the Sollicitation of the *Electors* *Palatine*, and his Majesty's remitting to the *States* part of the Debt due unto his Majesty by this Crown. Which News came well together, the one to help the digesting of the other; for that as the one was nothing agreeable to their Desires and Designs, so they were glad to be acquitted of the other litigious Busyness.

And

And so with my kindest Remembrance to your Lordship and my Lady Win-
wood, I committ your Lordship to the Protection of God, &c. An. 1613.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Archbishop Abbot to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Lambeth, 1st June 1613.

I Have received your Letters by your Servant, and am glad to hear of the honourable Entertainment of the Lady *Elizabeth* in those Parts, and of her noble Behaviour, which hath given such Contentment to all the Beholders: But concerning the other Parts of your Letter, I have thus much more to advertise you. You must take heed how you trust *Doctor Grotius* too far, for I perceive him so addicted to some Partialities in those Parts, that he feareth not to lash; so it may serve a turn. At his first coming to the King, by reason of his good Latine Tongue, he was so tedious and full of tittle tattle, that the King's Judgment was of him, that he was some Pedant, full of Words and of no great Judgment. And I my self discovering that to be his Habit, as if he did imagine that every Man was bound to hear him so long as he would talk (which is a great Burthen to Men repleat with Busyness,) did privately give him notice thereof; that he should plainly and directly deliver his Mind, or else he would make the King weary of him. This did not so take place, but that afterwards he fell to it again, as was especially observed one Night at Supper at the Lord Bishop of *Ely's*, whither being brought by Monsieur *Casaubon* (as I think) my Lord intreated him to stay to Supper, which he did. There was present Doctor *Steward* and another Civillian, unto whom he flings out some Question of that Profession; and was so full of Words, that Dr. *Steward* afterwards told my Lord, that he did perceive by him that like a Smatterer he had studied some two or three Questions, whereof when he came in Company he must be talking to vindicate his Skill; but if he were put from those, he would shew himself but a simple Fellow. There was present also Dr. *Richardson* the King's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and another Doctor in that Faculty, with whom he falleth in also about some of those Questions which are now controverted among the Ministers in Holland. And being Matters wherein he was studied, he uttered all his Skill concerning them; my Lord of *Ely* sitting still at the Supper all the while, and wondering what a Man he had there, who never being in the Place or Company before, could overwhelme them so with Talk for so long a time. I write this unto you so largely, that you may know the Disposition of the Man, and how kindly he used my Lord of *Ely* for his good Entertainment. For when he took his Leave of the King, he fell into Discourse what a famous Church was here in England; what worthy Men the Bishops were, how he admired the ecclesiasticall Government; what great Contentment he received by Conference with many learned Men: But, saith he, I do perceive that your great Men do not all agree in these Questions now controverted amongst us; for in talking with my Lord of *Ely*, I perceive that he is of Opinion that a Man that is truly justified and sanctified, may excidere à gratia, although not finaliter yet totaliter. The King's Majesty knowing that my Lord of *Ely* had heretofore inclined to that Opinion, but being told the King's Judgment of it had made Shew to desist from broaching any such thing, (for then it was as well finaliter as totaliter,) did secretly complaine to me that my Lord should revive any such thing, and especially make it known unto a Stranger. Whereupon I moved my Lord in it, and told him what the Doctor had said, and to whom; but thereunto he replied with earnest Asseveration, that he had not used any such Speech unto him, and was much abused by that Report; and thereupon offered by Letters
sent

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sent into *Holland* to challenge *Grotius* for it, as having done him a singular Wrong to report so of him to the King. I replied, that I held it fitter to let it alone; not to draw Contention on himself with *so busy a Man*. I would satisfy the King, and so might his Lordship also; but he would do well to be wary how he had to do with any of those Parts ill affected; for he had been once before served by *Bertius* the Author of the Book *De Apostasia Sanctorum*; who upon Speech with Mr. *Bedwell* at *Leyden* vauntingly gave it out, that his Lordship and the Bishop of *Lincoln* were of his Opinion. You will ask me what is this to you? I must tell you therefore that you shall not be without your part. At the same time that Sir *Noel Caron* was together with *Grotius*, being now to take his leave of the King, it was desired of his Majesty that he would not hastily give his Judgment concerning Points of Religion now in Difference in *Holland*, for that his Majesty had Information but of one side; and that his Ambassador did deal partially, making all Reports in Favour of the one side, and saying nothing at all for the other. For he might have let his Majesty know, how factious a Generation these Contradictors are; how they are like to our Puritans in *England*; how refractory they are to the Authority of the Civill Magistrate, and other Things of like Nature, as I wrote you in my former Letter. I doubt not but *Grotius* had his part in this Information, whereout I conceive you will make some use, keeping these Things privately to your self, as becometh a Man of your Employment. When his Majestie told me this, I gave such an Answer as was fit, and now upon the Receipt of your Letters, shall upon the first Occasion give further Satisfaction. All Things rest here as they did, and I as ready to do you all good Offices, do remaine, &c.

From *Lambeth*.

G. CANT.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 10th June 1613.

AT my coming to Town I met with your Letter of the 24th of May, whereby I was glad to understand how well you were discharged of that great Care and Charge that had laine so long upon you. At my return I found little Alteration here, saving that our Friends Affairs go rather backward then forward: One Reason whereof is, (among many others) that those Buynesses being parted among divers that were wont to have Recourse only to one, every body is loath to leave his Hold, or the Advantage of valuing himself in the King's Favour, and having Access to his Ear.

Sir *Thomas Overbury* lyes still by it, and for ought I hear is like so to do. Sir *Robert Mansell* hath been in the *Marshalsea* this Fortnight, for animating the Lord Admiral against a Commission given to review and reform the Disorders committed by the Officers of the Navy: And *Whittlock* the Lawyer is in the Fleet for two Causes; first for speaking too boldly against the Authority of the *Marshall's Court*, and then for giving his Opinion that this Commission was not according to Law; though he gave it but in private to his Client, and not under his Hand.

The Divorce between the Earle of *Essex* and his Lady is on foot, and hath been argued twice or thrice at *Lambeth* before certaine Commissioners, but à huis clos. The greatest Difficulty is, that though he be willing to confess his Insufficiency towards her, yet he would have Liberty to marry with any other, as being maleficiatus only ad illam. Yet some Lawyers are of Opinion, that if she will take her Oath that he is impotent towards her, it will serve the turn; whereof it is thought she will make no Bones, as presuming that she is provided of a Second. Which I should never have suspected, but that I know

he was with her three Hours together within these two Days; which makes *An. 1613.* me somewhat to stagger, and to think that great Folks to compass their own Ends, have neither Respect to Friends or Followers.

The Matter of *Sutton's Hospitall* after much ventilating is brought at last to be a *Chequer Chamber Case*, where it must be argued by all the Judges. The *Attorney Generall* hath spoken excellently for it, and the *Sollicitor* as wittily and ingeniously against it; but on *Saturday* last the four puny Judges, *Hawton*, *Nichols*, *Winch* and *Dodderige*, went all clearly with it; which hath much revived the World, hoping the rest of the Bells will keep the same Tune. Which came so much against Expectation, that the next Day a great Man asked the *Lord Chancellor*, if these puisne Judges were as full of Law, as they would seem to be of Charity. And it was the less looked for, because *Hawton* is a *Norfolk* Man, and was sometimes Recorder of *Norwich*, and lately advanced and knighted by the contrary Side.

There be divers idle Papers and Riddles (as I hear) cast abroad, and there were found in *Grays-Inn* two lame *Hexameter Verses* without Head or Foot to my Understanding, for I know not what Construction to make of them; and they go thus, as I could carry them away at once Hearing, *Curran*, *Lord Compton*, *Whitlock*, *Overbury*, *Mansfield*: *Nevill*, *Star Chamber*, *Sutton*, *Scot*, *Baylie*, *Divorcement*.

The Queen is not yet come home from the *Bath*; where, and at *Bristow* and thereabouts, she hath been entertained with such Variety of Delights and Country Sports, that she hath taken great Pleasure in the Journey, and it is thought she will make more of those Progresses.

In the mean time the Ambassador of *Savoy* takes his Pleasure, and is very well entertained by the King. On *Sunday Night* Sir *Robert Rich* made him a great Supper, with a Banquet and a Play in *Holborn*; and on *Tuesday* he was likewise at the *Lord Mayor's*, where he had likewise great Entertainment. Sir *Henry Wotton* leaves him not an Inch, and I think it is the greatest Busyness he hath to do; and sure I am of Opinion, that his blowing the Coals to find himself work in these Matters of *Savoy* hath cost the King many a fair Penny, and God knows to what purpose.

Our Aldermen have new *Privy Seals* for 200*l.* a piece, though their old Money be not yet paid in. *Hare* of the Court of *Wards* is lately dead, and so is Sir *George Gifford* and Dr. *Rive* Warden of *New College*.

The King's Progress begins about the 12th of the next Month, and holds on from *Windsor* to *Farnham*, to *Basing*, to *Andover*, to *Salisbury*, so to the *New Forrest* and the *Earl of Southampton's*; where he means to stay twelve Nights, and homeward againe. So with the Remembrance of my best Service to my good Lady, I commend you and all yours to the Protection of the Almighty, &c.

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 12th June 1613. O.S.

YOUR Lordship's ample Letter dated the 26th of May is come safely to my Hands, to encrease the Number of my precedent Obligations. This barren Place yieldeth nothing to retribute worthy your Lordship's Knowledge. Our Archdukes continue at *Marymont* and *Spinola* here as busy as a Bee, though I fear rather for matter of Practice then the Good of our Party. Yesternight Don Louys de Velasco returned from his displeasing Progress, in which he hath cast very near 600 Horse, which are here commonly reported to be come over to your Provinces, and there entertained by the States: But I fear this News to be somewhat Catholick, and therefore dare not lend it any part of my Belief. Sir

An. 1613. *Thomas Studder's* Company is reformed into the Company of *Scots*, and they as we hear shall be incorporated into the *Irish* Regiment. With my next I hope to send your Lordship the Substance of the Reformatiōs; in the mean time I will acquaint your Lordship with the Honour conferred upon the Count of *Buquoy* in making him *Grand Bayly* and Governour of *Hainault*: Whereby as he is discovered to be wholly *Spanilh*, so are the ancient Nobility discontent to be neglected, and Men of mean Quallity put into those Places, which were wont to be commanded by their Predecessors. Count *Fustembergh* is come back, and I hear as little contented as his Masters, because the *Princesse* would not vouchsafe the *Archduke* so much Credit or Favour, as to pass through their Town of *Rhynderck*. And now that Misunderstanding seemeth to be increased, in regard the *Princess* (contrary to her former Resolution) was pleased to lodge at *Cullen*. The first of this Month, *Old Stile*, her Highness arrived at *Backrach*, and from thence was to pass by *Openhem* and *Mentz* to *Franckendale*, where they were to rest two Nights, and upon *Munday* last to make their Entry into *Heydelberg*. His Majestie's Officers passed from *Lovain* to *Antwerp* in the beginning of this Week, blanching this Town for I know not what Considerations. Nevertheless I am of Opinion, that some part of the said Troop will come hither to see this Court and the *Archduke's* Park.

From *Vienna* it is written hither, that the *Imperiall Dyet* is prorogued untill the end of *July* or the beginning of *August*. The *Emperour* prepareth a very sumptuous Livery, and raiseth 1200 Horse and 12 Regiments of Foot for his Journey to *Ratisbone*, all which is said to be done with the Money of *Spaine*; whereby the *Princes of the Union* seem to apprehend some Appearance of a Will in the *Catholick League* to set upon them, as soon as the Warrs in *Italy* shall be finished. Our last News from thence say, that *Savoy* and *Mantua* have made a Cessation of Arms for the space of 20 Days, in which time it is hoped their Difference may be accommodated, and each of them restored to their own Patrimony. *Savoy* is said to have continued his Siege before *Nissa la Paglia*, untill the Governour of *Milan* declared himself to be his Enemy, and had sent the Prince of *Ascoly* to assist *Mantua* with 3000 Men. Hereupon we find that *Savoy* shall be forced to lay down his Arms with loss both of his Means and Reputation, not being able to make that good, which he hath subdued by Wrong and Violence.

The King of *Denmark's* Ambassador sent towards *Spaine* is arrived at the *Groyne* and much carressed there, and is to be defrayed at the King's Charge. I have nothing else at this time to impart unto your Lordship, and therefore take my leave, to remaine for ever, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Henry Neville to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

18th June 1613.

IF my Letter comes later than you expected, let me be somewhat excused by the Slowness and Irresolution of our Proceedings. When I wrote last I had strong Presumptions that this long depending Busyness, wherein you have likewise an Interest, would be forthwith dispatched, and I yet see no Cause much to doubt it; for I discover that the Delay hath grown upon two Suggestions secretly made to the King against me; the one that I had some hand in the Matter wherewith Sir Robert Mansell and Mr. Whitlock were charged, which is already cleared; the other, that I have held continuall Intelligence with Overbury since his Imprisonment: A matter so far from Truth, as I protest there never passed between us so much as a Message since his Committment. These Impediments being removed, my Friends are confident that the King will no longer deferr what

he

he hath long resolved. But to apply this to the Point wherein you required my Advice; I think you may do well to write to his Majestie to that Purpo'e which you mentioned in your Letter; yet with this Liberty and Power to be left to your Friends here, that if our Busyness be dispatcht before your Letter comes, they may suppress it if they see Cause, and turn their Suit another way; but if they see it linger then to deliver it, and joyn their Mediation unto your Suite the sooner to effect it.

We are here busy in Consultation about the *Irish Busyness*, willing enough to take a sharp Course to check this over Boldness of theirs, but for want of Means, enforced as I think to resolve upon a milder: But I fear it will be the *Via di Mezzo*, which will neither uphold our Reputation nor give them Satisfaction, and so leave us both without Awe or Love among them. Those who are come over from them to the King have desired two Things of him; That he will be present himself when they are heard, and that they may be allowed Councill; both which he hath granted.

The other great Busyness which filleth Mens Mouths now, is the Separation intended between my Lord of Essex and his Lady; a Matter no less desired by my Lord and his Friends, then by her and hers; and yet I doubt there is scarce Matter enough confessed or proved to induce a Nullity in the Marriage, which is that which they both affect, because they desire to marry againe. It will not be long ere we see some Issue in both. In the mean time I will take my leave, with Remembrance of my Love and Service to you, and remaine, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 21st June 1613.

I Have received your Letter of the 22^d of the last, wherein I was cheisly glad to see how in the midst of your Ceremonies and Entertainments, you did not omitt so great a Matter of Substance, as the joyning that State in the Union with other Princes; a thing much hearkened after in these Parts, and Assurance given by 113 to 112 that it never would be effected, in respect of the Interest 85 had with 124, who had exculed 23. 7. 32. from entering thereinto; and hitherto he spares not to maintaine, upon new Advice he pretends to have received from 129, that 92 having proposed the same, it was thus answered, *That there was such Disunion amongst those whom they called Princes of the Union, that they found it not convenient to enter into any strict Communion with them.*

This I write, that your Lordship may see how our Eyes are fastened upon the Affairs of those Parts, though we see sometimes with such false Lights as this. I much marvail on the contrary at a strange Foresight you have of our Doings here, in that you write of an Assembly at Milan, wherein by the Entremise of that Governour all Difference between Savoy and Mantua were ended: Which is accordingly succeeded; but the News so fresh, that yesterday untill the Evening we heard nothing of it, whereas by two expresse Curriers, the one from Milan the other from Bergamo, the Senate was advertised of the Conclusion in generall, but hitherto we have not the Particulars; only in the maine Point *Restitution* is to be made by Savoy of all the Places he hath taken in *Montferrat* to the Prince of *Castilioni* Commissary for the *Emperor*, who is presently to render them to *Mantua*; and for *Reparation of Damages*, it is referred to further Treaty. This Resolution was taken by the Governour of *Milan*, the Prince *Castilioni*, and two Commissioners for *Savoy* and *Mantua*; wherein *Savoy* did cheisly referr himself to the Governour of *Milan*, only recommending unto him his Reputation in generall, which made him stand much upon the Point of hav-

ing

An. 1613. ing no further speech of *Reparation of Damages*, but that *Mantua* should content himself with *Restitution only*; which in Effect is all that he is like to come by, since according to our Phrase, *he must lose his Right where nothing is to be had*.

Wee shall now be entertained a good space upon the point of disarming, each Prince having his Country full of Souldiers, and in Jealousy one of the other; *all in fear of the Spaniard*. *This State of Custome doth Arm when there is any stirring among their Neighbours*; and now they have their Generall abroad, with their Towns doubly man'd both towards *Milan* and *Ferrara*. The Pope hath armed in *Ferrara* for fear of *Modena*: *Modena*, in his State, to hinder the Passage of the *Florentines*: *Florence* much increased the designed number of Supplies for *Mantua* to force a Passage: The *French* on the way (as their Ambassadors at *Rome* and this Place will have us believe,) with 14000 Foot and 2500 Horse to enter into *Piedmont*: So, as *before all be quieted many Accidents may happen*. Some who from the beginning have suspected Intelligence betwixt the Governour of *Milan* and the Duke of *Savoy*, doubt their joyning together for some Enterprize; which if it succeed is not likely to be on this side the Mountaines, though this State be much apprehensive of Danger, and cheisly for the arming of the Archduke *Ferdinand* in *Croatia* at this present; which, the *Turk* being now retired, can bend no way but this, to uphold the outrage of the *Uscocchi*. They have sent their Fleet towards *Corfu*, to secure the *Gulph* from the *Spanish Gallies* which are drawn that way. Their Ambassador which was at *Savoy* is returned, and that Duke expresth on all Occasions much Offence against this State. Amongst other his Artifices, *to let the World understand there was great Correspondency between him and his Majesty, as likewise with the Protestants his Neighbours*, (by which he did not a little Countenance himself,) he sent Mr. *Parkhurst*, Secretary to Sir *Henry Wotton*, (whom he left at *Turin*) to *Geneva* to negotiate for him; at which not only that Town, but the Protestant Cantons and others of the Religion took a great Alarum, presuming that he would not have come without Order from his Majesty: And whether he had any or no I know not, for he thought me not worthy to be acquainted with his Journey: But those in *Switzerland* and the *Grisons*, have written to me to know the Ground thereof, out of a desire to conforme their Courses to his Majesty's liking. In all Events I thought this the safest Answer (knowing nothing but from them and an Adverilement I had from *Lyons*,) that his Majesty had not yet declared himself, and that therefore our Secretary's Journey might be for his private Affairs. But he went clothed by the Duke of *Savoy* with many magnificall Titles, and hath the honour to be up to the Ears in our Gazetts.

Thus hath your Lordship a long legend of all as it falls to my Pen, to which I add a Copy of my last Letters from *Constantinople*, from whence I sent you one with my last of the 21st of *May*. And so without Ceremony I rest as ever, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 23^d June 1613. O. S.

I Have so little to write of at this time, as that were it not to acknowledge the receipt of your last of the 17th of this Month, and to give conveyance to the inclosed, I would have stayed till the next Ordinary, to have had Matter for the furnishing of my Letter a little more fully then I can do at this present.

The Duke of *Lenox* arrived here on *Saturday* last with some dozen Men only in his Company, being come from *Heidelbergh* in Post. He was met two Leagues off of this Town by Monsieur de *Bonoeil* the Conducter of Ambassadors, who brought

brought him two Coaches from the King drawn with six Horses a piece. He found a Lodging provided him by the Queen and furnished with her Stuff, who besides offered to have defrayed him; but because he came without any Publick Commission from the King our Master, having only brought complimentall Letters from his Majesty to the King and Queen here, my Lord Ambassador would not accept of that Courtesie for him: For this you shall understand, that contrary to our Expectation, grounded not only upon the Advertizements given by Monsieur *de Bisseaux* hither, but also upon his Majestie's own Letter written to my Lord Ambassador, whereby he signified that the Duke of *Lenox* at his being here *should be charged or deal in the Busyness of the Marriage* (but with caution not to let them understand so much here;) by a later Letter his Majesty doth declare unto him, that his purpose is not to make the Duke any way to appear in this Negotiation, further then to do what good Offices he may *understand* at his being here (whither he is come cheisly to visit his Mother and other Friends,) for the furthering of the same: Though for my part I think if the Treaty could be brought to a Conclusion before his Departure, that he might be authorized from the King to make the publick Demand of *Madame Christienne*; which his Majesty hath not thought fit to do afore all Matters were made sure. This Afternoon the Duke hath had Audience of their Majesties to deliver his Compliments unto them; where his Modesty was such as that he would not be covered before them, though the Queen pressed him three or four times to put on his Hat. His stay in these Parts to visit his Friends and to perform some private Busyness of his own, will not be less, as I think, then a Month. Their Report of their glorious Journey with the *Princesse*, and of her Reception and Entertainments made her in all the Places where she hath passed, but especially in the *Prince* her Husband's Country and *Palace*, is so Honourable and Magnificent in all respects, as it were too long a Work for me to undertake the Relation thereof, which you may sufficiently understand from other Parts.

Now to inform you of the present State of that Treaty of our Marriage, you shall know in few words that the King had lately written unto my Lord his Answer upon all the Articles; but because in some of them there were yet some *Doubts* and *Difficulties* remaining; afore his Lordship would proceed any further upon those Instructions here, he thought best to send first his Secretarie, my Fellow, into *England*; both to inform the King the better by word of Mouth about the said *Difficulties*, and to receive his Majestie's *clear* and *final Resolution* thereupon; to which effect he was dispatched hence on *Friday* last, and I think that within a Fortnight hence he may be here back againe; and then I hope matters will be so disposed of on both sides for every Article, as that soon after the Conclusion will follow, *since that the Purpose and Inclination is such and so sincere on both Parts, as hitherto both have made it appear.*

Touching the Matters of *Montferrat*, I do not know what to write unto you; for whereas the Duke of *Savoy* by his late *accord* should have delivered up all the Towns which he had taken from the Duke of *Mantua*, into the Governour of *Milan* and Prince of *Castillon's* Hands on the 21st of this Month (*Stylo Novo*,) there hath been an Advertizement received here of the 26th, whereby it is certified that he had still all the said Places in his Hands; and by some it is added, that on the 23^d some Villages had been burnt, and other Acts of Hostillity committed by his Men in the said Country; and it is by many thought, that this Matter will not be compounded without some further Difficulty. I had forgotten in my last to mention the dispatching away from hence of the Ambassador of *Mantua's* Secretary into your Parts, who is sent by his Master to the *Archduke's* and to the Prince of *Liege* about this Busyness, but what his Errand is particular unto them I know not.

Monsieur *Durand*, one of the Ministers of this Church, and Brother to *Haute Fontaine*, is gone at the Entreaty of the Deputies of those of *the Religion* to *St. Jean d'Angely*, to seek first to reconcile the Misunderstandings which are between Monsieur *de Rohan* and Monsieur *du Pleffis*, and then to work the same

An. 1613. good Office, if he can, between the said Duke and the Duke of Bouillon. The Duke of Vendosme's Matter is now compounded, and he is shortly to come hither to the Court. And so with my hearty Commendations I commit you to God, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussells, 25th June 1613. O. S.

MONSIEUR de Refuges passed by this Town in such Diligence as I had not the Comodity to see him, altho' I was at his Lodging to acquitt myself of that Duty. I have by some Friends in this Town had Confirmation of that your Lordship writeth concerning Monsieur de Preaux his remove from this place to Madrid; but *le mal est*, that yet he cannot certainly learn the time of his Predecessor's Revocation. We begin here to speake *à demy bouche*, of the Discontent between the King of Denmark and the States of the United Provinces: Of an Alliance between them here is no assurance. The last Letters out of Spaine bring News of a Danish Ambassador landing at the Groyn, where the said Ambassador was received with all manner of Courtesy, and had his Expence born at the King's Charge. What his Errand is we may perhaps learn hereafter.

I now send your Lordship a Copy of our *Generall Reformatiōs*; which as they do pinch many, so have they filled many with Discontent and desire of Revenge. Of 1300 Pensioners and *Entretenidos* of all Nations, there are reserved but sixty six Men and seventeen Women, with their ordinary Entertainments, these for three Years, and these for two. By this good Husbandry Spaine will save yearly seven or 800000 Ducats, as I am informed. But that cannot be yet for a while; because there is Order given to pay the Pensioners their monthly Allowance upon their *rematto*, either untill the King shall compound with them for a third, or give them some other Contentment. That Course is like to hold on for a while; and then, as all other things, may be subject to alteration. Marquiss Spinola hath obtained 400000 Florins, as an *Ayuda de Costa* from the Flemmings, towards the making of his intended Haven at Ostend, and the cutting of a Channell from Bruges to Gandt. It is said he will shortly repair thither to broach that famous Work, and afterwards may perhaps make a Journey to Madrid, where he is building a fair Palace to lodge himself and his Train when he shall have occasion to go thither.

Here is an Ambassador from the Elector of Treves, (as it is thought) to expostulate with the Archduke for some Roads and Incursions made by their People upon the Territories of the said Elector; and particularly about the Abbey of St. Maximillian, which is situated upon certaine *debateable Lands* between the Dominions of both Princes. Surely our Friends in Germany should not do amiss to make their Benefit of this Opportunity, and either draw that Bishop to their Party, or at least make him *Neutrall*.

The Warrs of Italy seem now to be already come to their Period. The contending Princes have made a Cessation of Arms, and on the seventh of this Month Old Stile it was followed with an Accord, whereby the Duke of Savoy is bound to restore the Towns he hath usurped in Montferrat to the antient Proprietor. But it is with this Circuit and Ceremony, that the said Towns must be first delivered to the Commissary of the Emperour and the Governour of Milan by way of Sequester, and afterwards surrendered by them to the Duke of Mantua.

These Princes, now it is somewhat late, are somewhat mollified in their *obdurate Proceeding* against our Cloths. The sensible decay of Antwerp, and the clamours of that poor City, have unstopped the Archdukes Ears. If the Opportunity be

be embraced, there may peradventure ensue a Reconciliation between his Majesty and these Provinces; if otherwise, I fear we shall descend *de febre en chaud mal*. An. 1613.

About the end of the next Month the *Archduke* will return hither to assist at the Annual Procession of *their Sacrament of Miracles*; and that Solemnity doth happen this Year on the 14th of the next Month New Stile.

His Majesty's *Commissioners* departed from *Heydelbergh* the 14th of this Instant. The Duke of *Lenox* went by *Strasburgh* towards *Paris*, the rest by *Cullen* towards *England*. His Grace had a Present given him worth 4000*l*, and the rest were rewarded *pro rata*. Those of the Household returned with little Satisfaction. On Sunday last a Gentleman of the Elector *Palatine's* passed this way towards *England* in Post, to acquaint his Majesty with the safe arrivall of our Princess at *Heydelbergh*. Her Highness's Physicians do report that in all appearance she should be with Child. I pray God they prove true Prophets, and that within the Year her Highness may be the joyfull Mother of a fair Prince. So I humbly take my leave, and rest, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord, Brussells, 6th July 1613. O.S.

WITH my last Letters out of *Germany* Monsieur *Datheaus* sent me this inclosed Packett for your Lordship, and requested me very earnestly to give it sure and safe conveyance. I would rather then fail have address'd it by an Expre's Messenger, but this Post being a Man of Trust, shall, I hope, ease me of that Labour and Expence. These Princes are come back from *Marymont*, in Health and good Disposition of Body. All News is here put to silence or banished the Country, for Men speak of no other Busyness here then the smart of their Wounds occasioned by this severe and universall Reformation. The Rumour of *Spinola's* going into *Spaine* is daily increased, and now partly believed by the returning of *Don Ferdinando Perott* into *Flanders* with a great Entertainment, and as it is thought a Commission to be *Maistre de Campo Generall* of this Army. In *Spaine* they do now Levy 10000 Men, and have made forty four new Captains: How they shall be employed it is not yet certainly known, but a 1000 of them are to be sent into *Chile* for carrying on of their Conquest in *Peru*, and the rest are said to be for the reinforcing of the Garrisons of *Italy* and the *Netherlands*.

By Letters received this Day out of *Italy* it is certainly advertized, that all things are accommodated between the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Savoy*, and the Places surprized by *Savoy* restored to the antient Proprietary. Nevertheless the Armys on both sides are kept on foot, and rather encreased then lessened, as if this small bickering were but an Introduction unto a greater War. About the end of this Week *Spinola* is to repair into *Flanders*, and there to begin the Practice of his new Havens and Channells which have been so long in deliberation: Towards which Charge (as I hear) that Province is to contribute 400000 Florins as an *ayuda de costa*.

By the restraint of our Cloths they begin to feel how much they have erred, and seem to relent; but I fear our Poverty at Home, will make us incapable of such Conditions as are fitting to salve the Wound made thereby in our Reputation.

Sir *Henry Nevill* arrived here in a fit Conjuncture to see these Princes and this Court in its Glory, by the Confluence of many Noblemen and Strangers hither to see the Procession of the Sacrament of Miracles. He departed from hence on Monday last as I think well satisfied, though I could not at that time afford the Respect and Service which is due to his Quallity. And so with my humble thanks

An. 1613 thanks for your Lordship's continued Favours towards me, I take my leave, and rest, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

POSTSCRIPT.

My Lord Duke of *Lenox* is safely arrived at *Paris*, and well entertained by the *Regent*.

Mr. John Chamberlaine to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

London, 8th July. 1613.

I Was in hope to have seen you here before this time, else had you heard of me before now; for I was carried away with the common bruit that you were sent for, which I assure you was very currant both in Court and City; and if it fall out otherwise, I cannot think but it was done *à Dessein*, to divert some such purpose by a forerunning Report. For my part, tho' I do not easily believe such Alarms (especially when Matters have hung so long in suspense,) yet I was now carried away with the Stream to give Credit without further Ground, whereby I see it is true, that *facile credimus quod volumus*.

The King and Queen are now both in Town, the one at *Whitehall* the other at *Somerset House*, preparing for the Progress, which is to begin about the sixteenth of this present: In the mean time the King means to entertaine himself at *Wansted* and *Tibalds*, or thereabouts. He hath lately given Audience to the *Irish Commissioners* sent from the Parliament, which are the Lord *Gormanstown* and the Lord of *Dunboine* for the upper House, with two Knights and two Lawyers for the Lower. They have been patiently heard and well treated, though all they could say were to little effect, *the King himself still refelling and retorting their Arguments upon themselves*. But I hear there be many more great Men come thence very lately, which peradventure have somewhat else to say; yet howsoever it fall out, this Busyness hath wrought this good Effect, that we begin to have a better Eye to *Ireland*, and good store of Powder and Munition is sent thither already, and order taken for Money to follow; which is *durus Sermo* in this time of *Penury* and *Want*.

Yesterday was Sevensnight the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Lord *Privy Seal*, the Bishops of *London* and *Ely*, the Lord *Coke* and others, put in Trust by *Sutton* in his Will, went to the *Charterhouse* to take Possession, and consult about the disposing and ordering of that great Work.

The *Divorce* betwixt the Earle of *Essex* and his Lady goes not so fast forward as was expected. *The Lady for her part hath performed all that belonged to her, and endured all Trialls*; but he is gone into the Country, with Protestation to stand to and abide what the Commissioners shall award. *But that will not serve the turn; for there be certaine Proceedings wherein his Presence is necessarily required, so that it is thought the Matter will be protracted to see if it will fall of it self; for the Case is so difficult, and of so dangerous and scandalous Consequence, that there is no hope that any Sentence will give Satisfaction*.

I hear of nothing yet done or said to that *Cotton* that was proclaimed; so that it should seem the Matter is not yet ripe, or he not so faulty as was suspected.

The Farmers of the Customs for Wines have been called in Question for defrauding the King; and this last Terme their Patent was *sequestered* in the *Chancery*, and they must redeem themselves as well as they can. *I was ever of Opinion, that though they braved it for a while, yet in the end they must come out as lean as they went in*.

Sir

Sir Thomas Waller Lieutenant of Dover Castle is lately dead of a burning *An. 1613.* Feaver, and his Place they say bestowed upon one Sir Lyonell Cranfield a Merchant of this Town of Ingram's Profession, who is grown in great Favour with the Lord Privy Seal, and rides ordinarily in Coach with him; and by his means was knighted on Sunday last. The Lords are busy in ordering the Princes House, which is to be kept at Richmond during the King's Absence.

The Marquess de Villa Ambassador of Savoy, went hence some Fortnight since by the way of Flushing, not daring to adventure himself through France. He staid at least three Weeks to present certaine Toys of Chrystall to the Queen, being defrayed all the time at the King's Charge, after the rate of 20*l.* a Day. He had a Present of Plate at parting of 1000*l.* and a Jewell from the Queen of 1500*l.* Sir Henry Wotton was never from his Elbow during his being here; and indeed these Employments of Savoy are his only Busyness that keeps him in Breath. He hath reason to entertaine them and blow the Coals, as being his own and only Work, which hath cost the King many a fair Penny: But the World marvels what Use we can make of this strict Intercourse with Savoy, a Prince every way so decryed and weak. I hear that Sir Henry Wotton's Secretary that he left at Turin hath made a solemn *pas de Clerc*, by being perswaded by that Duke to go to Geneva, and perswade them to put themselves into his Majestie's Protection, without any Warrant from hence. Sure it must needs be a strange Proposition to them, that have been so long and still are under the Protection of the French. But it is suitable that *Discipulus* should not be *supra Magistrum*, but follow him in those grosse Errours and extravagant Courses, which he shuffles and shifts withall well enof, and procures Fortunes and Favours for his Followers; as I hear his Nephew Morton is like to be Clarke of the Councill, and that it is looked every Day when that he shall be sworn.

It may be you have not heard of the Earle of Northumberland's swagging not long since in the Tower, and beating Ruthen the Earle Gowrie's Brother, for crossing him in his Walk in the Garden.

But the burning of the Globe or Playhouse on the Bankside on St. Peter's Day cannot escape you; which fell out by a Peale of Chambers (that I know not upon what Occasion were to be used in the Play,) the Tampin or Stopple of one of them lighting in the Thatch that covered the House, burn'd it down to the Ground in less then two Hours, with a Dwelling-house adjoyning; and it was a great Marvaile and fair Grace of God that the People had so little Harm, having but two narrow Doors to get out. I am to morrow to go into the Country for most part of this Summer; but I shall styll hearken after you, and will not give over my Hopes. So, &c.

JOHN CHAMBERLAINE.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 16th July 1613. O. S.

BY the former Ordinary I received your Lordship's of the 19th of June, my last being of the 25th of the same, wherein I promised your Lordship a Writing which I send herewith, having lately sent the same to his Majesty in respect of the Author as well as for the Subject; who for his free and exact Judgement (wherein he doth still persevere) touching Questions of Jurisdiction betwixt the Pope and this State, makes all Things esteemed that comes from him; though this Discourse seemeth to me rather written in *Thesi* concerning all Innovators in matter of Religion, then that it may be applied particularly to *Vorslius*, save only that he is named in it. So as *Tilenus* may have his part in the same, as well as others *ejusdem farinae*.

An. 1613.

Touching the Affairs in these Parts, we are now in a dead Calm after our late Tempests; yet as long as these Clouds hang in *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, it is doubted they may raise some new Storm, though we cannot conjecture where it is most likely to fall. The Duke of *Savoy* makes Difficulty in disarming, and in that respect the Governour of *Milan* doth rather increase then diminish his Forces; having had lately a new Supply from *Naples*, and using all Diligence to file a *Tertio* of *Italians*, which was half raised at the Conclusion of the Peace. *Mantua* by this means continues at great Charge, which he hath little need of, having the *Florentines* lying upon him in that State, his own Forces at *Casal*, and a great part of the *Spanish* Armie in the rest of *Monferrat*. This State hath licensed part of their Light Horse, but in place of them hath armed well towards 100 light Boates, to serve upon the *Po* if there be Occasion; there remaining still more Forces then ordinary in *Ferrara*, whereof they are jealous. All depends upon the Governour of *Milan*, who as he had Power to force the Duke of *Savoy* to forbear the Use of his Arms, so there is no doubt but he can make him lay them down whensoever he doth intend it seriously. But we saw the Warrs protracted even to the last point of Danger of having the *French* come into *Italy*, of which only the Spaniards were apprehensive, and then a Peace patched up in haste *senza patti*, save only of Restitution; and now it is thought this Treaty of disarming will be drawn out in length upon a double Design: First to make these *Italian* Princes consume themselves and their Countries with Charge, which turns to the Advantage of the Spaniard in many Respects; and then to continue under this Pretence an Army on Foot, whereby to countenance the Designs of the House of *Austria* in the Imperiall Dyet. The Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Gratz*, who is left Lieutenant for the Emperour at *Vienna*, hath sent 1000 Men to *Segna*, to bridle as he pretends the *Uscocchi* from their Incursions upon the Subjects of this State; and hath likewise employed thither two Men of Quallity as Commissioners, to take Information of some Spoyles they have lately done in the *Gulph*, particularly the taking one of these Galleys, and murdering the *Sopra-comite*. Another Interpretation is here made of these Proceedings, as done rather to prevent them from taking their own Revenge, (which howsoever they do seriously intend as soon as they can be at rest towards *Milan*;) than for any Justice they shall see executed in their Favour. This last Week here was a sudden Expedition and Order given to their Generall to send Forces to *Crema*; which I understand to proceed of an Advertilement from their Resident at *Milan*, of some Discourse that Governour used openly of the *Spanish* Pretensions over that Town; but there is no Matter of Consequence like to follow thereof. I send your Lordship a Copy of my last Letters from *Constantinople*, and so committ you and yours to God's holy Protection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris 22^d July 1613.

I Have received yours of Mr. *Higgins*, whereby you have supplied the Default of the two former Weeks; as also I must intreate you that this present may satisfy on my Behalf for the last Ordinarie.

You shall perceive by the Contents of the same, how little I could have then to entertaine you withall. The Prince of *Condé* having been absent about eight or ten Days at his House in the Country, is newly returned to this Town; whereupon there is great labouring to reconcile the Resentments which are remaining between the Queen and him, whereunto he seemeth on his part to be very well inclined. The Marquess *d'Ancre* who had been made to absent himself also for some time at *Amiens*, to the end he might be withdrawn from that streight Intelligence which he doth entertaine with the Prince of *Condé* and disengaged

engaged out of his Party, is lately come back, and hath been *very honourably* *An. 1613.* *received by the Queen:* But nevertheless he doth still *adhere* with the *same Affection* to the said *Prince* as he did before. And now there is a Speech of a *Marriage* between Monsieur *Alincourt's* Son, Grand-child to Monsieur *de Ville-roy* and Heir of his House, and the said *Marquess's* Daughter, who was before designed to the Duke of *Elbæuf*; whereat those of the *other Partie* do not conceive a little Jealousy.

Out of the *Dreggs* of the late Divisions amongst those of *the Religion*, there are some new Broyls fallen out in some of these Places, as namely at *Rochell*; where the People have raised a *new Sedition*, banding themselves against the Authority of the Magistrate; who not being able to remedy that Disorder, has writen hither to the Queen to crave her Assistance thereupon. At *Nismes* there hath been also a great Tumult against Monsieur *Ferrier* the Minister, who by his evill and refractory Carriage seemeth to have drawn upon himself the Curse both of God and Man. For having left of his own accord the Function of his Ministry, and betaken himself to a *secular Office* in that Town, namely of *Assesseur* to the *Lieutenant Criminel*, which he had bought, he could by no *Intreaties, Reasons or Conjurations*, which were used by all his Friends, and by the *Deputies Generall* of the Churches towards him, be diverted from that Resolution and Course; but after he had been here readmitted (upon his *vehement Protestations of Repentance*) to the *Communion*, he went to the said Town of *Nismes*, to caule himself to be received into the afore said Office; which Proceeding of his enforced those of the *Consistory* at length to pronounce a sharp Censure of *Excommunication* against him. Whereupon the *Animosity* of the People was so much incensed, as that being met the next Day in the Street, he was so furiously set upon and pursued with Stones, as that he had run great Danger of his Life, if he had not saved himself in a House of a Friend of his; but he could not save his own from the Violence of the People, who being entered the same, did cast forth all his Stuff into the Streets, and there burnt it publicly; whereupon he is now come back to this Town, and it is much feared that he will altogether revolt from the Religion; which is the more lamented by reason of his extraordinary Gifts, being held amongst us the best Preacher in all our Churches. At *St. Jean d'Angely, Hautesfontaine* hath lately committed another Violence against the Steward of *Madame de Rohan* the Mother, having beaten him with a Cudgell; whereupon he is come to this Town to intreat the Queen that she will right him by way of Justice for that Injury, or else that she will give him leave to fight with him. The *Deputies Generall* of *the Religion* have lately presented a Request to the Queen on the Behalf of all the Churches, to the end she would give them leave to hold another *Assembly Generall*: But as such a Motion was nothing pleasing here, so it is thought that it will not be very easily granted. The *Deputies* of *Languedoc* who had laine here so long about the Difference of *Aiguesmortes*, have been lately sent back with Assurance that they shall shortly receive Satisfaction about the same; which they hope will be by re-establishing Monsieur *d'Arambure* in that Government, which in the mean while doth still remaine sequestred in Monsieur *de Chastillon's* Hands.

Don Inigo de Cardenas, who was lately here Ambassador Resident for the King of *Spaine*, is come back to resume the same Place, but with a more advantageous Condition, having gotten his Entertainment of 6000*l.* to be doubled to 12000, and an *Ayuda de Costa* of 20000*l.*

Upon Monday last the Marriage of Monsieur *de Montmorancy* the Admirall of *France* and of the Princess *Bracciano* the Queen's Niece, was celebrated in this Town with great Magnificence; which being all that you can have from me at this time, I will here make an end, ever remaining, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr.

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right Honourable my very good Lord,

Brussels 23^d July 1613. O.S.

AFTER all due and humble Thanks to your Lordship for your Lordship's last Letter of the 14th of July, I must acquaint your Lordship that our great Marquess is still in *Flanders* attended by *Don Louys de Velasco*, Count *Buquoy*, *Pompeio Justiniani*, and some others. His Buisyness your Lordship knoweth out of my former; which is principally to attend the Haven and Fortifications of *Ostend*, and to take Order about the navigable Channell which is intended to be cut between *Gand* and *Bruges*. Those Projects will prove very chargeable, and as many think be no less uncertain: But it seemeth his Chance is cast, and the Work like the Siege of that Place shall go forward, *cousté que cousté*. Besides these new Inventions, there is also another in hand to make a Passage between the *Maese* and the *Schelde* by the Towns of *Maestricht* and *Mechlen*, but both this and the other have their Oppositions; for *Ipres* is against the Channel of *Flanders*, and *Liege* contrary to the other in *Brabant*. These new Devices are not without their Ends; and those Ends (since they know the *United Provinces* cannot be subdued but by want of Trade and decay of their Shipping,) do aim at nothing more then stopping the common Passage into *Holland*, and Spoyl of their Navy, and Decay of their Sea Marriners. It importeth them to use some timely Antidote against this dangerous Cancker, which being neglected may grow incurable.

The Prince of *Espynoy* is much afflicted with the sudden and unexpected Death of his Lady; who on *Saturday* last being in Childbed was assailed by a Fit of the Falling Sicknes, and being too weak to repell so powerfull an Enemy, was forcibly carried to the other World in the Prime of her Years. Her young Child is likewise deceased: But Count *Herman's* Daughter was presently sent for to the Court, and shall there be brought up under the *Infanta*. Now I have spoken of this sad Accident, I must tell your Lordship of the Nuptiall Pleasures shortly to ensue between the *Marquiss of Guadaleste* and the Prince of *Linges* eldest unmarried Daughter. Their Contract was made this Week, and there wanteth nothing to perfect the Match but the King of *Spaine's* Approbation; who undoubtedly will honour his Ambassador, both with Presents and some extraordinary Ceremonies.

I wonder your Oracles there will so easily be deceived, as to credit that unlikely and absurd Report of the *Archduke's* levying both Horse and Foot in *France*. It were great Madnes in them to have licensed both *French* and *Netherlanders*, which are better Men then any they can have elsewhere, to entertain fresh *Water Soldiers*, of whom they have no Experience. And besides, there is little Appearance now they have cast their *old Pensioners* to whom they gave little, that they would presently embark themselves in the levying of new, to whom they must afford greater Entertainment.

The Earl of *Oxford* in his Passage through this Town saw the *Archdukes* and kissed their Hands; but had not any Favour or extraordinary Courtesie done him more then is accustomed to be afforded to every other Nobleman of our Nation. Here is nothing else to be written to your Lordship at this time, and therefore I take my leave, and remain, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 30th July 1613.

MY last to your Lordship by the Ordinary were of the 16th of this present, since which time I have received yours of the 4th. Our Peace lately concluded between *Savoy* and *Mantua* continues full of Doubt and Suspicion, in regard the Duke of *Savoy* hath at this present drawn some Forces together towards *Alba*, and upon every light Occasion Incurfions are made into *Montferrat*, where the *Spaniard* is quartered, and he lets the *Savoyard* go away, withall *videns sciensque*. Of which this Interpretation is only made, that now the Duke of *Mantua's* Assistance is retired upon the Conclusion of the Peace, they will force him to condescend to any Conditions they please; there remaining yet to be determined, the two Points of Reparation of Damages and Pardon of Fugitives, wherein he hath referred himself to the *Emperour*, the *King of Spaine* and the *Pope*, which is in effect (as this Busyness is carryed) to the *Spaniards* only; and there is a new Proposition of Marriage betwixt him and his Brother's Widow, to which he is in himself well affected, but that he misdoubts hard Conditions. The *Modenese* and *Lucchese* have a petty War betwixt themselves in the Mountaines touching Confines in *Grassignana*, which is an old Quarrell, and renewed ever about the time of Harvest: And now both of them having Men in Armes touching these other Occasions, they do exercise them in this. Wherein the *Lucchese* had the first start, and possessed themselves of a Fortres belonging to the *Modenese*. Upon which Act the Governour of *Milan* sent unto them the Count *Baltazar di Biglia* (he that was employed before betwixt the *Florentines* and *Modenese*) to take up the Matter; who returned with good Promisses, yet was no sooner departed, but the *Modenese* took their Revenge, and cut many of the *Lucchese* in peices, besides the Recovery of their Fort. The *Florentines* which came in Assistance of *Mantua* are retired, but not disbanded; they remaining about *Pistoria* in the Confines towards *Grassignana*, to secure their own without taking part with either.

The *Pope* is not yet reconciled with *Florence* for the Contempt in going through the Territory of the Church when he had refused the Passage, and doth still refuse to give Audience to the *Grand Duke's* Ambassador; so as we say that Duke *Juan di Medici* must go extraordinary to Rome to make Submission. The *Spanish Ambassador* finding a Disposition in this State to take Revenge of the barbarous Cruelty committed of late by the *Uscocchi* upon one of their own Blood, (as when time serves they do certainly intend it,) hath proposed to them to send Commissioners to *Segna* to treat of all Differences; which they refuse, referring themselves to the Agreement lately made in Presence of the *Emperour*; and if any Act hath been since committed contrary to the same, they expect to have Satisfaction given them. Whereat the Ambassador is so much moved that they will presume to treat with any of the Princes of the House of *Austria* (as he saith) *del pari*, that he threatens if they stir against the *Uscocchi*, to draw all the Force of the State of *Milan* upon their Backs. Notwithstanding they forbear not to block up the Passage of *Fetria* with theyr Gallies, especially *Segna*, that none can issue into the *Gulph*.

I wrote to your Lordship this last Week by Mr. *Pallavizini*, my late Lord Treasurer's Servant. My Lord of *Arundell* and his Lady came ten Days since to *Padua*, having made some Stay at *Milan*. I have not yet seen them, but purpose to go thither this next Week and take a little Air, after a long stifling my self and all my Company with the hot Vapours of this Water.

Your Lordship will pardon my scribbling in great haste, and remembering my Service and my Wife's to your Lady, I committ you and all yours to God's Protection, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr.

A Collection of State Papers

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 3^d Aug. 1613.

BESIDES want of Matter, I was taken up with so many Busynesses the last Day by reason of the Duke of *Lenox* his Departure from hence, as that I could not then write unto you; in the mean time I am to acknowledge a thousand Thanks unto you for your two last of the 17th and 23^d of the last Month, but especially for that other, whereby you have honoured me with Mr. *Rudhaile* his worthy Acquaintance; whose extraordinary Qualities and noble Parts being better known unto you then I can express them, will make me say no more, but that I do hold my self particularly obliged to your Love for this meritorious Office; and that by all the Service that lyes in me, I will seek to deserve it both towards you and towards him. The King and Queen's removing from hence to *Monceaux*, made the Duke of *Lenox* relolve to take his leave of them, afore he had received any News out of *England* about the Matter which we all expected; which Resolution of his fell out as it chanced very well, for that though my Lord Ambassador received Letters that same Night about the matter of that Marriage by the Return of his Secretary whom he had sent over, yet there was no Relation at all therein to the said Duke; because his Majesty as it seemeth did not hold that Negotiation to be as yet come to Terms of such Ripeness, as might safely bear the imploying of such a Person therein to make the Demand of *Madame Christienne*. Nevertheless thus much I can tell you of the Answer given by his Majesty to the Articles of the Treaty, as that little Difference there is remaining between the same and the Propositions of this side; so as hitherto we have no other Cause but to hope of a good and happy Conclusion. The Answer my Lord Ambassador could not yet impart to the Queen by reason of her sudden Departure; only he did hastily communicate the same to some of the principal Ministers, who seemed not to stand almost upon any Point thereof, but only upon the Smalness of the Joynture which is offered by the King; which is of 10000 Marks by the Year, together with so much more in the Name of a Pension, as should make it up 10000*l*. As soon as the Queen is come back, which is expected to be within these five or six Days, we shall have a more ample and clear Reply from her about that or any other Difficulty: And I hope that the Duke of *Lenox* his Perswasives to his Majesty at his Return will be able to help forward the Conclusion of that Busyness; which hitherto seemeth to have been chiefly delayed by the lingering Resolutions of that Side.

For other News I have little to write of, but only that Monsieur *de Rohan*, upon Monsieur *Durand* the Minister's Arrivall at St. *Jean d'Angely*, to make the Reconciliation between him and Monsieur *du Plessis*, as also between him and the Duke of *Bouillon*, did presently repair to the Duke of *Sully*'s House at *Monrou* to take Councell with him about the same. What Effect that Interview will work, we do not yet know.

Upon the Greivous Complaints made by the Constable hither against the tumultuous Proceedings of those of *Nismes* against Monsieur *Ferrier*, (whereof I have formerly written unto you,) it hath been put in Deliberation for the punishing of that People to transfer the presidential Seat of Justice which is established in that Place, to another neighbouring Town called *Beaucaire*; which if the Queen would attempt to put in Execution, it could not but raise great Discontentments in these Parts.

The Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, as the Report is, do still keep most of their Forces a foot; whereupon the Governour of *Milan* hath sent Gentlemen to each of them, to entreat them to send them away: But it is thought that he doth rather underhand foster their Standing, to the end he may have the more Pretence

for

for the keeping up also of his *Spanish* Armie, to favour and countenance the *Emperour's* Desigus in the *Imperial Dyet*. And so, &c. *An. 1613.*

JOHN BEAULIEU.

The Earl of Southampton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

S I R,

6th Aug. 1613.

I perceive by your last Letter that you have been of late particularly advertised of the Proceedings in *England*, and how the Busyness of which we desire so much to hear the Conclusion, is still in Suspence. The Difficulty alledged, is the not having as then accommodated the Matter of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, which many times bred Disturbance, and *hindred the Performance of the Resolution taken*; and it is in vaine to hope for any good Issue of the other untill that be settled, which I thinke to be done long ere this after this Manner; that upon his Submission he shall have leave to travail, with a private Intimation not to return untill his Majestie's Pleasure be further known: And much adoe there hath been to keepe him from a publique Censure of Banishment and los of Office, such a rooted Hatred lyeth in the King's Heart towards him; and that Blocke being now removed, I find the same Confidence that I left touching Sir *Henry Neville*; which I shall be as glad of as any, but (as I wrote before) this often deferring hath made me doubtfull.

Of the Nullity I see you have heard as much as I can write; by which you may discern the Power of a King with Judges, for of those which are now for it, I knew some of them when I was in *England* were vehemently against it, as the Bishops of * *Ely* and † *Coventry*. For the Buisness it self, I protest I shall be glad, if it may lawfully, that it may go forward; though of late I have been fearful of the Consequence, and have had my Fears encreased by the last Letters which came to me; but howsoever, the manner of interposing gives me no cause of Contentment.

I stay here only for a Winde, and purpose (God willing) to take the first for *England*, though till Things be otherwise settled, I could be as well pleased to be any where else; but the King's coming to my House imposeth a Necessity at this time upon me of returning. When you come over I assure my self you will not so soon go back, but that I shall have Opportunity to see you often. In the mean time recommending my best Wishes to you, I rest, &c.

H. SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 15th Aug. 1613. O. S.

MY last was of the third and yours of the first of this Month; which the Barrenness of the time would not afford me means to answer by the last Ordinary, our Court being absent for a Fortnight at *Monceaux* and all the Council dispersed, which caused a surceasing of all Affairs; during which time the Prince of *Condé* following his sport of Hunting the Stagg did so!overheat his Blood as that he fell into a very violent burning Feaver, which did put Men for three or four Days in great Apprehension of his Life, but now God be thanked the extre-

* *Lancelot Andrews*, afterwards translated to *Winchester* in the Year 1618.

† *Richard Neyle*, translated to *Lincoln* the sixth of December in this very Year.

An. 1613. mity of the Dissease is overpowered, and he in a good way of a full Recovery. The Jealousies and Factions do still continue among the great Men here, so as the Duke of *Espernon* (who is the most powerfull and most feared of his Party) by suggesting to the Queen that he stood in continuall danger of his Life by reason of the great Hatred which was born him by his Enemies, hath had a guard of some twenty Souldiers allowed him out of the Regiment of the Guards, where-with he goeth now accompanied up and down the Town; whereof many have made great Complaint to the Queen, that he should be permitted to arm himself with the Forces of the State for the maintaining of his particular Factions. There is now a Match in hand between Monsieur de *Villeroy's* Grandson, who is to be Heir of his House, and the Marquis d'*Ancre's* Daughter; which Parties being now of contrary Factions, it puts the said Duke of *Espernon* and his Associates in great Jealousy least Monsieur de *Villeroy* be drawn away from them.

The Duke of *Retz* having lately compounded with the Baron of *Molae* for the Government of *Dinan* in *Britanie*, made Suite unto the Queen that by her good Allowance he might be admitted into the Possession of the same; but she would not yeild thereunto. First, because the said Duke is held to be already too powerfull in these Parts; and cheisly for the Discontentments which might arise thereof, she having heretofore refused the Prince of *Condé* and the Count of *Soissons* the Grant of private Places which they would have had in their Governments.

Those of the Religion of this Church having begun of late to build a Colledge near their Temple at *Charenton*, which is some two Leagues from this Town, the Lieutenant Civil here hath thereupon adjourned the Deputies Generall of those of the Religion to appear before him to answer the same; pretending, though by the *Edict* those of the Religion, wheresoever they have their Exercise granted them, may in the same places erect Colledges or Schools for the instructing of their Youth, yet that they here may not take that Liberty at *Charenton*, because that Liberty was granted them only by Favour so near the Town, which by the *Edict* ought not to have been nearer then four Leagues. But the Deputies refused to appear before the Lieutenant Civil; alleadging that under the King they were not to give account of their Actions to any but the Chancellor; and in the mean time the Building of it is still going forward.

From *Spaine* we hear that the Prince of *Piedmont*, who all this while had stayed at *Montferrat*, hath now lately been sent for to the Court; and that at his coming the Motion was revived of a Marriage between that King and the Princess of *Savoy*, not without some probabillity of Success. The Ambassadors of *Denmark* are now departed from thence without having treated there, as we are informed, of any other Matter but of Complements; it being not that King's Mind, as it is thought, by that Ambassage, to have entered into any Confederation with the King of *Spaine*, but only to have valued himself by the Reputation of that Intelligence towards the *Hollanders* and his other Neighbours, by reason of the Difference which he then maintained with them; for the compounding whereof we do now all rejoyce.

The Lord *Bruce* is within these few Days departed secretly from hence into the Low Countries, there to meet and fight, as we understand, with Mr. *Sackvill*, with whom he had a Quarrell in *England*. Of the Proceedings of our Marriage I cannot as yet write you any more than I did by my last. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beau-

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 27th Aug. 1613. O. S.

FOR News, my last told you of the Prince of Condé's Sicknes; whereof as soon as the Danger was past the Queen went to visit him at his House at *St. Maur*, which is about two Leagues from this Town, and there witnessed a great deal of Kindness unto him; professing if he had miscarried, that she would not have less grieved for him then for her Son the Duke of Orleans: And the Truth is, that she fell into a great Apprehension upon his Sicknes, for the fear she was in if he had gon, of the Authority of those of the other Partie. The Prince is now gone to his House at *Valery*, there to recover the more perfectly his Health; and from thence he is to go meet the Queen at *Fontainbleau*, where she doth purpose to be in the beginning of the next Week.

Upon the *Admirall of France* his Marriage which was lately celebrated here, the *Constable* his Father made *Resignation* unto him of his Title of *Duke* and *Peer of France*; whereupon there grew a great Contestation between the Duke of *Espernon* and him in the Councill for the *Precedencie*; he pretending to be (as indeed he is) the most antient Duke in this Kingdom of all those that are not Princes; and the Duke of *Espernon* contrarywise challenging the Priority, upon the Title of a *Brevet* which he pretends to have had from King *Henry the Third*, whereby he doth promise to invest him of the first Degree of that Qualitie under the Princes. Hereupon to compound their Differences, it hath been resolved to allow the Duke of *Espernon* the Precedency in the Councill before the *Admirall* in respect of his Age, and to him in the Parliament (which is the Court of Peers,) before the Duke of *Espernon*. But the *Admirall* will not be satisfied with this Expedient, till he hath written to his Father and received his Resolution thereon.

Heretofore I have let you understand how that the Deputies Generall of the Religion here had made an Instance to the Queen in the Name of all their Provinces, to have leave granted them for the holding of another *Assembly Generall*, according as their Custome was in the late King's Time from three Years to three Years; but the Queen hath refused to grant them that Permission untill the King be come to his Years of *Majoritie*.

The Matter of the Colledge which the Protestants of this Town are building at *Charenton* (as I mentioned in my last) is like to grow to a great Controversy; for upon the refusall made by the Deputies Generall to appear before the Lieutenant Civill, who had adjourned them, not only he of his private Authority sent an Officer to *Charenton* assisted with Trumpeters, who by a publick Proclamation did forbid them to proceed in their Work, but those of the *Sorbonne* went Yesterday also to the Court to complain to the Queen against the same; whereupon what will follow we shall shortly see, it being a Matter which the Deputies and the Consistory of this Church do take much to Heart.

Upon the Queen's Threatning sent to those of *Nismes* for the Transporting of the Seat of Justice which is there to *Beucaire*, by reason of their Proceeding against Monsieur *Ferrier*, they have lately set forth a Declaration containing in humble Terms the Truth of all their Proceeding in that Matter; which for the Substance is generally approved, but condemned here for the Form, in that they writ to all the rest of the Provinces to acquaint them with the Passage of all those Things, to the end to make the Cause generall. That unfortunate wretched Man *Ferrier* (against whom they proceeded with all Patience, Caution, and Formallitie, as long as there was any hope left of his Repentance, so in the end when they saw him given over in the Hardness of his Heart they used all manner of Severity,) is now lately arrived here with his Wife and Children; whereupon it is every Hour expected that he will revolt, as well from his Religion as from his Ministry.

An. 1613.

I wrote unto you before, how that the Duke of *Espernon* had gotten for the Security of his Person a Guard of Souldiers wherewith he was accompanied up and down; but the Queen hath now made him to leave it off, having been told that if he should continue with it, all the rest of the great Men would strive to get the like.

The Marquess of *Normontier*, a young Nobleman of a good House, somewhat of kin to the Prince of *Condé*, having been to visit him in his Sickness, fell sick at his return from thence, and is since dead thereof. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

* *The Copy of a Letter from Sir Thomas Overbury to the Lord Rochester.*

THIS Paper comes under Scales, and therefore shall be bold to speake to you as I used to do my self. I understand that you told my Brother, that my unreverent *Stile* should make an *Alienation betwixt you and me hereafter*, at least such a one, as we should never be as we had been. With what Face could you tell him that you would be lesse to me, to whome you owe more than to any Soul liveing, both for your Fortune, Understanding, and Reputation? One who lost his Fortune with *Ignati*, enter'd into a Quarrel with *Niger*, suffered five Months Banishment, and now five Months miserable Imprisonment; and now to make so poor a Pretence to say you will alter toward me for the Style in my Letters? Alas! this shift will not serve to cover your Vow, your sacrificeing me to your Woman, your holding a firm Friendship with those that brought me hither and keepe me heare, and not make it your first Act of any good Termes with them to set me free and restore me to your self againe. And you bid my Brother keep your intent secret, that you might steale away with your Wickedness: But that shall not be; you and I will come to a publick Tryal before all the Friends I have. They shall know what words have past betwixt us heretofore of another Nature then these; and I pray you keep you my Letters that they may see how much I forgot your Lordship in my Style. I shall be upon the Racke, you at your Ease negligent of me, and I must speak calmly. Yf *Hector* of the *Harlaw* be so Infamous for betraying a Stranger, your Storie shall be put down to betray and so quit a Friend. But now I will confess you, so soon as I perceived how little (never name Love) human Affection, how little Compassion, (no not so much as the Colt in *Enfield Chace*;) when I heard how notwithstanding my Miserie you visited your Woman, frizled your Head never more curiously, took care for Hangings, and dayly were solicitous about your Cloaths; officious in waighting could preferre your Cozen and Gibbe; held day-Traffique of Letters with my Enemies, without any turning it to my Good; sent me nineteen Projects and Promisses for my Libertie, then at the beginning of the next Week sent me some frivolous account of the Miscarriage of them and so slip out of Towne; and all this ill Nature shewed by the Man, whose Conscience tells him that trusting to him brought me hither, and by him that conveyed all my Service to *Julius*, and made himself valued by his Maister for it,

* The following Letter is taken from a Copy in the Cotton Library, Titus B. VII. On the back of the Paper the following words are wrote in my Lord Chief Justice Coke's own Hand, (which will manifestly appear by comparing it with several Papers of his own writing in that Volume,) *Cop. Overb. Letter to Ro.* And in truth both the Subject Matter and the Style sufficiently evidence its Author; tho' 'tis plain the copier was not very correct in the transcribing it, there being several palpable mistakes in it. However I thought it did not become me to attempt to correct them, nor can I pretend to explain the *Fictitious Names* contained in it. As there is no date to it, 'tis pretty difficult to adjust the precise time when it was wrote; tho' one Passage in it, where he mentions his being five Months a Prisoner, makes it clear it was not long before his unhappy End; which 'tis not improbable this very Letter might hasten.

and

3

and my share to be a Prison upon such Terms that never Man suffered yet; *An. 1613.*
 nay knoweth that what he speakes and writes howe'erly is mine, and yet can forget him that sowed that in him, and upon whose Stocke he spendes; nay, forget him betwixt whom was nine Yeares Love, and such Secrets of all kinds have passed, and in the Noyance, my Father and my Mother Languishing for me. My Soul wisheth she might but lye upon the Boards to bear me Company: My Brother Lyd overthrown by it, his Aunt discharging him from her House which saved 300*l.* a Yeare: And he that is the Author of all, and that hath more cause to love me, yea perish for me rather than see me perish, to stand stupid and leese a jot of anie thing that concerns himself, go on and make much of one; nay let my Enemies play upon me, send for Tickets under my Hand; so that by God since I came in I have not found the advantage of a Strawe, by not so much as a Servant in my extream Sicknes, nor my Friends free to speake my last wordes to. When I had observed this, the Bitterness of my Soul cannot conceal it self in Letters: And that this Wickedness may never die, I have all this Vacation wrote the Story betwixt you and me from the first Hower to this Day. What I found you at first, what I found you when I came; how I lost all the great ones of my Countrie for studying your Fortune, Reputation, and Understanding; how many Hazards I have runn for you; how many Gentlemen for giving themselves to you a Stranger, are now left to the Oppression of their Enemies; what Secretes have past betwixt you and me; and then for the last part, how when you fell in Love with that Woman, as soon as you had wonne her by my Letters, and after all the Difficulties being past, then used your own for common Passages; then you used your own and never after; but denyed, concealed, and jugled betwixt your Man and your self; and upon that Cause there came many breaches at Huntington and Newmarket, and after at Whitehall. Thereupon you made your Vow that I should live in the Court, was my Friend, and many Oathes which are now fulfilled; stayed me here when I would have ben gone, and sent for me twice that Day that I was caught in the Trap; and long intending in your Thoughts long agoe a Marriage with that Woman, deny'd since me to enquire of her; would speak ill of her your self; and having been now two Monthes reconciled to a League, not to have first, upon those hopes of theires, made sure my Liberty and Return; and now at last, when we may easily live the rest of our Life in Peace, and enjoy the remembrance of Troubles, now you leave me out, and take an Occasion upon unrespective Language to say, you will never be to me as you have bin. All these Particulars I have set down in a large Discourse, and on Tuesday I made an end of wrighting it fair, and on Fryday I have sealed it up under eight Seales, and sent it by a Friend of myne whome I dare trust, (takeing his Oath not to open it.) I send to him, and then to all my Friends Noble, and Gentlemen and Women, and then to read it to them and take Copies of it, and I vowde to have wrote the Truthe. This I thinke you will not deny a worde. So thus if you will deal thus wickedly with me, I have provided that whether I die or live, your Nature shall never die, nor leave to be the most odious Man alive.

Sir John Digby to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My Lord,

Madrid, 4th Sept. 1613. O. S.

I Have received your Letters of the first of August, and that the intermission of Correspondency between us may not light upon me, I think it fit to let your Lordship understand that there hath been no other Cause of it on my part, but that the want of Answer to two of my last Letters, made me misdoubt the Certainty of Conveyance, and so I was unwilling to put any more to the hazard of misarrying. But now your Lordship hath given me Directions for the secure sending unto you, I shall not fail to hold that Correspondency with you which befitteth

An. 1613. befitteth the Places we hold in his Majestie's Service, and the particular Love I have long born unto your self.

I have in this Interim advertized his Majestie many particular things concerning the *States*, which by his Directions I conceive your Lordship hath received. For this present I know only two things concerning them which I hold worthy your knowledge. The one is, that I believe you will shortly hear that the *Spaniards* have attempted the overthrow of the *Hollanders* upon the Coast of *Guinea*, in their new Fort near unto the Castle of *Mina*: The other is, that a Resolution is here taken for the having of a Squadron of ten Ships of War kept ordinarily in the Port of *Ostend*, and that the said Town is shortly to be put into the Hands of a *Spanish* Governour.

The Prince of *Piedmont* doth still remaine in this Court, and is so extraordinarily well used by the King, that if Belief may be given to the generall Rumors, he would certainly marry one of the Princes Sisters. But I that know how much the Duke of *Lerma* is against it, and *how great and absolute a Power he hath with the King*, conceive, that much may be spoken in it and little done. It is also said, that there shall be a Match betwixt the *Infanta Donna Maria* this King's second Daughter and the Prince of *Piedmont*, though she be yet but seven Years of Age; but the Duke of *Savoy* is so desirous, if possible it might be, that his Son should match with a *King's Daughter*, that if this King would condescend unto the Match, he would willingly have his Son stay for her.

Here is like to be a very great Controversy betwixt his Majestie's Subjects and the *Spaniards*, especially upon the Coast of *Biscay*; for that our *Muscovian Company* went this Year so strong to the *Whale Fishing* in *Greenland*, that they would permitt no others to fish there, and have caused divers *Spanish* Ships to return home empty, and to lose their Voyage. Whereupon the *Spaniards*, but chiefly those of the Town of *St. Sebastian*, pretend to *embarque* the Goods of the *English* Merchants, for the Satisfaction of their Hindrance and Damages: And they proceed so far with their Threatnings against their Persons, that the *English* Merchants write unto me that they dare not stir out of their Houses. But I suppose that this State will give speedy Order that no such thing be done by way of Fact; for if they do, I conceive they will have the worst of it in the end.

The *East-India* Ships which departed from *Lisbone* in the Beginning of the Year, by ill Weather and other Accidents *came too late to double the Cape*, and so have been forced to return back again to *Lisbone*, and have lost their Voyage for this Year; which is an extraordinary great Prejudice to that Nation.

They have here lately resolved, since they understood that our Plantation of *Virginia* is likely to sink of itself, to remove us from the Islands of the *Bermudas*: So that I fear, if fitting Preparations be not speedily made, we shall hear that *all the English there have their Throats cut*. This is all which the present affordeth; and if I have omitted any thing, this Bearer (who is my Secretary, and whom I have commanded to attend your Lordship) may supply it, by giving you Satisfaction in what you shall desire to know concerning those Parts. So with the Remembrance of my Love and Service unto you, I commit your Lordship to God's holy Protection, and rest, &c.

JOHN DIGBY.

* *The Earl of Northampton to Sir Gervaise Helwise Lieutenant of the Tower.*

Worthy Mr. Lieutenant,

MY Lord of Rochester desiring to do the last Honour to *his deceased Friend*, requires me to desire you to deliver the Body of Sir Thomas Overbury to any Friend of his that desires it, *to do him Honour at his Funeral*. Herein my Lord declares *the Constancy of his Affection to the Dead, and the Meaning that he had in my Knowledge, to have given his strongest Straine at this time of the King's being at Tiballes, for his Delivery*. I fear no Impediment to this *honourable Desire* of my Lords, but the *Unsweetness of the Body*, because it was reported that he had *some Issues*, and in that case the keeping of him above must needs give *more Offence then it can do Honour*. My Fear is also, that *the Body is already buried upon that Cause whereof I write*; which being so, it is too late to set out Solemnity.

Thus with my kindest Commendations I ende, and reste

Your affectionate and assured Friend,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

POSTSCRIPT.

You see my Lord's *earnest Desire* with my concurring Care, *that all Respect be had to him that may be for the Credit of his Memory*; but yet I wish withall that you do *very discreetly enforme your self whether this Grace hath been afforded formerly to close Prisoners*, or whether you may grant my Request in this Case, *who speak out of the Sense of my Lord's Affection*, though I be a Counsellor, without Offence or Prejudice. For I would be loath to drawe either you or my self into Censure, now I have well thought of the matter, tho' it be a Work of Charity.

Upon the Back of this Letter are the following Words in Sir Gervaise Helwis's own Hand.

So soon as Sir Thomas Overbury was departed I writ unto my Lord of Northampton; and because my Experience could not direct me, I desired to know what I should do with the Body, acquainting his Lordship with *his Issues*, as Weston had informed me, and other Fowlness of his Body, which then was accounted the Pox. My Lord writ unto me that I should first have his Body viewed by a Jewry, and I well remember his Lordship advised me to send for Sir John Lidcote to see the Body, and to suffer as many els of his Friends to see it as would, and presently to bury it in the Body of the Quire, for the Body could not keep. Notwithstanding Sir Thomas Overbury dying about five in the Morning, I kept his Body unburied until three or four of the Clock in the Afternoon. The next Day Sir John Lidcote came thither; I could not get him to bestow a Coffin nor a Winding-Sheet upon him. The Coffin I bestowed; but who did winde him, I know not. For indeed the Body was very noysome; so that notwithstanding my Lord's Direction, by reason of the Danger of keeping the Body, I kept it over long, as we all felt.

GER. HELWYSSE.

* This Letter, as well as that which follows, is taken from the Original in the Cotton Library, Titus B. VII. fol. 464, &c. To the first the Earl set his Name, but to the last Letter it is wanting, for which I conceive it is not very difficult to assign a Reason. I here give them the Reader just as I found them, and beg leave to decline all Reflections; how proper an Opportunity soever may be offered me.

A Collection of State Papers

The Earl of Northampton to the Lieutenant of the Tower.

Worthy Mr. Lieutenant,

LET me intreat you to call *Lidcote* and three or four of his Friends, if so many come, to view the Body, if they have not already done it; and so soon as it is view'd, without staying the coming of a Messenger from the Court, in any case see in enterr'd in the Body of the Chappel within the Tower instantly.

If they have viewed, then bury it by and by; for it is time, considering the Humours of that damn'd Crew, that only desire means to move Pity and raise Scandals. Let no Man's Instance move you to make Stay in any case, and bring me these Letters when I next see you.

Fail not a jote herein as you love your Friends; nor after *Lidcote* and his Friends have viewed, stay one Minute, but let the Priest be ready; and if *Lidcote* be not there, send for him speedily, pretending that the Body will not tarry.

In Post-haste at 12.

Tours ever.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Venice, 20th September 1613. O.S.

TO the former Letter which advertized your Purpose of going into *England* I made no Answer, in respect of the Uncertainty which way to send: But having now received your last of the 20th of *August*, and presuming that this will find you in *London*, I will no longer defer to salute you, as likewise to give you an Account of your Letters to the Earle of *Arundell*; the former of which I delivered to him at *Venice*, the last I sent to him yesterday to his *Villa* two Miles distant from this Place, whither both himself and his Lady are retired. They have had at *Venice* all the Entertainments of that Place, both by publick Order and private Courtesy of divers Gentlemen; and have given on their parts so good Satisfaction, that the Gazetts are full of these Carresses, as they were of the *final Courtesy* was done them at *Milan*; where the Governour took no notice of them for the space of many Days, and then to excuse his own Errour, did Wrong to their Host where they lodged: In which respect they left the Town, without attending a Visit which he pretended he would make them. My Lord is not yet resolved whether he will remaine here this Winter, or what other Course he will take. I was come thus far at this time, with purpose to go to *Mantua*, as I had Commandment from his Majesty, but that poor Prince is againe cast down with Sicknes, and so much oppressed with Misfortunes, that it is a question whether he be sicker in Mind or in Body, so as I defer my Journey untill he be in better State. He hath long had his cheif Counsellour, the Count *Ceppio*, at *Milan*, to treat of disarming, and end all Difference. In Conclusion it was plainly declared unto him by the Governour, that he must pardon his Rebels, speak no more of Reparation of Damages, and deliver his Neice to the Custody of *Modena*, according to the former Proposition; or if he made Difficulty, he must expect to have her fetcht from him by Force. He appeales from these rigorous Orders to the *Emperour* and the King of *Spaine*, supposing to find more Favour of the Prince then their Ministers; and is encouraged by the *Grand Duke* and *this State*, both which do offer to double their former Supplies in his Defence. The End we shall soon see, and I will advertise your Lordship more at large when I am less straightned in Time.

I shall

I shall be glad to hear you have been with his Majesty, and that you may shorten your Voyage by arriving at the Port at this time; which must be your End when you have crossed more Seas, and spent more Years in forreign Employments: And I rather wish you settled in the Court young then old, when it will be more seasonable for you to think of the third Course you mention, which is retiring. And so, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Paris, 5th Oct. 1613. O. S.

I Doubt that the last Letters which I wrote your Lordship of the 14th and 17th of August, will hardly come in tyme to fynd your Lordship before your Departure from the *Haghe*, in respect that the sending of them had been long delayed in Expectation of the going from hence by Post of Monsieur *Chastillon's* Lieutenant; but I hope they have ben since safely sent to your Lordship by such as you left behind you. I thanke your Lordship for your last written to me since your Arrival into *England*. I am sorrie that you fynd so much Discomfort in the State of our home Affairs; which as yt is the generall Complaint, so it is the more to be lamented, for that we must expect rather a greater declining then any better Amendment, if Things runne on in the course which they do: But methinks the pressing Necessities of the State should necessarily inferr the calling of the Parliament, and the settling of other important Buisness: And your Lordship is now there in a Season, when it is most likely a Resolution will be taken in those Matters. Our Court here hath ben a good while remaining at *Fountainbleau*, which at this tyme is verie great, by the repair thither of most of the Princes and great Men; who for that they went thither with great Traynes, whereby the two opposite Parties endeavoured to value their Greatness the one against the other, it was at the first doubted that it might have given occasion of breeding some Broyles between them; but that Apprehension is now passed over, for that they do lyve there in outward Appearance in familiar Fashion the one with the other, but still as reserved in their inward Friendship as before. These Divisions which are artificially nourished, do hinder that neither Party hath Power to effect any thing for his own Good, but only give Advantage to others to make their Profit; which though they do of both sydes sufficiently discern, yet they can take no Order for the redressing of the same, by reason that some Spirits do run strange Courses.

The Prince of *Condé* hath at last with much Difficultye obtained the Lieutenancy of *Poitou* for his Favourite *Rochefort*; the procuring of which Promotion for him hath given the Prince no Reputation, for that he is no way held to be sufficiently qualified for such a Charge. The Marriage between Monsieur *Villeroy's* Grandchild and the Maquis *d'Ancre's* Daughter is now said to be concluded. The Duke of *Nevers* since his Retourne to the Courte hath made a great Complainte to the Queen of the Proceedings of *Spaine*, for suffering the Duke of *Savoy* to remaine still armed; besides, for lodging the Forces of *Milan* in the *Marquisat* of *Montferrat*, whereby he ruineth the Country under pretence of defending the same: And lastly, for that he hath required by the Gouvernor of *Milan*, that the young Dutchess of *Mantua* may be delivered into the Hands either of the Duke of *Modena*; or of the said Gouvernor. And hereupon the Duke of *Nevers* hath earnestly sollicitated the Queen that she would undertake the Defence of the Duke of *Mantua* against *Spaine*; and she hath given Assurance that she will protect him against the receiving of any Wrongs: But it is doubted that she will not further engage her self in that Quarrell, then by seeking how she may accommodate these Differences by Treaty with *Spaine*.

The

An. 1613. The Queen is now (as I understand) deliberating about the Journey which she is to make the next Summer to *Bordeaux*, for the conducting of *Madem* towards *Spaine*, and meeting of the young Queen. *Ferrier*, the late most famous Minister of France, who hath given occasion of so much Scandall, hath now lately for a Conclusion made *Abjuration of his Religion*. And so, &c.

THOMAS EDMONDES.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

My very good Lord,

Padua, 15th Oct. 1613. O. S.

I Have heard by Mr. *Chamberlaine* of your safe Arrivall with my Lady and the whole Family at *London*; which when I have saluted, I will wish that the next News may be, that which is most agreeable to your Friends Desires, if it be so to your own. We here wagg on after the wonted manner both for private and publick; only in the one I have suffered a Mischance by the loss of an honest poor Servant whom I entertained lately, and he dyed in my House two Days since, being the first (I thank God) whom I have buryed of my poor Family since my coming into these Parts: The other is *tantum constans in levitate*, being carried to and fro according to the Condition of the Time, and particular Interest of the *Spaniard*. Whilst these Parts were threatned with forreign Arms, there was then a peremptory Order for disarming; *passato il pericolo*, the Execution of that Order was suspended, and Declarations made one Week in Favour of *Savoy*, another of *Mantua*. This last Week runs wholly opposite to *Mantua*, in that here are Letters come out of *Spaine*, that the young *Princesse*, without further Dispute, must be delivered to the Governour of *Milan* to be brought up in that State, and that *Savoy* must have Satisfaction in the rest of his Demands, otherwise his disarming is left to his own Liberty. Mean time the Prince of *Ascoly*, who lies continually with the *Spanish Army* in *Montferrat*, hath plaid one part of a Peace-maker; having constrained the *Savoyards* to repair a Dyke which they overthrew in Despight, to deprive the Subjects of the Duke of *Mantua* of the Benefit of the Branch of a River which for many Years space had passed through their Country. But there must go yet more Water to the quenching of this Fire, if it continue in this Heat untill the next Spring; when it is expected the *Queen Regent* will againe embrace the Protection of her Nephew, to which she is incited by this State and *Florence*; and here, though the *Spanish Ambassador* hath spoken loud in Colledge that they should leave to meddle with these Affairs, and refer them to the Arbitrament of the King his Master, they have notwithstanding given *Mantua* new Encouragement, having set their *Legisti* and *Consultori* on work to write in Defence of his *Tutela*, as they offer him otherwise all possible Assistance for Maintenance of his Right, in case of Extremity. Their Ambassadors to the Emperour *Nani* and *Contarini* are returned to the Confines of this State, where in respect of the Sicknes in *Germany* they do *Quarantine* for 20 Days. A Secretary of *Pregadi* was sent unto them, to receive such matter from them as was fit to be known before their coming. *Contarini*, who is to succeed *Iustiniani* in *France*, doth this Night lodge in this Town in his way thither. *Barbarigo* Ambassador to his Majesty passed this way about a Fortnight since, being to go through the *Grisons*, *Swiss*, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Holland*; and hath Letters to all those States, with Order to pass severall Offices of Amity and Friendship. He is an *Allievo* of the late Duke's, and a very learned and sufficient Gentleman. My Lord of *Arundell* had his Company dayly, and I may say hourly, during his Abode at *Venice* by Order of the State, by which means we had the better Knowledge of him. My Lord is so well satisfied of *Florence* and *Sienna*, (where he hath been these three Weeks past,) that he hath sent for his Lady and his whole Traine with purpose to winter there,

and

and as he writes to return hither the next Spring, so for *England* through *An. 1613*
France.

The *Ar hutchefs* has made a Pilgrimage to *Loretto* with 300 Attendants, all
fuited in blew: Sir *Robert Dudley* and his Lady are of the Livery. The young
Prince *Christian* of *Anbault* hath been privately in *Venice*, and is gone up into
the Country, meaning to return hither this Winter to follow his Studies. He is
conducted by a grave and discreet Gentleman, the Baron of *Danoe*, and there is
great Expectation of him. There was lately in *Venice* the Count *Juan de Nas-*
sau to offer his Service to the State, which he had formerly done by means of
the *Venetian Ambassador* at *Rome*; and being not accepted, was driven to some
Necessities which he thought to repair among the *Dutch* Merchants, but they all
suspecting his Credit, refused to lend him any Money; untill at last he fell upon
one *Melchior Quigneti* a Merchant of *Holland*: Who saluting him at his first
coming with the Compliment that he was *Servitore della sua Casa*, he answered
his Compliments with *Bastinado's*; saying, that since he would not do the Duty
of a Servant in supplying his Wants, he would beat him like a Slave. But by
this means he brought himself to this *Labyrinth*, that he had neither Monies for
his Journey, nor could stay at *Venice* with Safety; and it is not known what is
become of him. I write your Lordship this long Story, because the Party is hap-
pily known unto you. And so, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Trumbull to Sir Ralph Winwood.

Right honorable my very good Lord,

Brussels, 15th Oct. 1613. O.S.

I Have not written to your Lordship since your Arrivall in *England*, partly
for want of Subject, partly to avoyd your Trouble; knowing that the small
time of your Lordship's Continuance at *London* would scarce suffice for your own
Busyness, much less give way to the Importunity of Strangers. Mr. *More* I
doubt not hath acquainted your Lordship as his Patron and my Friend, what way
I have made to Sir *Thomas Edmondes*, his Majestie's Ambassadour in *France* and
my old Master, for my Advancement to a Clerkship of the Ceuncill in ordinary.
To which Ambition I have been the more encouraged by some hopefull Promis-
ses from my Lord Viscount *Rocheſter*, and the Preferment of some others of my
own Rank and Profession. And because my Merit is small, and my Friends fear
to carry the Place, though as the World now goeth it is not so beneficiall as ho-
nourable, I do humbly desire that your Lordship (as one on whose Aid I do
much depend) would be pleased to lend me your honourable Favour and Assi-
stance, both to compass the Preferment I aim at, and some reasonable Allowance
for my extraordinary Expence disbursed in his Majestie's Service, during the
space of four whole Years I have continued here. I will not, for avoiding of Im-
portunity, descend to Particulars; Mr. *More* knoweth them well enough, and o-
ther Mens Example as those of Mr. *Becher* and Mr. *Cottingham* will speak for
me, though I kept Silence. My Thoughts are not high, my Demands are rea-
sonable; and albeit I have not what I require, yet I would be glad to have some-
what, because somewhat as the Proverb saith hath some Savour: And methinks
Rewards should be proportioned according to the Bounty of the Master, not the
Meannels of the Servants Desert. If I have failed in any thing, it hath been in
want of Power and Sufficiency, and not lack of Will or Diligence. I beseech
your Lordship as occasion may serve, to lend me your good Word toward my
Lord of *Rocheſter* for the setting forward of my Busyness; and howsoever the Is-
sue proves, I will be thankfull, though I have nothing else to retribute. More
I might add of this Nature, but I hold that already written to be sufficient, if
not too much.

An. 1613. For publick Affairs I need not spend many Words; your Lordship is now at the Fountaine, where not only from here, but from all the parts of *Europe*, Advertizements have their dayly Confluence. Our Channell in *Flanders* goeth forward with much Alacrity, Marquiss *Spinola* purposing to make it a Curb to the Trade of the *United Provinces*. *Francisco Pauli* and his Partner *Bercy* are going to *Liege*, to undertake a like Work in *Brabant* between the *Maese* and the *Scheld*. Your Lordship may judge of the Consequence much better than so poor a Man as my self. *Cavallero Meley* and *Don Alphonso d'Avales* are gone, and going into *Italy*; Count *Buquoy* and Count *Fustembergh* into the *Empire*. Our *Archduke* is tormented at *Marymont* with an extream Fit of the Gout. Such piercing Airs do not well accord with such feeble Bodies.

Don Fernando Gyron is come, and taketh generall Musters of the Army, which giveth Cause of Suspicion, that he will either overtop or supplant *Spinola*. We have had three abominable Murders done here the last Week; the one upon *Don Martin de la Torre* an *Italian* reformed Captain, killed with a Pistoll by one *Cassaby* a Countryman of his serving in *Holland*: The other by one *Cronné* an old *French Leguer*, who with a Hammer was knock'd on the Head for his Crowns; and the third on a poor *English Gentleman* called *Tooker*, Servant to her *Highness*, who was murdered by a roguish Postillion between *Namure* and *Heydelberg*. The two first Malefactors are known, the third that did us the Wrong is not yet discovered.

Count *Frederick Vaudeberg* is recalled by Letters from his Master. That is a Forerunner of the Dissolution of the *Dyet*, which is not like to bear any other Fruits then an Increase of Animosities and Jealousies amongst the Princes of *Germany*. Certaine Verses I send your Lordship here inclosed, will shew the *Jesuites* Charity towards us. I wish we were either stronger at home, or our Enemies less powerfull abroad. We think they still gaine Ground, while we do nothing but talk of our Greatness.

I pray your Lordship let some of your Servants deliver the Letters sent herewithall for my Lord Governour and Sir *Edward Conway*; and pardon his Boldness, who after he hath humbly taken his leave, will ever remaine, &c.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR, Venice, 3^d December 1613. O.S.

I Am in your Debt for two Letters of the 16th of October and the 7th of November, which Debt I will now pay, desiring that my Absence from *Venice* and much Busyness may excuse my deferring of it so long. The Affairs of these Parts have a long time run a very uncertaine Course. One Week it hath gone well with the Duke of *Mantua*, another ill, according as the Spaniards have been pleased to smile or frown upon him. He is now under a Constellation somewhat favourable, for as he hath cast away his Night-cap which a Feaver hath fastened to him these last Months, so he hath likewise by the Mediation of *Carlo Rossi* his Ambassador Extraordinary at *Rome*, got himself delivered of his Cardinal's Hat; which Dispensation is the more wellcome, in that it bringeth with it leave to marry, and to conferr his ecclesiasticall Benefices upon his Brother *Don Vincenzo*, whom the *Pope* promiseth likewise to remember at the next Promotion. With the Person of the Duke doth his Country of *Montferrat* also sympathize; being now at length delivered not only from the burning Ague which the Duke of *Savoy* cast it into, but from the Consumption which the Spaniards had brought upon it, who would never leave that Territory untill Famine forced them. For the finall compounding of all Differences, he hath lately been wished by the King

of *Spaine* to take for his Wife *his Brother's Widow*, under whose Tuition they are content the young *Principina* shall remaine at *Mantua*. To which Motion he hath not only given Ear, but almost passed an absolute Consent; requiring only that his *Dispensation* be procured to his Hand without any Intercession of his, and reserving to himself the Power of punishing those that revolted from him at the beginning of the War. *With this Easyness of that Prince this State is no whit pleased*; who think that he hath both disadvantaged himself in yeilding so quickly, and somewhat wronged them, in subscribing to any Conclusion without their Fore-knowledge.

There hath been lately at *Rome* an Extraordinary Ambassador from the *Emperor* the Count *Rambaldo Collalto*; who tarried there but a small time, and is departed with as little Satisfaction as he gave. His Errand was to get Money from the *Pope* towards the War that is feared in *Hungary*, and already begun in *Transilvania*; but his Answer hath been very generall, that *when it shall appear there is need of any Aid, Rome shall concurr with the other Parts of the Empire in any proportionable Contribution*. He would not take this Answer for Payment; but governing himself by *Don Francesco de Castro's* Method, (in whose House he also lay,) he used *Bravado's* and *Protestations* better befitting a *Spaniard* then an *Italian*; and which seemed very unseasonable, when his Negotiation was not for any thing that could be required of Duty, but was to be begged as a Grace.

This State hath againe renewed their Treaty of a League with the *Grisons*; for the furthering whereof Seignior *Barbarigo*, who was going to his Majestic, is stayed in the Mountains; and is so well furnished with Authority to conclude and Commission to spend, that it may be hoped he will effect some good therein, notwithstanding the open and violent opposition of Monsieur *Pasquale*, the *French* Ambassador Resident with those People.

My Lord of *Arundell* and his Lady have chosen to Winter at *Siena*, and my Lord *Ross* is as far as *Florence* in his way hitherward. This is all that my haste will give me leave to think on at this present; and therefore recommending you to God's safest Protection, I rest, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 9th Dec. 1613. O.S.

TOUCHING publick Affairs, my last, though scribled in haste, did import the Substance of as much as I can almost write unto you at this time. Our great Mens Divisions are strong about the Affairs of *Italie*, but the stronger Party is that of the *Queen's*, who by no means will hearken to any thing that may interrupt the Marriages of *Spaine*; being so well perswaded of her good Intelligence with that King, as that she openly said in the Councell which was lately held about those Affairs, that *she was assured his Arms would be rather for her then against her*. Thus now the Case stands, that the said King hath offered if the Duke of *Mantua* will release his Pretensions in the two Points mentioned in my last, of repairing of Damages and pardoning of Rebels, that he will also desist from the Demands he makes of the young Princess, withdraw his Forces out of the *Marquisate*, and procure the Duke of *Savoy* to disarm; which Offers both the Queen and the Ministers of State do hold to be sufficient to remove those Jealousies that have been conceived of the said King's Designs. But the Duke of *Nevers* and his Friends stand upon this, that unless the King of *Spaine* doth absolutely promise to disarm also, there can be but a Deceit in the said Offer, because that by keeping of his Forces a foot in the Dutchy of *Milan* after he shall have withdrawn them out of the *Marquisate*, he may always have them ready

An. 1613. ready upon the first occasion, in an instant to set again upon the same. Well, the result of these Consultations hath been, that the Marquess of *Cœuvre* is to be dispatched presently to the Duke of *Mantua*, to make him yeild to the two Points aforesaid required by the King of *Spaine*, whereby they hope to draw the said King to disarm absolutely for the full Satisfaction of the said Duke. It is thought also the said Marquess shall be charged also to deal with him about a Marriage between him and the Dowager his Brother's Widow, to the end to suppress all further matter of Difference about the *Tutela* of the Princess.

Concerning the Affairs of *Germany*, I do not doubt but your Advertisements out of those Parts be more frequent and as good as ours are; but for the Inclinations of this State towards *the Party of the Union*, I can write you with no great Comfort. My Lord Ambassador being lately upon *this Theme with Monsieur de Villeroy*, and complaining unto him that they had not joyned with the King our Master in the Care and Sollicitation of those Affairs as they had promised, by sending an Ambassador into those Parts, which had been the Cause that his Majestie's Ambassador had been less accepted and more crossed there in his Negotiations; Monsieur de Villeroy told him plainly, that *it was not fit for them to further the Requests of those of the Union, because they consisted for the most part of matters of Religion*. His Lordship having lately made Instance here, as he had received Order from his Majestie, that the Queen would give her consent to the entering of the Protestant Cantons of the *Swissers* into the League of the Union, he was answered, that their Alliance with the said *Swissers* costing so dear to this State for the continuance of the same as it did, which was no less then 400000 Crowns by the Year, they ought to be jealous how they did communicate the same to any other, because such a Communication could not but diminish the Interest and Authority which they had among that People. The Answer given to the Ambassador of *Venice*, who sued also for the consent and furtherance of this State in the renewing of their League with the *Grisons*, hath not been more favourable; *for now our Resolutions are not to do or yeild to any thing which may give the least Discontentment to the King of Spaine*.

Here is lately arrived a new Ambassador from the said State of *Venice*, and another Extraordinary from the Duke of *Mantua*, who are both to have Audience this Day. The Prince of *Tingri*, who by the late Death of his Father is now Duke of *Luxemburgh*, was received within these two Days into the number of the Peers of *France*. Monsieur de Bailly your Archdukes Ambassador's Lady, dyed here upon Sunday last, and was buryed the next Day. *She was so plain and so little courtly a Lady, as that she had not seen the Queen nor any of the great Ladys all the time she had been here*. The inclosed Letters have been recommended for conveyance unto me. More I cannot say at this time, but that I am as I ever will be, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU

POSTSCRIPT

My Lord Ambassador's Man whom he had sent back into *England* is newly arrived, but without any certaine Resolution concerning his Journey over, being put off as yet for that Matter till he have received the *final Resolution* and Answer of these Men about *the Treaty of Marriage*; which maketh his Lordship now to put off all further Thought of the said Journey.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

SIR,

Venice, 24th Dec 1613. O. S.

MY last unto you was of the 3^d of this present, since which time I have received nothing from you. These you shall have now are rather to keep course, then that these Times afford any thing worthy your knowledge, we being here so frozen up that no Posts can come at us.

With the Duke of *Mantua* things stand as in my last I advertised. It was hoped that from *France* he might have had some Comfort; but now that the *Queen Regent* hath declared herself to approve of the Resolutions of *Spain* in that particular, he thinketh of nothing but of doing whatsoever shall by the Governor of *Milan* be commanded him in the Name of the King of *Spaine*. The Duke of *Florence* who shewed himself freely in the Favour of *Mantua* as long as the Quarrel was only betwixt him and *Savoy*, seeing the *Spaniards* now to interest themselves, hath retired himself with Expedition; And whereas there was a Motion on foot of giving one of his Sisters to the Duke of *Mantua*, he caused his Agent in *Madrid* to give an account of that Overture unto the King of *Spaine*, and to assure him that nothing should be done in it without his Consent and Approbation. This false heartedness of the *Florentines* hath made the Duke of *Mantua* to cast himself with Precipitation into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, as chusing rather to oblige them to him by his own forwardness, then to be forced thereunto for want of Support: And from hence it is thought hath proceeded the Resolution of putting upon him his Brother's Wife, which at first sounded as a Paradox to those that understood how much the *Spaniards* disliked the Alliance of those two Houses and *Modena* together, as if the Combination of those Princes threatned a besieging of the State of *Milan*; but since Experience hath made it appear, that those Marriages have rather bred Jealousies then increased Love, they have thought this Match the fittest means to nourish disgusts betwixt them; apprehending more Danger from this Duke's Alliance with *Florence*, which would have bred a reall good Intelligence betwixt them, and have heartened the poor Duke of *Mantua* with the great Dowry which he should have received in ready Money; whereby he would perhaps have stood more upon himselfe, and not have been so plyant to yeild to such Motions as now they have drawn him unto.

Here is one *Simon Contarini* that was the last Bailo at *Constantinople*, chosen Ambassador at *Rome* in the place of *Thomas Contarini*, now Resident there; who being a Man rather of Integrity then extraordinary Spirit, and of no great Means, whereas that Court requireth both Quickness and shew, it is made an Argument of the Conceit of this State to have no great Cause of Negotiation with this Pope.

Out of the *Levant* we hear dayly of the great Preparations that are making to revenge the takeing of the seven *Turkish Gallies* by the *Sicilian Squadron*, and it is feared that the next Spring some parts of *Christendome* may pay for it; the rather for that the good Success of the *Turks* in *Transylvania* hath emboldened them not a little.

This is as much as at this present I have worthy the writeing; and therefore wishing you with the Season a happy New Year, I leave you to the Protection of the Almighty, and rest, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir Ralph Winwood.

*My very good Lord,**Venice, 3^d Jan. 1613. N. S.*

I Have forborn writing to you of late, not knowing whether your Abode would be settled in *England*, or your return as speedy as you thought when I heard first from you after your arrivall in *London*. But now by your other of the 24th of *November*, I perceive you were then out of doubt of your stay untill *Twelf-tide*, but uncertaine of the rest, though certaine in your own Desires, and well resolved whatever befell you. Wherein I shall be glad you may attaine to the accomplishment of what you propose to your self, in case that fail, which your Friends joyning their own Interest with yours do rather wish you.

Touching my self, (whose Intentions it seems others will take upon them to know better then I do) true it is, that I cannot suffer many of our idle Travelers in the Extravagancy of their Conceits to prefer all other Countries and Places, with some disparagement to their own: And in this respect (not by way of common talk, but really without Dissimulation) I profess a greater desire of seeing *England* then any other Quarter under the Sun; finding little Taste in forreign Pleasures and Curiosities, in comparison of enjoying the Conversation of Friends and Kindred, and living at our naturall Home, be it never so plaine and homely. This and no other Cause can I imagine of the common Voice you write of, concerning a purpose I should have to return shortly; my Course or rather Discourse being contrary herein to some others, *who having spent most of their time in these Parts were grown so Italianate, that they forgot almost to be English*. But you shall not hear that I make such a *pas de clere*, as to step from a publick Place to nothing, for Satisfaction of private Humor. And I hope you know me too well to think I will buy *spem pretio*, or willingly leave certainties for uncertainties; and I cannot so much forget my self, as not to know this Place I possess to be far beyond my Merit, so far am I from pretending to any thing more, unless any small matter be laid hold on by my private Friends in my absence for the help of my poor Fortune, which is a thing so casuall and unlikely that I build not upon it. And therefore as long as there is, according to your *little Scholars* Rule, *avis in dextra*, I do not so much *as beat the Bush*; tho' this Bird you talk of (to tell you the naked Truth) is very bare, and can recover Feathers but slowly, being often pluckt from many places Abroad, and yet here is some small means to Impe out her Wings that she fail not in her flight. But not to run this Metaphor any more out of Breath, either I err much in the Government of my Purse, or in my Judgment of what belongs to my Charge, or else of the King's Allowance here is little to be saved; here being on this side the Mountains no publick Minister of our Nation but one only, and therefore there is required the Expences for Reputation of the Service.

This Discourse I have intended thus far in regard of some speech you used with my Brother; which meeting with his Humor of good Husbandry, makes him I am sure condemn me for a notable unthrif; and withall to use the like Confidence with you as that wherewith you have favoured me, in giving you *rationem* as well *Consiliorum* as *Actionum*. And when I have any purpose of changing my Course, I shall not committ such an Error in Friendship as to let the News come to you at the second hand. Always suppose if it depend upon my self, which I add upon that you write touching Monsieur *Lessieur*; and yet either I am much flattered by this State, or else here is no such *insatisfaction* of my doings, as to make me Jealous by his Example. At Home I have only understood of your old Acquaintance at *Paris* Sir *William Button*, that *he was a busy Suter rather to supplant then succeed me*, and for this purpose shewed how well he could play the *Legatus* according to the *new definition*. But this was above a Year since, and if I have any more *such good Friends* which your Lordship doth hear of, I shall

shall be glad to understand; for so this Rumor may be raised by some, who *An. 1613.*
speak (and happily believe) as they desire. And so, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 21st Jan. 1613. O. S.

I Have by these two last Ordinaries received your Letters of the first and eighth of this present; in the former whereof you excuse your seldom Writing, which I have reason to take as a tacit Accusation of my Silence, which I must confess to be more of late then heretofore, as I have not heard from you so often as I was wont, and as I earnestly desire. But you must weigh my Discourse in an indifferent Balance with yours, and then that Place being near home which is a perpetuall Fountaine, may better afford matter to continue a Current then this way can be expected out of our *Cisterne Venetiane*, which were soon drawn dry, were it not for the small Supply we have from *Terra Firma*; and there the Waters have been all this last Year so much troubled, that they have afforded better Commoditie for some to fish in, then for others to discourse the Ground and Depth of them. They now run all one way to fill up the Banks of the *Spanish Pride* since they fail of their Ambition; the common Opinion being, that they aimed (in nourishing these Tumults with their accustomed Artifices) at *Montferat*; though missing of making themselves *Patrons*, they now only affect the Title of *Arbitri d'Italia*, and accordingly there are at this present Ambassadors at *Milan* from *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Lucca*, and *Modena*, where all attend a final Resolution out of *Spaine* for accommodating all their Differents.

There is an extraordinary *French* Ambassador at *Turin*, and a Resident newly come thither out of *Spaine*, both with Perswasions to that Prince tending to Peace; but he in the mean time is gone to *Nizza* upon occasion of a Tumult amongst his Subjects, where he entertaineth himself with purpose, first to speake with his Son the Prince of *Piedmont*, whom he expects dayly out of *Spaine*, and then to govern himself according to those secret Instructions with which he is like to come accompanied. There is little question made, but that the maine Difference between *Savoy* and *Mantua* will end comically in a Marriage, the Duke of *Mantua* being to take his Brother's Widow; and that done, all other Circumstances will soon be accommodated. What will then become of this Army maintained with so much Cost in the State of *Milan* is the greatest Question, which most Men thought was designed for some Expedition in *Germany*; especially considering the Troop of Adventurers you sent out of those Parts with the Count *de Buquoy*, divers Summs of Money sent to the *Spanish* Ambassador with the *Emperor*, and the *Pope's* Instigations against the *Protestant Princes*. But now they will have their Hands full of Work in *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, the *Grand Seignior* being parted from *Constantinople* towards *Adrianople* the fifth of *November* with the *Visier* only and his own Household, but leaving Order for all the Soldiers of all sorts, none excepted that receive Pay, to follow after; and it is not likely that having made the like Journey thither the last Year, and returned with some Scorn, whereof the *Grand Seignior* was very sensible, that he will now lightly change his Purpose.

We have here buried this last Week the *Dogaresse*, Wife to the former Duke *Grimani*, whose Funeralls were performed with the same Ceremony as the Dukes themselves. I thank you very much for the happy News of our Princesses Delivery, to whose Perfections it belongeth to bless the World with such a New-Year's-Gift. You guessed not amiss that I might stay longer for the News from any of that Court; but it was advertized hither at the same time by other Letters

to

An. 1613. to severall Persons, and much Joy conceived by all the Friends of our State. We have no Letters this Week out of *England*, which makes me marvell the more how the News of the Solemnization of the great Marriage could fly over to you.

When you have any thing of new Officers, I pray you favour me with what you hear, for therein you know our common Interest. Whatever it be you have in hand for your self, I wish you good Success in it, and shall conceive as much Joy in any thing you can procure to your own Contentment as any Friend you have. The Advice you give me touching the *Irish* at *Rome* will make me hearken more after them; *though the Opinion of the cheif of them there is, that he is buried in Ease, Age, and Idolatry, and that there will be no more News of him in this World.* When you can give me Light of any thing in particular, I have good means to discover it. Thus recommending my wonted Love to you, I ever rest, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 27th Jan. 1613. O.S.

THOUGH I did not write unto you the last Week, I doubt not but that before this time you have been certifiyd of my Lord Ambassador's Departure from hence, which was upon the 22^d of the last Month (Old Style,) of whom we have had as yet no other News, but that after he had staid two Days at *Diepe* for the Wind, he did put to Sea on the 27th. We hope that by this time he is well arrived at the Court of *England*; and though he went away without any direct Commandement from hence, yet that he doth carry that with him which shall make him to be welcome unto his Majesty. But *whilst he is there treating of Marriage, we are here brewing a far different kind of Work*; and if God by the Power of his Hand do not stay our Fall, *we are like ere it be long to precipitate our selves into a War.* You have heard of the Discontents and Departure from hence of some of our great Men who have withdrawn themselves into their severall Provinces or Dwellings; as namely the Prince of *Condé* to his House at *Chasteauroux*, the Duke of *Nevers* to his Government of *Champagne*, the Duke of *Mayne* to *Soissons*, and the Duke of *Boüillon* to *Sedan*, the Dukes of *Longueville* and *Vendosme* purposing also to retire themselves. The which Evill to remedy, there had been at the first some Propositions made and Resolutions taken to appease their Discontentments; and to that purpose there had been by way of Prevention an Assembly of the *States Generall* proferred, which it was thought those great Men had a purpose to *inforce*, and Order given to dispatch the King's Letters for the Convocation, or at least Preparation of the said Assembly, and a Deputation was made of the Duke of *Vantadeur* and Monsieur de *Boissise* in particular to go towards the Prince of *Condé*, and *perswade* and *conjure* him by all means to come back; to which Effect they were to carry him amongst other Offers and Assurances from the Queen, that he should have the Summe of 100000 Crowns readily paid him, the Choice of three Offices that should first fall void, and the Place of Cheif or Head of the Councill under the King. With this Commission these two Deputies went away from hence on *Fryday* last; but when they came as far as *Orleans* they received Advertizements, that the Prince was gone from *Chasteauroux* where they thought to have found him, to go meet the other Noblemen at *Soissons*, or else at *Sedan*, where the Dukes of *Nevers* and *Mayne* are said to be at this present with the Duke of *Boüillon*. Which Advertizement being presently sent hither, did much trouble our Court, and thereupon another Course hath been, as it seemeth, resolved on and taken in hand to proceed against them, which is by the way of Arms, and by Force,

there

there having been Order given to have all the Horse and Foot which are in ordinary Pay to be kept in a Readiness, and some new Forces raised both within the Kingdom and in *Switzerland*, whither Colonell *Galati* hath been sent this Day to bring 6000 *Switzers* from thence, and the Duke of *Guise* is already named to be Generall of this Army: Whereupon it is conceived (and so it was directly assured me this Day,) that the Queen doth intend to proceed on her Journey to *Bayonne* this Spring for the interchanging of the Princesses, and to go accompanied thither with an Army against any Attempts of those great Men; and the cheifest Care which now is had here, is to give Contentment and all kind of good Assurance to those of the Religion, whose stirring is more apprehended by the State, then of all these great Ones together. Upon Fryday at Night the Duke of *Longueville* who had been absent a while at a House of his in *Normandy*, came back (against many Mens Opinion) to this Town to see his Uncle the Count of *St. Paul*, (who is newly returned out of *Gascoign*) and to take his leave of the Queen, to withdraw himself afterwards into his Government of *Picardy*. But he seeing what means were used to have him to stay here, took a Resolution to depart without taking his leave; and least he should have been stayed by force, he departed at One of the Clock at Night on Monday last. Whereupon least the Duke of *Vendosme* (who had been stayed here hitherto by the King's absolute Commandment) should also do the like, he had the next Day a Guard upon him to keep him Prisoner at his House; at which Action many Men do stand amazed, and the Consequences thereof are the more apprehended, for the Allarm which the same will give to all those other Princes that stand out.

Yesterday there came News hither that the Lieutenant of the Cittadel of *Amiens* called *Ruberpre* (who heretofore had been at odds with the Marquess *d'Ancre* for that Place,) hath been killed there; whereupon the said Marquess departed presently thither in Post with fifty armed Men. Haste doth not give me leave to extend my self upon this dismal Theme as the Matter deserveth: I pray you excuse me for I am now full of Busyness. Only let me add my thanks in this Letter for your good Wishes unto me, which I hope will prove the more efficacious to my good, by the Sincerity of that good Affection that moveth in them; though for this time I have no great Cause to hope for any great Benefit by so short a Vacancy of this Place. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

As every Hour doth breed or discover somewhat in these tumultuous Times, I have even now understood that this Day Monsieur *de Rohan*, Monsieur *Lefdiguières*, and the Duke of *Sully*, have been sent unto to make them come hither, with assurance of all good Usage and Respect; but it is much doubted whether they will yield to the Summons. Monsieur *de Chastillon* was appointed to have gone to *Aiguesmortes* for the re-establishing of Monsieur *de Arambure* in the Government of that Place, but now it is thought he will rather be sent into *Holland* to fetch up the two Regiments that are there. The Princes meeting, as I now hear, is to be at *Mezieres*, and a great number of Gentlemen are daily going out of this Town to joyn with them.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris 10th Feb. 1613. O. S.

I Am now in exceeding great hast, being at this Instant writing into *England*, and therefore I hope you will excuse this Brevity till I may more fully repay your last and substantiall Letter of the last of *January*. But though my time doth not permit me to say much, yet I would not let this opportunity pass without advertizing you of that which I have to say touching our tumultuous Broyles,

An. 1613. which seem dayly to encrease and to gather Strength; for the Queen within these three Days had News that the Duke of *Nevers*, upon a refusall proffered him by the Lieutenant of the Cittadell of *Mezieres* (which is both his own Town and of his Government) to take the *watch Word* from him and from the Prince of *Condé* himself, who was newly arrived there with the Dukes of *Longueville*, *Mayne*, and *Boüillon*, and upon the warning given them besides by the said Lieutenant, that none of them should come near the *Cittadell* unless they would be shot at, the said Duke of *Nevers* presently besieged and battered the *Cittadell* with two or three thousand Men, and now there is News come that he hath taken it; which gave such an Alarm here, as that the Queen presently resolved to depart from hence on to Morrow, and go towards these Princes with an Army, to suppress that stir in the Cradle. Yet because the Duke of *Nevers*, who by a Gentleman had given the first notice himself of that Matter to the Queen, (complaining of the Wrong which was done him therein) had assured her that he would give a good Account of the Place, and that when he should have put that Lieutenant out of it he would receive such another into it as she should like; it was thought fit to send Monsieur *de Praslin* thither, with a Lieutenant of the Guards to be placed in the said Cittadell, according to that Offer of the Duke, instead of the other, who departed hence in Post Yesterday Morning: And though the purpose of departing hence doth seem hitherto to be fixed for to Morrow; yet it is thought that Monsieur *de Praslin's* return will be first expected afore there be any stirring from hence. Upon these Broyles there hath been advertizement given to all the Towns to stand upon their Guard; but in the mean time the Duke of *Vendosme* is escaped this last Night out of his Chamber in the *Louvre*, wherein he was kept Prisoner; whereupon there hath been a generall search made for him, and all the Gates of the Town have been kept shut all this Morning upon that occasion; and in his Room all the Souldiers that kept him, who were some eight or ten, have been cast in Prison. It is not yet known what those Princes that are together at *Mezieres* will do; only by some Letters which I have seen written hither, it seemeth they have a purpose to make some *publick Remonstrance* or *Declaration* upon their *Grievances*; and this Day I have heard that Monsieur *de Rohan*, whom the Queen had solicited to come hither, hath excused himself, and professed, that at the request of the Churches he was reconciled with the Duke of *Boüillon*, and would maintaine his Friendship with him for the good of the King's Service. It is now thought that the Duke of *Espernon* will joyn with the Duke of *Guise* in these Affairs and stay here, having obtained the Reversion of the Lieutenantancy Generall of *Guicenne*, and, as some say, also of a Place of *Mareschal* of *France* for his elder Son.

One Count *de la Roche* of *Dauphiné* hath been lately clapt up in the *Bastile*, upon discovery made, as it is thought, that he was the Author of a Murther committed some two Months ago of a certaine Priest, who was sent out of *Italy* hither from the Count of *Martinengo* (a Subject of the *Venetians*) with certaine secrett and important Informations of the Duke of *Savoy's* Designs; the said Count *de la Roche* riding Post with him when he was killed by seven Murtherers, without any harm done to himself. Monsieur *Vandermille* arrived here three Days ago from the *States* in Extraordinary Ambassage, and was carried Yesterday to his Audience by the Mareschall *Boisdauphine*; his Errand being, as he told me, to sollicite for the Payment of the two *French* Regiments in *Holland*, whereof he doth pretend that there is 100000 Crowns already due for the last Year, without any order taken as yet for this present. He doth make account to stay here till *Easter*, at which time there is another called *Langrac*, to come and reside here in Monsieur *Aersen's* Place.

Herewith I send you a certaine Book lately published against the Princes that are absent: Against the Author whereof the Deputyes generall of *the Religion* have complained, for so falsly slandering those of *the Religion* to have been the Cause of these Broiles. It may be shortly you shall see what those Princes will declare in Justification of these Imputations which are herein layed upon them.

Touching

Touching the Book supposed to be made in Answer of the *Spanish Manifesto*, I *An. 1613* have not heard of it. Of my Lord Ambassador's safe arrivall to *London*, we are (God be thanked) certified, but from himself we have as yet no News. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

This Day *Henry Balam* is passed this way into *Spaine* to go stay Sir *John Digbye's* coming, who had gotten leave for three Months to come into *England*.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Paris, 17th Feb. 1613. O. S.

BY my last I gave you the Alarm of our sudden Resolutions and Preparations for the Warrs against the *Princes* that are absent, the Queen being then resolved to set presently forward into the Field; but since it was thought best to stay that Departure till she had further heard from Monsieur de *Praßlin*, whom she had sent with another Lieutenant to be placed in the Cittadell of *Mezieres*, instead of him whom Monsieur de *Nevers* had put out; Monsieur de *Praßlin* having advertised hither from *Retel*, that at his arrivall in that Place, a Message was sent him from the said Monsieur de *Nevers* at *Mezieres*, that he needed not to proceed any further in his Journy towards them, because they could not resolve him in any thing touching the Point of his Commission, till they should have received an Answer from the Queen unto a Letter which the Prince of *Condé* had written unto her. Notwithstanding the which, Monsieur de *Praßlin* haveing had order to proceed on his Journy, brought word back hither Yesterday, that the Duke of *Nevers* had given him a very rough Answer, and had told him, that *since the last King had trusted him with the Government of a Province, the Queen might Trust him with the Government of a Cittadell; and if she did not, he would wish that he had fifty more in his Hands.* Whereupon the Speech, and (as some say) the former Resolution is renewed againe for the Warr, and for the present setting forward into the Field; but yet I cannot perswade my self that it will be so determinately performed, without first trying some further means to bring the *Princes* to Reason, and to discover what their purposes are.

Now for the Letter above-mentioned to have been written by the Prince of *Condé* to the Queen, it is a *Declaration* which he hath sent unto her of the Causes that have moved him and the other *Princes* to withdraw themselves, and to discover their Discontentments; wherein is contained a long enumeration of divers Abuses and Disorders which he pretendeth to be committed by the Ministers of the State in the Government of the same; for Redress and Reformation whereof, he doth urge the Assembly of the *States Generall* in a safe and free place, and that in the mean time, the Marriages of the King and of *Mesdames* his Sisters may be suspended; protesting in the end of the said Letter, that *his intent, and of those that do assist him in this Cause, is not to proceed by any other way therein then only by their most humble Supplications and Remonstrances, unless they be otherwise inforced by some precipitate Resolution.* As soon as this Letter was brought to the Queen, some printed Copyes thereof were dispersed here abroad; but they were so greedily taken up, and so presently suppressed by a strict Order from the State, as that I could not hitherto recover any more then two Copyes thereof to send into *England*; otherwise I would not have failed to have herewith sent you one for your Satisfaction. At the same time that the said Prince sent this Letter to the Queen, he wrote also to the

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An. 1613. King, and to most of the great Men remaining in this Court, to satisfy them of his Intent and Proceedings, and to intreat their furtherance therein; as also to the like effect he wrote to the *Parliament*, and to the Deputys Generall of the *Religion*. But those of the *Parliament* would not open theirs afore they had taken the Queen's advise and avowing therein; for which purpose they sent two of their Body unto her with the said Letter, which she tooke from them, and, as I hear, she hath ever since kept the same in her Hands. Assoon as the Queen's own Letter was seen in the Councell, Monsieur de *Villeroy* took the Pen, by her Order, to frame an Answer unto the same; and, as I hear, the purpose was by the said Answer to grant the Assembly General of the States, but that last Errand brought by Monsieur de *Praslin*, hath now (as it seemeth) interverted that purpose. The Prince of *Condé*, the Duke of *Nevers*, and the Duke of *Boüillon*, after having been at *Sedan*, are gone back to *Mezieres*; but the Duke of *Longueville* and the Duke of *Mayne* are now at *Soissons*. Of the Duke of *Vendosme* I have heard no more as yet since his breaking out of the *Louvre*.

Monsieur *Lesdiguières* hath lately sent a Gentleman hither to the Queen, to give her Assurance, that *whatsoever is in his Power shall be always sure for the King's Service*. But withall he did let her know, that having had a Communication of that which the Prince of *Condé* had represented unto her, he found the same to be *worthy of consideration*; and the said Gentleman is now, with the Queen's allowance, gone from hence towards the said Prince. To content Monsieur de *Espernon*, and to make him sure unto the Queen, she hath bestowed on one of his Sons the Bishoprick of *Metz*, whereby he will go near to make himself absolute in that Town. And in recompence thereof, the Archbishoprick of *Thoulouse*, which is yet in the Cardinall of *Joyeuse's* Hands, shall be given to Monsieur de *Verneuil*, who was provided with the said Bishoprick of *Metz*.

Monsieur *Vandermille* hath had a promise not onely for the Payment of the one hundred thousand Crowns which are due of the last Years Entertainment, but also of the continuing of the said Entertainment for this Year. I received nothing from you the last Week. And so in hast I committ you to God, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

S I R,

Paris, 23^d Feb. 1613. O. S.

I Told you by my last of Monsieur de *Praslin's* return hither from *Mezieres*, with an excuse from the Duke of *Nevers* for not yielding up that Cittadell into the Lieutenant's Hands, whom the Queen had sent thither for that purpose, and of the new Rumour and Resolution taken thereupon for the making of War. But the Matter having been since more maturely deliberated upon, it hath been thought fit first to send once more towards those Princes to try what can be wrought by Perswasions with them afore things should be put to Extremity; for which purpose the President de *Thou* hath been chosen, *who for his Moderation and Credit with all those great Men, is held the fittest Instrument for such a Negotiation, where Lenities are so necessary*. He departed hence on *Saturday* last, and doth carry with him the Queen's Answer to the Prince of *Conde's* Letter; wherein, as I understand, she doth answer every Point of the same, and doth condescend to the Assembly of the *States Generall*; and for the compounding of the Matter of the *Cittadell* this I hear he is to offer, that either they will admitt of the new Lieutenant, with promise that at the same time they shall receive him in the Queen will disarm here, or else that they will consent to have the said *Cittadell* demollished on the Town side: Which Propositions are thought

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to be very favourable, and therefore we do all conceive a good hope of this *An. 1613* Journey; for if that Matter of the Cittadell can be accommodated, there shall be no necessity (for the rest) for any present breaking out.

In the mean time the Queen doth still advance her Levies, by delivering out new Commissions and Money for the making the Recruits and some new Companies; to which effect there was within these two Days a Million of Livres drawn out of the *Bastile*; as also they are advertized here that the Princes on their side do raise Men in divers Places. The chief Ground of their refusall to yeild up the Cittadell (as they alleadge it) is, because they would not here accept of the voluntary Offer which was at the first made by the Duke of *Nevers* for the delivery thereof, but would needs force them (by taking Arms) to that delivery to make them guilty of Treason against the State. Though I doubt not but from *Sedan* you have been furnished with some Copies of the Prince of *Condé's* Letter, yet I could not fail to send you one herewith of those that have been printed in this Town, for the which divers Printers and others that sold them have been clapt in Prison.

If the Necessitie of these Broyles do not inforce the Queen to use her Army presently against the Princes, yet she doth intend to keep it in a readines for the accompanying of their Majesties in their Journey to *Bayonne*, which they seem hitherto to be resolved upon. The Prince of *Condé*, the Dukes of *Nevers* and *Boüillon* are yet in *Mezieres*, expecting as it seemeth the Queen's Answer to the Princes Letter; but the Dukes of *Mayne* and *Longueville* are now at *Soissons*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* is said to be at *Ansinis* in *Britaine*, and the Duke of *Retz* with him.

Here hath been of late severall Deputies sent back from the Magistrate and the People of *Rebell*, upon a new Difference fallen out amongst them; in that the People who have a Privelidge to keep a Key of every Gate of the Town as well as the Magistrates, finding that they had none of a certaine Gate which is upon the Wharf, went one Night and tyed a great Padlock to it to hinder the opening of the same; which when those of the Magistrates found the next Morning, they would not proceed to the breaking of the same, least it should cause some Tumults among the People, but presently sent some Deputies hither (as the others also did) to have order taken therein. Whereupon an Arrest hath been given in the Councill that things shall remaine *in statu quo prius*, till it shall be further seen into upon the Proceedings on both sides, whether the People shall be allowed to have a Key of the said Gate as well as of the other.

Monsieur *de Chastillon* is now gone to *Aiguesmortes* to re-establish Monsieur *d'Arambure* in the Government of that Town. The Queen hath at length granted her absolute Pardon to those of *Nismes*, for their late Disorders about *Ferrier* the *Apostate*; whose Interest only she will have them to satisfy for the Damage which he received by the Insolencie of the People.

Here is Advertizement come out of *Italie*, that from *Milan* there hath been 6000 *Corsets* and *Headpieces*, and 6000 *Muskets* sent down to *Genoa*, with Armour for 1000 Horse to be embarked there for *Naples*, where some Preparations, as we hear, are making against the *Turks*. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesternight we had the first News from my Lord Ambassador since his arrivall at *London*, though it was by his second Letters, the first having loytered all this while upon the Way. He found a great Opposition in the Lords of the Councill against the Marriage, especially against some Points thereof; but it seemeth the same did cheifly proceed from the Discontentment they had that they were not sooner made acquainted with the Matter; and his Lordship hopeth, that his Majestie's Resolution will over rule their Contradictions.

*A Collection of State Papers**Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.*

S I R,

Paris, 3^d March 1613. O. S.

BY the return of Monsieur *Berruyer* towards you, I sent you the Copy of the Prince of *Condé's* Letter; herewith you shall now receive the Queen's Answer to the same, together with the Copies of Monsieur *de Nevers* Letter to the Queen brought her by Monsieur *de Praslin*; and of the Duke of *Boüillon's* to *Madame de la Tremouille*, written in Justification of their Proceedings in the Matter of the Cittadell of *Mezieres*. What will follow of these unhappy Broyles God only knoweth; but if you will have me to tell you *what the generall Apprehensions and wise Mens Judgments are*, we are, if God do not prevent it, in the Evening of a great Delolation. From the President *de Thou*, whose Journey hath been somewhat slow by reason of an Indisposition which he had by the way, there is as yet no News come since his arrivall with *the Princes*; and though he should be so lucky as to accommodate the Difference of the Cittadell, yet there would be but too much *ſowre Leaven* left to raise a great Tempest in the State. Many upon these Apprehensions do already pack up to withdraw themselves out of the Kingdom; and divers of this Town who have Houses in the Country, do bring all their Stuff within the Walls. The Queen doth hasten and advance her Levies as much as she can, and the Rendezvous hath been already given to divers Troups in *Champaigne*, whither Monsieur *de Praslin* (who is Lieutenant Generall of the Province) is gone in the Quallity of a *Mareschal de Camp* to receive and order them; to which effect there hath been a Million of Livres drawn out of the *Bastile*, as I made mention thereof in my former. The *Princes* also we hear do make Levies on their side, and there hath been one taken who was sent by the Duke of *Longueville* into his Country of *Neufchastell* in *Switzerland*, to raise, as 'tis said, some Numbers there; whose Letters and Commissions have been sent hither by the *French* Ambassador residing in those Parts. But some report that the Contents of those Letters were only to divert the *Swissers* from hastening so much the sending away of the Levies, which Collonel *Galati* is gone to make in those Parts for the Queen. The Duke of *Vendosme*, who is at his Castle of *Ansinis* in *Britannie*, intercepted lately a Packet, as you may see by this printed Copy of his Letter directed from hence to the Duke of *Mombazon*, wherein he found a Letter of the Queen's to him which he sent back hither untouched, but opened the rest which were written to the said Duke from some particular Friends of his; whereby he did perceive how that there was order given to the Towns and particular Governors of that Province, not to receive him into their Places, nor to obey him; whereupon he hath made a grievous Complaint to the Queen by his Letters: But notwithstanding, the Parliament of *Rhemes* hath proceeded to the *verefying* of the King's Letters for the *Suspension* of his Authority in the said Government. The Duke of *Retz*, who is very powerfull in those Parts, is said to be at this present with him; and it is much feared least the Resentment of these Proceedings will make him break out into some desperate Action.

Monsieur *de Chesnay*, who had been sent to Monsieur *de Rohan*, is come back from him; and doth report, that in these Parts he found the People altogether disposed to the King's Service. Monsieur *de Rohan* by him doth also make the same Profession and Protestation, both for himself and for all those of *the Religion*; with whom he said that his Cause and Interest were so Connected, as that he besought the Queen not to seek to draw him away from them; alleadging, that they would more effectually and profitably imploy themselves for the King's Service when they should be all joyned together, then if they were separated. And furthermore he added, that their common Desires were, she would take Order for the satisfying of the Prince of *Condé's* Complaints and Remonstrances. And the same Profession doth the Duke of *Sully* make by Monsieur

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de Bethune's who was sent unto him; praying the Queen to consider the Quality of the Prince of *Condé*, and to give him leave, when the said Prince should come back to those Parts, that he might see him; assuring the Queen that he would give him no other but wholesome Councells. I have by my former signified unto you, how that all Monsieur *Lefdiguierie's* Answers had been also to the like effect. But notwithstanding all these Difficulties, the Queen doth still persist in the Resolution she hath taken of making the interchange of the *Princesses* this Spring. And because she doth apprehend some Opposition by the way of *Guyenne*, Monsieur *de Roquelaure* (who is Lieutenant Generall of that Province) having sent her word, that if she did purpose to undertake the said Journey through those Parts, she must resolve to win three Battels afore she could free her Passage, for the great alarm which those People would take to see her come amongst them with an Army; there are therefore divers Projects made to undertake the said Journey by some other way: and some do propound to have *Madame* carried by *Lions* into *Provence*, and there to be imbarqued for *Spaine*; and the *Infanta* likewise to be received there and brought hither the same way. Others do propound a shorter course; which is to have both the *Princesses* sent to your Court of *Brussells*, and from thence to be conducted as opportunity should best serve, the one into *Spaine* by Sea, and the other hither.

The Queen sent the last Week both the Prince of *Condé's* Letter and her Answer unto it to those of the *Parliament* here to communicate the same unto them; whereupon they deputed the chiefest of their Body to thank the Queen for the Honour she had done them therein, and to intreat her, that as she had in the said Answer professed to have a special care for the maintaining of the Peace and Quiet of the State of the World, so that she would hold a mild and suitable Course in her Proceeding, and remove the Causes of their present Exasperations and Stirrs. But the first President, who was their Speaker, did not so much insist upon that Theame, as upon the Queen's Commendation in discharge of the Regencie, and of the good Government of the Ministers of State.

The Mareschall *de Ancre* fearing least those of *Amiens* (where he doth still remaine) should entertaine some Intelligence with the Duke of *Longueville*, hath lately taken away their Arms from them, and caused them all to be brought into a place near the *Cittadell*, for the which they rest very much discontented. As the Marquis *d'Ancre's* Wife was passing over the new Bridge in this Town, some of the People began to revile and shout at her; upbraiding her and her Husband to be the Causes of all these Broyles, and of the Departure and Discontent of the Princes. This is all I can write you at this time of our miserable Occurrences. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

POSTSCRIPT.

As I was ready to have closed up this Letter, I understand that there is this Morning one come with a Packet from the President *de Thou*, to give the Queen advertizement that he was exceeding well received by the Princes, and that they do submit themselves to any of the Conditions which the Queen hath propounded unto them for the compounding of the Matter of the *Cittadell*; referring it unto her to chuse such as herself shall like best: Whereupon we shall see within a Day or two what Answer will be made.

Sir

A Collection of State Papers

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull.

S I R,

Venice, 4th March 1613. O. S.

SINCE I wrote any thing unto you I have received two of yours of the 5th and 19th of *February*; whereof this last, bringing with it the *Manifesto* of the Princes of *France*, was so much the more welcome, in that it was the first that came to this Town. I cannot requite you with any thing of equall value, in regard that the maine busyness of these Parts, (I mean that betwixt the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*) hath been a long time, and is still wrapt in Treaties, Messages, and such quiet Negotiations; and since the Canon hath begun to play in *France*, the noise of this small Shot is scarce heard. It was thought the coming of the Marquis *de Cœuvres* into *Italy*, whom the *Queen Regent* employed as Extraordinary to *Mantua*, would have put a finall end to that Difference: But as yet we see no good issue of his Negotiation, all things remaining as much intangled as they were before his coming. From *Mantua* he came to this Town, where he spent some idle Days, in expectation of a Currier whom he dispatched into *France*. He was lodged in the *French* Ambassador's House, but dissembled his being here, and refused to accept any Visits, *that passing so as unknown, he might not be forced to kiss this Princes Hands*; whereat this State is somewhat scandalized, as conceiving that the Expence they are at, and the hazard they run in protecting a Nephew of the *Queen's*, *deserved to have been complementally acknowledged by a Minister of hers coming to this Town, and employed into Italy upon that Occasion*. The Offence that they take against this Proceeding of his, is much increased by his contrary Behaviour at *Milan*, where he passed with that Governor openly and publickly all Offices of ceremoniall Compliment that might breed a beliefe of great Confidence; *whereas in Congruity he ought to have formalized there, from whence the Duke of Mantua's Troubles sprang originally, and not here, whence his Protection is derived*. But this is done to please the *Spaniards*, by shewing that the *French* esteem the Succours the Duke of *Mantua* hath from this State so poor and mean, that they scorn to take notice of any such thing: In which regard likewise the ordinary Ambassador here Resident hath forborne expressly to take any Audience of this Prince during Monsieur *de Cœuvres* being here, for fear least it should be suspected, that by him any thing was treated with this State touching those Affairs. But these Errors of Omission might pass for *Veniall* with the *French*, if the Sins of Commission (whereof other Ministers of that Crown are notoriously found to be Guilty,) did not Prejudice this State in a far higher degree. For Monsieur *Pasquale*, who resideth for that King among the *Grisons*, thought it not sufficient to refuse his help, when he was requested, to further the Treaty of a League betwixt this State and those People, but *would not so much as stand neutrall during the time of the Negotiation, but opposed it openly and publickly with so much Violence and Passion, as if he had been a Minister of Spaine and not of France*. That Treaty being broken off by his Means, this State thought upon contracting an Alliance with some of the cheifest Cantons of the *Swissers*; but there likewise they find Difficulties through the cross Offices of Monsieur *de Chastillon*, who resideth as Ambassador in those Parts. *All which being evidently done in gratification of the Spaniards, it must needs be concluded, that they do no longer sail in France by the Compass of the late King*.

The last Week we had here an Extraordinary Ambassador from the Duke of *Modena*, whose Errand was to compliment with this Duke upon his Assumption to the Princely Dignity. As soon as he was departed the Prince of *Modena* and his Brother *Don Louys* came hither, and are still in this Town, but *incognito*, having no Busyness but to see the Rarities of the Place; which are new to the Prince that never was here before.

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As I must againe thank you for your last, so I will desire you to favour me with the continuance of such Advertisements as you have out of *France*, during the absence of my Lord Ambassador, who in all likelyhood will be hastened back upon those Troubles, *which must either run into great Combustion, or he must be the Instrument of Accommodation.* What to think of his Successor's Forwardness, in seeking to thrust him out of *House* (and I may say *Home*) untill some other Advancement be provided for him, I know not; but *this is not the first time that Gentleman hath made the World to wonder, nor will it be the last if he come into that Place.*

In a former Letter you wrote to me of somewhat concerning your self, whereof since, you make no mention. I am advertized out of *England* it is Sir *Thomas Edmond's* Place of Clerk of the Councell in Ordinary, to which you are admitted, though absent: If it be so, (wherein I pray you to satisfy me) I wish you much Joy therein, and in all things else Happinels and Contentment. So I rest, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Sir Dudley Carleton to the King.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty, Venice 8th March 1613. O.S.

ON Saturday last the 4th of this present, here came unto me an *Irish Gentleman* (for so his Speech and Appearance declared him,) naming himself *Robert Lombard*, born at *Waterford*, but bred up on this side the Sea. He saith he is *Nephew* to *Peter Lombard*, *Titular Primate* of *Armagh*, by whom, and by the Cardinal *Borghese* (whom he depends upon) he is maintained in *Rome*, and lodgeth with his Unckle in the same Palace with the Earle of *Tyrone*. His coming unto me he pretended to be expressly to give your Majesty information of *Tyrone's* purpose to leave *Rome* and go into *Flanders*, from whence he doth suspect he intends to transport those *Irish Companies* which are there in the King of *Spaine's* Service into *Ireland*, and there raise Rebellion. This he saith he hath by secret Information of *Tyrone's* Lady, with whom (*sub sigillo*) he confessed unto me to have familiarity; which his Youth, and the Wantoness with which she is commonly noted, makes not unprobable, and confirmed the same unto me by these further Circumstances. That in *January* last, at the *Spanish Ambassador Don Fr. di Castro's* departure from *Rome* to *Naples*, the Day before he set forward, he sent for *Tyrone* with the rest of the *North Irish* his Followers, into a *Vineyard* without the Town, and shewed them the King of *Spaine's* Letters for their *Transmigration* to *Brussells*. That since his return from *Naples* he hath againe many times conferred with *Tyrone* touching his going, and offered of himself to supply him with Money for his Journey, in case no order came out of *Spaine* in fit time, for which he had written. That they rested in appointment together, to acquaint the Pope this present Holy Week with their purpose, and likewise to demand of him, that he would take upon him the name of any *Enterprise* *Tyrone* should undertake in his Country, in case he would contribute no further Succours, whereof his faeneantise and Avarice made them dispair. That *Tyrone*, whilst he is his own Man, is always much reserved, pretending ever his desire of your Majestie's Grace, and by that means only to adoperate his return into his Country. But when he is vino plenus & ira (as he is commonly once a Night, and therein is *Veritas*,) he doth then declare his resolute purpose to dye in *Ireland*, and both he and his Company do usually in that Mood dispose of Governments and Provinces, and make new Commonwealths. That there would be a House provided for *Tyrone* at *Brussells*, where, he thought, he would make shew of settling himself, and so remaine for a time, whereby to attend the opportunity of transporting himself

An. 1613 with Comodity and Secresy. That for the better Transportation of the *Irish* out of *Flanders*, they have been long since quartered in *Ostend*, *Newport*, and other Port Towns of that Province; which he guessed was done thus purposely beforehand, that the drawing them into those Parts when *Tyrone* should be there present, might not breed Jealousy. That howsoever *the late Reformation in Flanders* took place of all others, *the Irish are exempted*, and order given for restoring of their *Pensions*, and receiving into Pay as many of that Nation as shall present themselves. And finally, that they have this common Discourse amongst them, *that this is a fit Opportunity for their Enterprize, in regard of a Perswasion they have of Wants in England, Discontentment in Scotland and Difference in Religion, and by consequence Distraction in Ireland; and Tyrone's Age and Weakness growing upon him, doth necessitate them to defer the time no longer.*

I demanded of this Party *what were his Inducements to make this Discovery unto me, and for that purpose to undertake this Journey expressly*, (which he performed with much Expedition and no less Incomodity, by reason of the sharpness of the Season,) *seeing he lives in Exile as those of his Nation do; professeth the same Religion, and therefore may seem to run the same Fortune.*

His Answer was, first a hope to obtaine hereby the Grace and Favour of your Majesty. Next his Opinion, that *Religion was the Pretence of their Designs, but Ambition the true Motive*. Lastly, he framed this Discourse, that in case *Tyrone* should succeed in his Enterprize, the Condition of all the other Provinces to be subject to those *Ulster Lords* would be most miserable; if he failed (whereof he made the greatest likelyhood,) that then your Majesty's Clemency (whereof they now reap the Benefit) would be justly turned into so great Displeasure, that they could promise themselves nothing but the Oppression of their Persons and utter Extirpation of their Religion. And that most of the other *Irish* which were abroad, particularly his *Unckle* the Bishop of *Armagh*, and one *Wise* the *Grand Prior* his Kinsman, who lives upon *Spanish Pension* and Provisions at *Naples*, but was now at *Rome*, in the Judgment they made of Acts of Hostility and Rebellion, were of the same Mind. *Neither of them he said knew of his Journey to me; and that his pretence of absenting himself from Rome, was the following the Prior now come in Devotion to Loretto, who he said hath long since known of Tyrone's purpose to go into Flanders, but suspects no further design.* And for his *Unckle* the Bishop, he insisted so much upon his Integrity and Loyalty, besides his Love and Devotion to your Majesty's Person and Service, as if the effect of his coming unto me had been to negotiate in his Favour.

There may be amongst these Men *Magis & minus*, but there is little Trust in any of that Nation of a contrary Religion, especially those who have frequented *Rome* and *Spaine*. And I cannot but apprehend the coming of the *Prior* at this present to *Rome*, where he hath not been many Years before; and the more, in that I have another Information both of his Opinion and Affection then this Party gives me, in that he delivered in Confidence about a Year since to one of whom I have the Relation, *that he was well assured those would have hard keeping and enjoying of Tyrone's Land that now possessed it, as formerly others have had with his Predecessors, who were always able to patronize themselves: And in further Discourse declared so much Dissaffection, that my Informer concludes him to be as great an Enemy to the present Government as can be of the Irish.*

It is likewise considerable, that the Companies of the *Irish* in the *Low Countries* are most of them composed of Men drawn out of other Provinces, though the Captains made or changed since *Tyrone's* coming over, are all of them *North*; and unless they were well assured of their Affections, they would not presume of their Persons.

I hear there is one *Meth* a Merchant in *Cork* in *Munster* Pentioner to *Spaine*; *An. 1613* who hath thirty Crowns a Month paid him in *Naples*. He is now coming to *Rome*, from thence goeth to *Bourdeaux*, pretending (as this Party saith) to be nearer his Friends, whereby to hear often from them: But I have formerly understood by another Hand from *Naples*, he gives out his Busyness is to send Wines into *Ireland*; for which this is not the Season, and therefore it may be suspected he will be a Merchant of Munition. And I am entered at the present into some doubt, that this Partie's coming to me (without any foreknowledge of him, or he pretending any thing of me,) may be to breed amusement with News of a Journey into *Flanders*, whilst according to two former Expeditions made in the time of the late *Queen* and *Gregory* the XIIIth, the first by *Stukeley* diverted in *Portugall*, and the second in *Desmond's* Wars defeated in *Ireland*, both under Countenance of the *Pope* and at the Charge of the *Spaniard*, and both sent by Sea directly out of *Italy* towards *Ireland* in Ships of *Genoa*, they may embark themselves in the *Pope's* Dominions or some other Parts of *Italy*, with Assistance of Strangers, and take the same course; the Opportunity serving so aptly of these Forces now on foot in *Italy*, and Shipping already prepared against the *Turk*, whereof the Use depends upon Uncertainties. And particularly there is great quantity of Arms lately transported from *Milan* to *Genoa*, which must be designed to some Place where the People are unfurnished, in that all the *Spanish* and *Italian* Companies now on Foot in these Parts are compleatly armed. This Provvision is as proper for the *Greeks* in *Morea* and *Dalmatia* as the *Irish*; but the late Discovery and Empaling the Bishop of *Antivari*, and cutting in pieces all his Confederates, shews that Intelligence to be broken; and whilst the Memory thereof is so fresh, it is not likely that People will run the same hazard. I have this further suspicion of this Person, that he should be purposely employed to engender an Opinion of their going by Land that the less care may be taken of intercepting them by Sea, in that he refused such Offers as I made him for discharging of his Journey; and as I have learned since his Departure, he was at extraordinary Expence in his Inn, besides the Payment of his Bark to *Ancona*, which he hired expressly and at a high rate, which shews his Expences to proceed out of some better Purse than his own; though there may be another Argument made of his Ingenuitie, in not being mercenary. It may be presumed that if *Tyrone* ship himself in these Parts, the *Irish* Regiment in the *Low Countries* shall have assignation to meet him: But of this I shall be watchfull, as likewise if the other Information be true; and if he take his Journey through any place where your Majesty hath Friends, I will not fail to waylay him in that sort that is fitt. I have written this Week by the Ordinary of *Lyons*, both to *Turin* and *Paris*, concerning his remove from *Rome* to *Brussells*, that there may be the greater Vigilancy in advertizing your Majesty, and doing those Offices in time which are fit for your Service.

This Partie tells me that *Tyrone* hath been with *Monfieur de Breves* the *French* Ambassador at *Rome*, to demand safe Conduct for himself and his Wife through *France*; but his Opinion is they will go in severall Companies, and set forward before the end of this next Month. He hath undertaken to give me knowledge what is concluded between the *Spanish* Ambassador and the *Pope* touching this Busyness, with such other Circumstances as are necessary for your Majestie's Knowledge and Service; for which purpose he took Addresses for Letters, and parted from hence *Monday* last. He came from *Rome* the $\frac{4}{7}$ of this present. He told me the cheif Instruments and Agents in this Practice, were in *Rome* one *Derby Cnoger* a Fryer of *St. Francis*, who doth dayly and almost hourly pass betwixt *Tirone* and the *Spanish* Ambassador: In *Spaine*, *Florence Coure* of *Connaugh*, named Archbishop of *Tomont*, who hath lately the Title given him of Archbishop of *Dublin*, and went about six Months since out of *Lovaine* into *Ireland*. And upon this Man's practising (whom he described to be as able and active as wicked and malicious,) he conceives mo of this Enterprize to be founded

An. 1613. founded. He said further, *these Irish do not desire the Assistance of Strangers,* whom Experience sheweth to be unproper for the Service of that Country, only they require to have *Writings from Rome, and Dollars from Spaine.*

Thus having omitted nothing of his Information or my own poor Conceit in this particular Occasion, which is the only Subject of the present, in all Humility I take Leave.

Your Majestie's most faithfull

and obedient Subject and Servant,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull, Resident at Brussels.

SIR,

Paris, 10th March 1613. O. S.

I Have received your last of the 27th of the last Month, and I do heartily thank you for the Advertizements therein contained, namely the Rumours spread in your Parts *in Hatred* of the Prince of Condé and of *his Action*. By mine of the third of this Month I did, if I do well remember, acquaint you with the fresh coming of a Currier from the President of *de Thou*; by whom he did let the Queen understand, how that the Prince of Condé and the other Princes did humbly accept of the Conditions which she had offered them for the compounding of the Cittadell of *Mezieres*, and did refer it unto her Disposition to ordaine and appoint her self such of the said Conditions as she should like best. Those Offers or Conditions were, that either the Princes would receive the new Lieutenant into the said *Cittadell* whom she had sent for that purpose, with promise that at the same Time she would disarm here, or if they had any Exceptions to take against the Person of the said Lieutenant, that they should name three other whereof she would chuse one, or else that the *Cittadell* should be pulled down on the Town side. Thereupon the Matter being put in Deliberation, after a long Contestation it was resolved, that the Queen should not disarm, because it was alleadged that since the Commission was given to the *President* to make those Offers, Matters were altered, in that the Princes had begun to arm and stir on their Side; which was particularly instanced in that Monsieur *de Longueville* had sent to levy some *Swissers* in his County of *Neufchastell*, and that Monsieur *de Vendosme* had seized upon the Ruines of the Fort of *Blavett* in *Brittaine*, to build up the same againe and to fortify it: And with this Answer the Currier was sent back to the *President*, to let the *Princes* know so much, that for those Reasons the Queen could not disarm. But not to leave the Matter in those abrupt Terms, he had further Charge to propound unto them, that they would send their Deputies to *Soissons* to treat there with such as the Queen would send from hence, both about that particular Difference of the *Cittadell*, and about the maine of their Greivances; with Assurance, that whilst that Action should be depending the Queen would keep all her Forces on this side the River *Marne*; or else if they were unwilling to send to *Soissons*, that she would go her self with the King to *Rheims* accompanied only with the Regiment of the Guards, and that from thence she would send her Commissioners to them for the Purpose abovesaid. What these Propositions will produce we are now expecting to hear within a Day or two; but it is thought that it will much discontent the *Princes* to see their Acceptation (of the Offers made them) rejected, and that the Queen is resolved not to disarm. Nevertheless it is now said that of late she is become very apprehensive of entering into a War, by the Operations of some good Advices and Councells which have been and every Day are privately ministred unto her, *that if once the War begin she shall loose more then half of her Authority;*

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in that she will have a great Party declare against her, and shall hardly be An. 1613. obeyed by those that remaine on her Side. She doth shew her self more forward now then any for the assembling the *States Generall*, and hath caused the Dispatches to be made ready for the convocating of the same on the 15th of *July*, and the Place as hitherto it is reported shall be at *Rheims*. On the other side she seemeth as constant and resolute for the performing of the Journey of the Marriages this Summer; which must needs imply a Contradiction, for both those Actions cannot be performed at one Time nor in one Summer. In the mean Time they are still dispatching Commissions here for new Levies; and there hath been Money sent into *Burgundy* for the paying of the *Swissers* that are to come out of *Switzerland*. Monsieur *Vandermille* who came from the Beginning possessed with a very great Impression against the Proceedings of the Princes, hath lately declared here that his Masters would assist the Queen *envers & contre tous*; whereby some have told him, that he had done more Prejudice than Good towards the pacifying of Things, because he hath thereby deprived his Masters of the Credit of their Mediation towards the Princes.

Yesterday there came a Courriere out of *Spaine*, which some tell me is the *French Ambassadors* own Secretary; but what he brings I could not yet learn. Herewith I send you a Discourse written upon the Prince of *Conde's* Letter to the Queen, and a Letter of the Cardinal *du Perron* to the said Prince. And so, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Brussells.

S I R,

Venice, 12th March 1613. O. S.

I Have received your Letter of the 27th of *February* which was the Date of my last. Since that Time here is little of Moment, only the Treaty touching the Confines towards *Ferrara* betwixt the *Pope* and this State, which was then at a Stay, is now broken off, and the Commissioners returned. Here hath been a long Process framing at the Sute of the Comonalty of St. *Daniel* in *Friuli* against the *Patriarch* of *Aquileia*, for a Jurisdiction he had usurped and exercised a long time with great Tyranny over that Place. Wherein there is a Sentence passed in *Senate*, which doth not only deprive him of all Authority hereafter in that Point, but looks back to the Restitution of Goods and Delivery of Prisoners both out of Jayles and Galleys, and this put in present Execution. The Times you may see are grown very calm, when such Churchmen as these in these Parts are dealt with so roundly; and of the Accident in *Savoy* (which in Times past would have troubled the whole World, and thereof I sent you the Relation in my last) here is no News from *Rome*. The Bishop of *Bambergh* (who it was thought would have spent more Time in *Rome*) hath taken his Leave of the *Pope*, and is expected to pass through this Town in his Way to the *Emperer*, where his Lodging is provided with the *Patriarch* of *Aquileia*.

The other Bishop Ambassador for *Poland* is likewise upon his Return, having made Suit to the *Pope* for a round Summe of Money, 200000 Crowns, towards the contenting of his mutined Souldiers, pretending his Wars in *Muscovy* to have been cheisly prosecuted at the *Pope's* Instigation; but they say the Head of the Church is deaf on that Eare.

The *Pope* hath signified to this State, that in Case they should be assayled by the *Turk* he would pawn *li Calici e la Croce* for their Assistance; but they account themselves so well rid of the Danger at this Time, that they hold this Message for an unseasonable Complement.

The Dutches of *Mantua* hath declared herself not to be with Child, and the Cardinall of *Gonzaga* hath thereupon taken to himself the Title of Duke of

An. 1613. Mantua and Montferrat. I pray you give the inclosed Conveyance to Mr. Dickenson. And so in much hast, I committ you to God, &c.

DUDLEY CARLETON.

Mr. Beaulieu to Mr. Trumbull Resident at Bruffells.

S I R,

Paris, 17th March 1613. O. S.

I Thank you for your last worthy Letter of the 5th of this Month; in requitall whereof you shall understand, that upon the Propositions made by the President *de Thou* to the Princes at *Sedan*, that they would either come or send to *Soissons* to joyn with the Queen's Commissioners for the compounding of all Differences, as well about the Particular of the Cittadell of *Mezieres* as concerning the generall Complaints which were made by them, according to the Order sent from hence to the said President, (as I made you understand by my last Letters,) though at the first the said Princes could not but apprehend some Jealousy of the Refusall which had been made him of disarming contrary to the former Promise which had been made them in case they would have received the Queen's Lieutenant into the said Cittadell, yet the Prince of *Condé* did freely declare, that to shew his Respect and Obedience to the Queen, and the Desire he had to embrace any Occasions for the preserving of the Peace of the Kingdom, he would not only come to *Soissons*, but even to *Paris*, if her Majesty would command him for so good an Occasion: And so he did let the said President to understand, that according to that Proposition and Summons of the Queens he would not fail to render himself to the said Town of *Soissons* on the 5th of the next Month, new Stile, if she would like of the Day; praying in the mean Time, that as the Queen had promised she would take Order for the removing of all her Men of War on this Side the River of *Marne*, to hinder all Suspensions and Acts of Hostillity. Whereupon the Currier that brought this Advertizement was returned back unto the President, to assure the Princes, that present Order should be taken for the withdrawing of all the Forces to the Town of *Nogent sur la Seyne*, and that the Queen would send her Commissioners to *Soissons* at the Time aforesaid. But it is not yet certainly known here who they shall be; only a generall Opinion there is, that the President *Jeannin* and Monsieur *de Boisfisse* shall have that Commission, and some think that the Cardinall *de Joyeuse*, who is held to be very well affected, shall be also imployed therein. The Prince of *Condé* desired the President *de Thou* to give him that Proposition which he had made them in Writing under his Hand, which the President did perform, and took the Prince's Answer thereunto in the same Form.

Every one here doth greatly rejoyce at this Conference, not only for that it will surcease for the present the Danger and Effect of the War, which in all Mens Apprehensions was ready to break out if Matters had been never so little more exasperated, but also doth give hope of accommodating the cheif Differences which cause these Broyles; as namely, the Matter of the Marriages, to the Proroguing whereof many do encline in this Court; and the Queen herself doth now of late shew a greater Propension to the pacifying of things then the pressing any more of the War, for the Apprehension she hath been made to conceive by some private Councells that have been ministred unto her, that the War could not (howsoever it should prove) but weaken and ruine the absoluteness of her Authority. The Dukes of *Nevers* and *Bouillon* do purpose to accompany the Prince of *Condé* in the said Journey to *Soissons*, where they shall find the Dukes of *Maine* and *Longueville*. I understand that already the Horse are passed on this side the River of *Marne* and gone to *Nogent sur Seine*, and that the Foot who are at their Rendezvous at *Espernay* are following after. The *Swissers* are come

come already to St. *Jean de Laune* on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, where the *An. 1613.* Princes had desired that they should be made to stay; but the Queen will have them to advance as far as *Chastillon sur Seine*. There hath been since the Passage of the Matters aforesaid, a new Broyle like to fall out, by reason of a Regiment which one Monsieur *de Vaubecourt* had raised in the Frontiers of *Lorraine* for the Queen, which he was ordered to bring to the said Rendezvous at *Espernay* to joyn the rest of the Forces; which when Monsieur *de Nevers* understood that he would pass through his Government without taking his Letters *d'attache*, which are certaine Letters that the Governours of Provinces do use to fasten to the King's Patents, which are given for any such or any other important Occasion, whereby they do enjoyn those of their Government to assist or give way to the Execution of the King's Commandment contained in the said Patents, he presently resolved and declared that he would hinder his Passage if he did offer to proceed with the said Troops through his Government: Whereupon they have been troubled here what Resolution to take, and some did propound that the Horse should repass the River againe, and go joyn the said Troops to secure their Passage; but now I hear that order hath been sent to *Vaubecourt* to disperse them and keep them in the Towns of that Frontier untill he should further hear from hence, least otherwise that same might give interruption unto the Treaty.

The *French* Ambassador's Secretary at *Madrid* is come hither the last Week, but no Man can tell yet what he hath brought; only it is generally reported that he brings assurance to the Queen of that King's Assistance. The *Spanish* Ambassador here hath been sick this Month of an Ague. The Prince of *Condé's* Company of Men at Arms was carried with the rest to the Rendezvous at *Espernay*; but as soon as they had made Muster they went away under the leading of their Lieutenant to their said Prince at *Sedan*, to receive his Commandment. At *Roan* there hath been lately some Broyls, by reason of an *Imposture* cast upon those of *the Religion* by the first President of that Parliament (as it is said) that they would have seized themselves of the Town for the said Prince; whereupon they have sent home Deputies hither, who make a grievous Complaint of that *inviduous Calumny* laid upon them. And so I rest, &c.

JOHN BEAULIEU.

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F I N I S.



My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the
of the same, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
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